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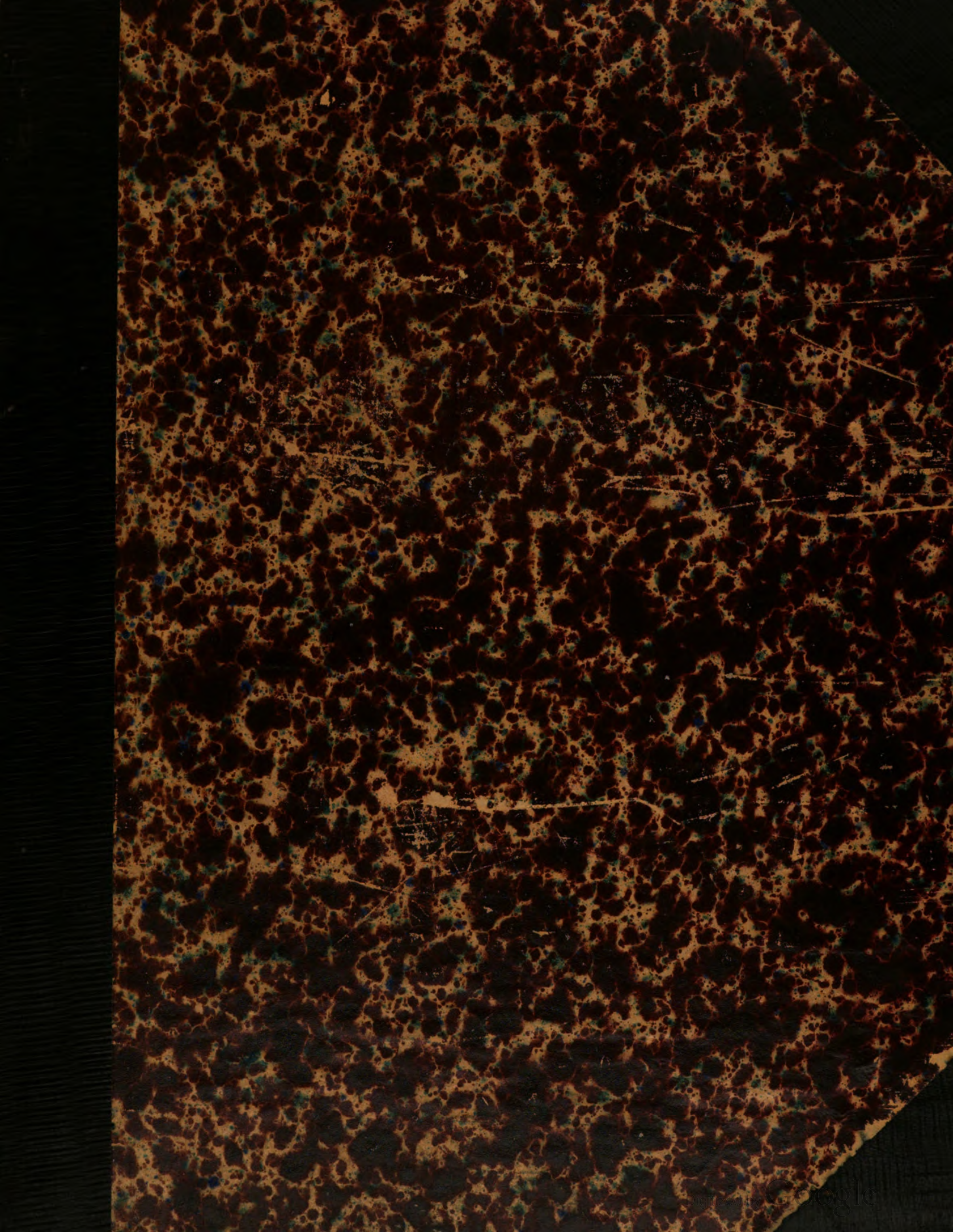
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CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIII.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 15, 1908.

Complete No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 820, Monon Building, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS.....President
820 Monon Building Chicago, Ill.
SAM'L GOMPERS.....First Vice-President
Care Box 30, Station D New York, N. Y.
THOS. F. TRACY.....Second Vice-President
11 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.
A. GARIEPY.....Third Vice-President
239 Avenue Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can.
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949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Box 48, Ybor City Tampa, Fla.
W. H. FITZGERALD.....Sixth Vice-President
799 Division St., Portland, Ore.
GIBSON WEBER.....Treasurer
1047 Gratz St., Station C Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

412 Newport News... \$100	41 Bushnell..... \$100
414 Winnipeg..... 100	44 Nevada City..... 100
415 Elkhart..... 100	44 Cedar Rapids..... 100
416 Norwalk..... 100	44 Benton Harbor..... 100
417 Dunkirk..... 100	44 Edmonton..... 100
422 Berlin..... 100	44 West Tampa..... 100
423 Sterling..... 100	44 Pontiac..... 100
426 Hibbing..... 100	44 Bakersfield..... 100
427 Rahway..... 100	44 Fitchburg..... 100
428 Trenton..... 100	44 Pontiac..... 100
430 Fulton..... 100	44 Manitowoc..... 100
432 Nelson..... 100	44 Wheeling..... 100
433 Mobile..... 100	44 Pittsburg..... 100
434 Faribault..... 100	44 Wausau..... 100
437 Cairo..... 100	44 Gloversville..... 100
439 Carbondale..... 100	44 Meriden..... 100
440 Tampa..... 100	44 Baker City..... 100
444 Walla Walla..... 100	44 Iola..... 100
447 Kenosha..... 100	44 Huron..... 100
450 Oklahoma City..... 100	44 Tampa..... 100

To Financial Secretaries.

NOTICE.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink in figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

SECRETARIES TAKE NOTICE.

The attention of secretaries is directed to the amendment to our loaning system just adopted and published in this issue.

The new law provides that if the fare to the nearest union is \$1, or less, the loan shall be \$1; if the fare to the nearest place is \$2 or more than \$1, then the loan may be \$2; if the fare to the next city is \$3, or more than \$2, the loan shall be \$3, etc. In each instance the loan is to be even dollars. The 50c extra provided under the old law is abolished. In all other respects the law is unchanged.

Under the New Law.—Secretaries cannot take in to account the extra 50c that was permitted under the old law. Hence, if the fare to a certain place is 75c under the new law a dollar may be granted; if it is over one dollar then \$2 may be granted.

Communications and matters for publication in the Journal should be written on one side of paper only and should reach the International office on or before the 10th of current month.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

NOTICE.—In cases where a member claims he did not receive a postal receipt for a loan repaid, secretaries should issue a receipt and mark it "duplicate," rather than write to this office to ascertain whether the same has once been issued. This will save time and money and fully answer all requirements in the case.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc. This is important.

When writing to headquarters for information regarding fines, please state time and place and union imposing same, as near as possible.

Members who have been such for three years, taking retiring cards and failing to pay 20 cents dues, forfeit all previous time on benefits.

When members retire by retiring card—20-cent or otherwise—secretary should enter full information on books and monthly report; same when re-admitted by retiring card. When a suspended 20-cent retiring card holder is re-admitted by retiring card, he should be entered on books, reports and card as "Reinstated by Retiring Card." In such cases date of time on benefits, etc., commences when card is re-deposited.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance for yourself that when ordering supplies you place the order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

Any secretary holding the card of Dennis Daley (32039) please at once notify the International officers. Party drew loan to San Francisco, January, 1906.

Do not use any old numbers, except to suspended members owing loans, until after Jan. 31, 1908. Then use only the numbers that became vacant after Jan. 31, 1908.

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work. Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Financial secretaries are cautioned against recognizing any card that shows alteration in figures. In last month's Journal we noted the case of Henry Graper (103748), who, in spite of very clumsily executed erasures and alterations, was enabled to impose upon a number of secretaries. The loan card is the property of the union, and any member altering or attempting to change any figures is fined \$26 as per Section 109. Confiscate any card that shows alterations and send it at once to this office for inspection.

A RETRACTION.

Providence, R. I., October, 1908.

G. W. Perkins, International President:

Dear Sir—Believing that a serious mistake was made by Union 10, Providence, when it was trapped by the machinations and false accusations of one James DeBell into issuing a circular under date of January 30th-April 3d, 1907, containing what we now believe to be false charges against Messrs. A. Strasser and W. Best. In extenuation of our action at that time, we now deem it advisable to say that J. Spero, P. Schreck and M. E. Touvim came to Providence, and we made a serious mistake, believing that they were able to substantiate the charges. The charges we made were based upon the bare statement of DeBell and a few others. When we called upon the committee to substantiate the charges, the committee were unable to produce a single iota of evidence in support of the charges we were tricked into making.

We therefore now unhesitatingly say we had no foundation in fact for the false, malicious and ungrounded charges made and uttered by the foregoing stated parties, and we make this straightforward retraction as simple justice to Messrs. Strasser and Best. Signed:

Geo. J. Meadows, M. J. Donovan, A. Lowenstein, Edward Follett, Geo. J. Mitchell, Robt. F. Wilcox, Chas. Turner, L. E. Dodge, C. Neilson, J. A. Allard, Max Hercov, B. Edelman, J. C. Tolman, Jos. Morim, Alfred Fournier, F. F. Ray, Ed Beaudoin, John Jerrett, David A. Yeav.

The foregoing retraction having been made the charter, by vote of the International Executive Board, has been restored to Providence, R. I.

The out-of-work benefit proves its value and worth as a trade union benefit during dull times.

DECISIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1908.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union No. 97, of Boston, Mass., against the decision rendered by the International president, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—Fitzgerald.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Bolio, Conrad Weber, Roberts, and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was: Union No. 97 applied for the right to strike in a certain cigar factory in Boston, which application the International president claims he could not recognize. Union No. 97 appeals from the decision of the International president to the Executive Board.

The International president bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds:

That section '79 of the Constitution reads as follows:

Sec. 79. "The International Union guarantees its moral and pecuniary support to all its members in difficulties which may arise between them and their employers and shall commence on the day when the difficulty is approved by the proper authorities of the International Union."

That this section distinctly says "between them and their employers."

That the term "them" in this case plainly means the members of the Cigar Makers' Union only.

That an amendment to the Constitution, providing for a strike or lockout on account of the tobacco strippers, and providing for paying benefits on account of the same, was defeated by popular vote, the result of which was published in the Journal of May, 1908.

That sections 92 and 93 of the Constitution clearly state what shall be considered as grievances, and under the law there can be no others.

That there is nothing in this decision which either denies or affirms the right of a union to strike or quit work in aid of the strippers or anyone else; the decision simply says that the International Constitution does not provide for the payment of strike benefits in aid of sympathetic strikes.

That an organization such as ours, under present conditions, can not be run on sentiment or sympathy alone, and be successful. The Constitution must be strictly adhered to in every particular.

That under the laws, the International president could not have rendered any other decision.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International president is sustained.

Fraternally yours,

Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

Gross Bros., cigar manufacturers and 20 cent retiring card holders, appealed against 138 Newark for compelling them to pay label assessments. The appeal was not sustained.

R. Hoyd appealed against 99 Ottawa for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The union replied that he owed eighteen weeks' dues and had failed to appeal to the union before appealing to this office as the laws provide. The appeal was not sustained.

C. Taumban appealed against 149 Brooklyn and the J. L. C. for fining him \$25 for violat-

ing the label laws. The appeal was not sustained.

Miss J. G. McMillan appealed against 129 Denver for collecting a fine imposed upon her by the strippers' union before she was a member of union 129 Denver. The appeal was sustained.

Freitag Bros, appealed against 25 Milwaukee for refusing to allow them to give presents with cigars. The appeal was not sustained.

Union 225, Los Angeles, appealed against 35, Dayton, for neglecting to promptly compel one of its factories from supplying union label goods to a strike shop in Los Angeles. The appeal was sustained.

W. Scheuerman appealed against 117 Orange for compelling him to hire men through the office. The decision is that unions have a right when good reasons exist to form rules providing that manufacturers hire the help through the office of the secretary, but no such rules can prevent any one who is a traveling member from taking such jobs through the office of secretary.

B. Uckman appealed against unions of St. Louis for fining him \$2 for violation of the rules of the joint unions and for refusing to allow him to work as a packer. The appeal was not sustained.

W. R. Henneker et al., Lander, Wyo., appealed against 129, Denver, for not fining one member for allowing himself to be suspended and two others for working below the bill. The union replied that the member was not suspended by Union 129 and that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the others of the offense alleged. The appeal was not sustained.

A. A. Vandenbrock appealed against 313, Lima, for compelling him to deposit \$100 for further use of the labels. The appeal was not sustained.

C. Miller and S. Levi appealed against 4, Cincinnati, for refusing to allow them to work Sunday instead of Saturday. The appeal was not sustained.

Jos. Moss appealed against 2, Buffalo, for adopting a local by-law which enables any member to borrow \$50 or \$100 of their death benefit from the Int. fund. The appeal was sustained.

M. E. Winters appealed against 172, Davenport, for compelling her to deposit \$100 for further use of the labels. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Mohr appealed against 73, Alton, for fining him for failing to parade on labor day. The appeal was not sustained.

H. H. Grimes, a 20c retiring card holder, appealed against 161, Denver, Pa., for fining him for failing to parade on labor day. The appeal was sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 16, Binghamton, N. Y. to impose a fine of \$25 on Geo. Strohmman (77064) for working in the closed shop of W. H. Beck of Deposit, N. Y. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 32, Louisville, Ky., to impose a fine of \$25 and suspension on Abe Weinstein (36376) for taking a job in the non-union shop of Neal-Richardson & Co. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven. Note—One does not favor suspension.

Approved the application of Union 208, Kalamazoo, Mich., to impose a fine of \$100 and annulment of cards on A. Fischer (41167) and N. Hoefelt (46993) for working in the non-

union shop of Lillie Cigar Co. at Detroit, Mich. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 94, Pawtucket, R. I., to impose a fine of \$25 on G. Payette (73108) for working in the non-union shop of Randall Bros., Providence, R. I. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., to impose a fine of \$25 on E. E. Teitenburg (2719) for misuse of the label. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 98, St. Paul, Minn., to impose fines of \$25 on A. A. Bitters (21885); Ed I. Kramer (88385) and Frank Pickanena for working in the closed shop of Kuhler & Stoeck of St. Paul, Minn. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 120, Muscatine, Iowa, to impose a fine of \$25 and suspension on C. H. Jacobsen (76547) for paying below the bill of prices. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 227, Chicago, Ill., to impose a fine of \$100 on Joe Solomonsky (81015) for slandering members of the union, working against the interests of the union and running a scab shop while a member of the union. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 407, Norwich, Conn., to impose a fine of \$35 on F. Theisse (98714) for working in the unfair shop of Willey of Groton, Conn. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 457, St. Joseph, Mich., to impose a fine of \$100 and annulment of card on James Driscoll (25406) for working against the interests of the union and quitting a union job and taking a half interest in a non-union shop. Also approved a blanket fine of \$25 on any member taking a job in the non-union shop of Driscoll & Ryns. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight. Note—One member does not favor annulling of card.

Approved the application of Union 486, New Westminster, B. C., to impose a fine of \$13.50 on Henry Gemrich (80462) for unpaid room rent. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six. Negative—Two. Note—Two members vote no unless union went security for same.

Approved the application of Union 175, Kingston, N. Y., to impose a fine of \$25 and indebtedness (\$1 Labor Day assessment) on C. Lock (99705) for working in a non-union concern, the American Cigar Co. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 322, Joplin, Mo., to impose a fine of \$25 on Tony Wells (84963) and Hy Klingeldorfer (50992) for working in the scab shop of Leon Bancher. Also fined A. Lawson and John Adams \$25 each for working in Sprigg's non-union shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 350, Paris, Ky., to impose a fine of \$50 on Anthony B. Kunk (75156) for quitting a job in a union shop and going to work in the strike shop of the Central Kentucky Cigar Co., and \$25 each on Roy Gillen (1097) and Ben Rickey (80337) for working in the same shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

When we adopted the out-of-work benefit we went on the theory that a little help when a fellow is down is worth more than a whole lot of sympathy.

Never lose sight of the main issue—the trade union.

CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1908.

To all affiliated unions, greeting:

You are hereby advised that, in pursuance to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Denver, Colo., beginning ten o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 9, 1908, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Representation.

Representation in the Convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the Convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates at least two from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the Convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the Convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to Sept. 30, 1908.

The importance of our organization and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Denver Convention, Nov. 9, 1908.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced, and faithful members.

Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 423-425 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the Convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Denver; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials to their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Grievances.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Railroad Rates.

The various passenger associations have been to grant a special rate. A special rate has been granted which is practically on a basis of two cents per mile. Full particulars relative to railroad rates will be mailed to each Delegate as soon his credential is received at American Federation of Labor headquarters.

Hotel Rates.

Albany hotel, \$1 to \$3 per day, European plan; Adams Hotel, \$1 per day, European plan; Adams Hotel, \$3 per day, American plan; Markham Hotel, 75 cents and \$1 per day, European plan; Savoy Hotel, \$1.50 to \$2 per day, European plan.

Reservation in any of the above hotels can be made by addressing the Chairman of the Hotel Committee, R. G. Moser, care of Room 315, Appel Building, Denver, Colo. The Committee is also prepared to make reservations in other hotels at rates ranging from 75 cents per day up.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Albany Hotel.

Delegates should notify Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, R. G. Moser, care of Room 315, Appel Building, Denver, Colo., stating time of their contemplated arrival at Denver, and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the Convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular, or through the American Federationist.

Sam'l Gompers,
President.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1908.

"He whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

In last month's journal Mr. Patrick Mahoney of Boston sends a letter full of personal spleen containing innuendos and abuse of my humble person, he don't in the slightest degree meet the logic and arguments contained in my August letter on conventions, but confines himself to personalities. Well, I can stand his personal tirades, I am used to being abused, for expressing my convictions. Let me say that my articles criticising the Boston amendments were written entirely in an impersonal sense, and made no personal flings at anybody, whether at would-be delegates, ex-delegates, officials, or high privates, nor did I question the integrity of the Boston union in the least. Mr. M. says in his letter than I charge the Boston union with making a proposition for the holding of a convention. My letter does nothing of the kind.

If Mr. M. will read my letter over again he will discover that what it really did say was that the Boston amendment proposed to "facilitate the holding of a convention" not the actual holding of one. Mr. M. ought to understand the difference between facilitation and an accomplishment. If the Boston amendments had carried they would have facilitated the holding of a convention, inasmuch as the changes wrought by the Boston amendments would make a convention a possibility, whereas under the present law, a convention is a remote possibility. Thus the Boston effort would "facilitate" the thing if not its actuality; in other words, help it along. As to M.'s fling at conditions in Philadelphia, let me say that I am not responsible for that, I have all my life urged unionism in Philadelphia, but there is a faction in control of the union here which does not believe in trades unionism.

they believe in socialism. For years they have harped on the platform of the Socialist party, as the only salvation, everything else was dross and rubbish. This persistent, never ceasing propaganda has destroyed the faith and confidence of the rank and file to such an extent that inertia and stagnation permeates the whole body. The "motto" has come to be, "what's the use, vote the Socialist ticket and we get the millennium." In conclusion, I request the readers of the journal to read my August and September articles over again and compare them with Mr. Patrick Mahoney's decoction.

John S. Kirchner.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 6, 1908.

It being part of my duty to glance through various tobacco journals, one is somewhat surprised to read the various items and compare them with the trade of the past.

As an instance a writer of economics for Columbian University shows that centralization is the order of the day in our industry.

Again we read that Findlay is offering a cash bonus to any cigar manufacturer who will establish a factory employing one hundred or more men. This means free land and no taxes, quite an inducement.

That Tampa manufacturers are in close touch with the Immigration Bureau. What for?

That the Trust caters mostly to the poor. Are we getting the support for our label we are entitled to? Are we under an obligation to union men who ask for union products?

That the closing of saloons and cafes is injurious to the cigar industry, but I suppose we must have crusaders. The Tobacco Leaf has entered the list in a crusade against smokers. One would have thought that the tariff and the Philippine question were weightier subjects.

Expert medical men are of the opinion that tobacco used moderately is beneficial.

And that business is not what it ought to be. This unfortunately we know from actual experience, but we are looking forward to better times. This depression (made artificially) has lasted longer than we anticipated and is going to last longer than we expect, but we shall emerge from it stronger and wiser. Cool judgment and tact will add to our numbers and prestige.

To know the true situation is one-half the battle. After the storm comes the calm. Today and now is the time to build and to boom the label.

We are going to emerge from this crisis stronger and better equipped than we ever were.

Henry Abrahams.

Westfield, Mass., Sept. 26, 1908.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, International President,
Dear Sir:

Having bought an interest in the Bay State Cigar Co., of this town, I am compelled by our laws to take out a retiring card. I therefore herewith tender my resignation as fourth vice-president of the C. M. I. U. of A.

In retiring from the International Executive Board I desire to express my appreciation to the members of the Board for the courtesy they have always shown me in the nineteen years I have been a member of the Board, also to the members in general who have re-elected me to that office from time to time.

While I am about to retire from active membership in the union I shall never cease to

be interested in its welfare, and to contribute what little assistance I can to promote the true principles of unionism.

With sincere regret at severing my connection with the union, and an earnest wish for your, and its continued prosperity, I am,

Yours fraternally,

L. A. Bollo.

E. Greenville, Pa., Oct. 8, 1908.

Nowhere has the evolution in the cigar industry been more marked than in the First and Ninth Internal Revenue Districts of Pennsylvania. It is not many years since the product, particularly of the Ninth District, was regarded with suspicion by dealers and smokers. And in truth the cigars turned out in many of the factories was of an inferior quality as compared with those of other localities. Yet withal the industry flourished, and manufacturers outdid each other in an effort to capture trade by still further cheapening the price and quality of their output. Cigarmakers, too, with stoical indifference, regarding the welfare of craft and self, although constantly importuned to do so by fellow craftsmen outside the district, failed to provide for themselves the advantages of protective organization.

Thus matters went on for a while, cigar factories like mushrooms, seemingly springing up over night, and the men, women and children of entire communities were drafted into the army of cigarmakers, with the result that in due course of time the market became glutted with an inferior class of goods. But with the general improvement in business, and the tendency toward higher prices that came about ten years ago, a reaction set in, and the quality of Pennsylvania cigars has ever since steadily improved. And, although some of the shops that formerly turned out cheap trash have passed out of existence, the number of cigarmakers has increased, the larger factories turning out the better grades of cigars, having greatly added to their force of workmen.

This improvement in the quality of the product from the Pennsylvania cigar factories has already won sufficient recognition from dealers and smokers, to insure the Pennsylvania made five cent cigar, a place throughout the entire country in the high class cigar stores, hotel cigar stands, drug stores, and other places usually patronized by the more particular class of smokers. It is a notable fact that the smaller manufacturers who still stick to the old style seed mold work are practically at a standstill, while the big concerns that make a specialty of fine hand made five cent cigars, even in these dull times, are rushed with orders, and in some instances are working overtime.

Thus the keen foresight of the manufacturers in taking advantage of the opportunities presented by the changing conditions has won for them increased and more profitable business, while the shortsighted cigarmakers who, with everything to gain and nothing to lose by applying intelligently the power they unitedly possess, remain apart, and suffer the pangs of poverty and privation, as a penalty for their blind adherence to an unprofitable individualism.

To win them over to unionism is not an easy task. Their environment has taught them to believe too strongly in the doctrine that working people should be satisfied with their lot. So it was, so it is, and so it ever shall be, seems to be the burden of their lament, yet there is hope. I am following the slow method of personal solicitation and am making

some converts. While work is plentiful here at present, shop conditions are growing worse, and is quite beyond understanding why the awakening among these drowsy-headed victims of economic unconcern is so long deferred.

A recent occurrence in Pennsburg, an adjoining borough to E. Greenville, demonstrates however, that our agitation has not been entirely in vain in this dark corner of cigardom. The proprietor of a large factory there, that had been working on a limit, proposed a half dollar reduction, and to put the shop on full time, if same was acceptable to the cigarmakers, but to their everlasting credit they flatly refused this generous (?) offer, preferring, they said, to work short time and retain the prevailing scale of wages, to longer hours and shorter pay. And now the shop is running full time at any rate. Thus step by step they are becoming educated to the philosophy of collective bargaining, and although the day of their organization is not in sight, that time may come earlier than we anticipate, for during the coming winter we are likely to witness some radical readjustments in the industrial world, and should our fears be realized a woeful time is surely ahead for the unorganized.

E. E. Greenawalt, Organizer.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 24, 1908.

I notice in the September Journal that the amendment proposed by Union No. 248, Jacksonville, Fla., as new section 151½, has already received more than the necessary endorsements to submit it to a vote of local unions.

In the Journal for August, page 14, last column, we find a very glowing picture of what the said new section 151½ would do, not only for the members, but for the locals as well.

The plea put forth by Messrs. Kelly, Volmer and Marzyck is so nicely worded that the members will quite unwittingly vote for something, the results of which are not anticipated.

They state that with the adoption of said amendment the locals would increase in membership from 50 to 100 per cent, with a corresponding increase in your death benefit, further on, "no death, no assessment." Now, let us analyze this new section 151½. In 1906 as per journals, we find that death benefits paid were for 527 members, which at 5 cents assessment for each would be a total in assessments for the year on each member of \$26.35; \$2.19 per month, or an average of nearly 9 cents daily, an average of from 50 to 75 cents per week, and with the supposed increase in membership would also come the increase in deaths.

Let the members study the new section 151½, calmly, coolly and thoroughly; not rush in without thinking what the result would be, simply because the plea made by the three gentlemen named is so very neatly and alluringly put together that the members are very likely to lose sight of what the assessments would amount to, in their efforts to secure the increase of death benefits of \$2,000, or more; that without warning they would impose upon themselves a burden that would very likely reduce our membership from 50 to 100 per cent, instead of increasing it to that extent.

"No death, no assessment," sounds very fine on paper, but when we find in August Journal, page 11, death benefits paid for sixty-two members, presumably in January, 1908, and on page 14, for February, 1908, for forty

members, a total for two months of 102 deaths means 102 five cent assessments, or \$5.10, or an average of from 60 to 65 cents per week. I think the members will consider twice before voting to adopt new section 151½.

When we had only two 50-cents assessments per annum it was hard enough to collect the same and many members were suspended for failure to pay; how will it be if the assessments reach the sum of from 50 to 75 cents per week?

This is merely a friendly warning note to the members not to rush rashly into the fray and adopt new section 151½ without knowing what the adoption of said section would mean to the members in assessment weekly. "Forewarned is forearmed."

E. Friedman.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1908.

In the September issue of the Journal appears an article from Tampa, Fla., protecting against the employment of women in the cigar industry, while in the same issue from Boston, Mass., we find the following statement: "We know no race, creed or sex in the trade union movement." Thus the cry is once more being raised against women (this time from the southern section of the country), while down east they are no longer regarded as a peril to the trade, although it is but a short time ago that this same Boston was asking for legislation against them. The statement of the Boston writer is one with which all fair-minded union members will agree. It might almost be called the very essence of unionism. But, alas, how often it is that we seem to forget ourselves and our duty as union members. Not very long ago when the question arose of electing a secretary for this local the issue was made Jew against Gentile. Fellow members this arraying of one race against another, of one sex against another will never advance the interests of our organization. "In union there is strength." Do not undermine that strength by internal dissensions. Every member we add to our organization of whatever race, creed or sex adds just that much more strength to it, providing they live up to the principles which it advocates. By thoroughly organizing ourselves we can accomplish more good in the trades union movement than in any one way. And unless we do this we will never be the power in the industrial world that we would like to be, and, in order to accomplish all our aims, that we must be.

Elizabeth Henry.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1908.

Fellow craftsmen:

"The Good Thing loves the Fakir Bold,

The Green Goose loves the Cook.

The Farmer loves the Brick of Gold

And the Sucker loves the Hook."

In their attempt to commit the trade union movement to the support of their movement Socialists have met one defeat after another. Shall this new tack of the shrewd "class-conscious" navigators be any more successful? Shall the flag of neutrality which they now fly at their topmast to conceal their real intent hide from us the fact that all who board the Socialist ship are bound for the port of destruction? These are questions which for the sake of our union's life we are bound to consider. Kindly allow me to throw the search light upon one of the Socialist party's tactical moves, by which it uses trade union ammunition to undermine the fortifications of labor. The Socialists of New York, affiliated with the

Socialist party, are issuing a daily paper, very appropriately named *The Evening Call*. The question of ownership necessarily came up. "The Daily Call Conferences" and "the committee" reported its conclusions in "The Worker," New York, April, 27, 1907, which were finally adopted—placing *The Evening Call* in the hands of a private corporation known as *The Workingmen's Co-Operative Publishing Association*; chartered under the laws of the state of New York; organized with W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary and others.

There were two chief reasons given for placing the paper in the hands of the corporation, I quote:

"It is extremely difficult to own and manage successfully a large business through a great organization which is and must remain democratic in its character. Either the business must fail or the democratic character must be eliminated."

How it is that the Socialist Labor party of the United States has owned and controlled its paper, *The Daily People*, for the past eight years without eliminating its democratic character of management? If the S. L. P. of the U. S. can own and manage *The Daily People* why not the Socialist party of New York? One state is surely not as large as the United States.

Behind the above excuses given for private ownership can be seen the shrewd minds of the Socialist lawyers and "intellectuals" who control the compass and the chart of the Socialist ship and who despite their loud cry for absolute democracy keep hold of the tiller. A private corporation was decided upon not until the sum of about \$25,000 was already collected. Now the crux of my whole protest is that a large part of the money for *The Evening Call* came directly or indirectly from the trade union movement. This fact will be seen more clearly by an examination of the second chief reason given for the corporate ownership of their daily paper. As trade unionists we should sit up and take notice. I quote:

"It would be bad politics for the party to have continual disputes with the unions. The New York *Volkzeitung* was several times threatened with a strike. Remember the strike on the Jewish *Foward*. Remember the walk-out on *The Appeal to Reason*. Under no circumstance could the Socialist party afford to have a strike of its employees."

Why should the management fear trouble with their workmen? Do the Socialists intend to run their paper below the level of fair conditions? Union hours? trade union wages? If so their fear is well grounded, they may expect "continual disputes." But if these Socialist employers intend to give their workmen a square deal "continual disputes" are not likely to be their fate. "Continual disputes" would not have arisen on *The Volkzeitung*, *The Foward* or *The Appeal to Reason* if Socialist employers had done the square thing. Thus we must logically conclude that the *Evening Call* intends to call the men to work for less than the men are worth, as the other Socialist papers did, and so got into trouble with trade unions. At least we may logically conclude that the New York Socialists do not intend to make the reoccurrence of such conditions improbable. So the responsibility for trouble is shifted from the back of the Socialist party on to the shoulders of a private corporation. This is considered by the "class-conscious" of New York to be good politics. They have hid their heads in the sand, but

their ugly carcass is left in open view and were it not that the "sucker loves the hook" it would have been seen by the trade unionists of New York ere this.

If capitalist employers can give trade union conditions and wages why not expect Socialists to do the same? It is worth while to look at a dispute on a Socialist publication—for it will throw light on the second reason given for the private ownership of *The Call*. *The Appeal to Reason*, published in Girard, Kan., with its circulation exceeding the combined circulation of all other Socialist papers, published in the United States; its paid subscription alone is said to amount to \$350,000, is the only English paper mentioned. It is owned by Socialists—its largest shareholder being J. A. Wayland.

Charles L. Breckon—a Socialist—is the gentleman who forced into public view the conditions on *The Appeal to Reason*. Only to think of the difference between Socialist deeds and Socialist words! To Mr. Breckon is due the credit for forcing the then National Secretary of the S. P. (William Mailly) to open up some of the information in his possession bearing on the unfair conditions that prevailed in *The Appeal*. All of which Socialist leaders had kept under cover until the national campaign of 1904 was over: Mr. Breckon said:

"The wages paid the great majority of the employees was \$3 a week. To ask for more was in many instances to invite a discharge. This fact can be fully demonstrated. Ask Wayland to publish in the 'Appeal' an itemized list of the employees with wages paid July 1, 1903, and their wages paid and number of employees on the pay roll Feb. 1, 1904."

A scanning of the Socialist press from that day to this will fall to find the "itemized list" demanded.

Speaking of the chief of "The Appeal," he said:

"Wayland was the czar who insisted on ruling with an iron hand, and with the help of his brother-in-law, Chas. D. Bevans, held a most perfect system of espionage over each and every employee."

"He (Wayland) lives in one of the finest houses in Girard, most elegantly furnished, has a negro coachman, a fine team of sorrels, and wants for nothing material. He also owns several fine business blocks in this city, one of which is occupied by a leading dry goods firm. In addition he possesses a number of United States bonds which, whenever pressed for cash, he sells to the bank."

The following letter of A. W. Ricker, once an "Appeal to Reason" employee, to the National Secretary of the Socialist party shows that low wages was not the only evil that existed in the plant.

"Girard, Kan., Oct. 22, 1903.

"Dear Mailly:

The internal workings of the 'Appeal' are rotten. It has been a sweat shop. It has treated its help like slaves. Its business manager has made a habit of making insulting approaches to the girl employees during periods of semi-intoxication.

"—There are abuses in the office that will never be cured as long as Comrade Wayland lives, for they are incidental to his personality—"

Employees of "The Appeal," forty in number, were organized into Federal Labor Union 11478, A. F. of L. They went on strike and after two days "they won." They reported this victory in the following words:

"We were granted every item of our demands and they were as long as your arm."

Within four months after "they won" there is another report which reads:

"All who took an active part in forming the Federal union to correct and wipe out the abuses in this institution have been fired in true capitalistic fashion, one at a time, with a lapse between each so as to lessen the chances of united opposition to the action taken."

By a Socialist, *The Appeal to Reason* is said to be engaged in "the smoothest and most unprincipled schemes ever worked on a veridant enthusiasm."

Shall *The Evening Call* go on and on working the smoothest and most unprincipled scheme that has ever been worked on the trade unions is what I desire to ask? Not alone has thousands of dollars been extracted from the trade unions with which to establish *The Call*, which leads to trade union defeat, but the *Call* was placed in the hands of a private corporation with the express purpose of evading its responsibilities to its employees.

Neither the *Appeal to Reason* nor the *Volkzeitung* and the *Fowards* were owned legally by the Socialist party when the "continual disputes," which are feared by *The Call*, took place. Disputes occur where unjust conditions prevail, why not count on fair conditions, especially if Socialism is truly a friend of unionism? If the New York Socialists really wanted to protect the interests of their employers why not try party ownership? Instead of shifting the blame for trouble upon a private corporation? The fact that *The Appeal to Reason* contains only Socialist matter; written by Socialists; that it is circulated, financed and owned by Socialists is all to be set aside for the reason that the Socialist party did not legally own the paper when the strike occurred, hence the Socialist party was not to blame for the damnable conditions that prevailed. The *Evening Call* in the event of a strike, may hide behind a corporation is the reason for placing this Socialist paper and the trade union funds collected to launch it in private hands. Verily, a good scheme to evade justice, to let the sucker bite.

Every evening *The Call* calls upon the trade unions for funds. But why the delegates of the New York Central Federation Union should have voted to supply Socialist promoters with credentials is a mystery that is explained only by the fact that the sucker loves the hook. From *The Evening Call* of July 1, 1903, I quote:

"There is just now great need of committees to visit the unions and locals in behalf of *The Call*. Credentials from the Central Federation Union will be furnished to those going into the labor organizations, and the comrades presenting themselves to the Socialist locals will be instructed in the work."

The Socialists have not been slow to take advantage of the indorsement given to them by the C. F. U. These "class-conscious" gentlemen of New York are gathering in thousands of dollars with which to support their daily paper, which is in fact a covert enemy of the trade union movement.

Now to come nearer home to our own craft *The Call* published lately a list of trade union donations. Progressive Cigarmakers International Union No. 90 of New York City stands highest. Its donation is \$500.

I assume it to be within the rights of members of the C. M. I. U. to question the expenditure of any local union. More especially

is it a duty when the money is appropriated for institutions organized upon principles contrary to those for which we cigarmakers have associated ourselves together. Union 90 has given \$500 that went into the hands of a private corporation—and Union 90 must have known the reasons for placing The Evening Call in the hands of the corporation, for if I am not mistaken Union 90 is officially represented in the "conferences" that conceived the plan of evading responsibility. Has Union 90 to burn? Did Union 90 escape the panic? Are no members of Union 90 unemployed? Would not \$500 worth of meal tickets, or coal, or receipted rent bills have been better for the poor members of Union 90 than to have a private corporation \$500 richer? Is Union 90 unaware that there are hundreds of cigar makers battling against reductions in wages in various parts of the country—would not a \$500 donation have been spent to better purpose than in giving a stone in place of bread? Or does Union 90 think it more fraternal to distribute \$500 worth of polluted hot air for the benefit of cigar makers through the medium of The Evening Call? Surely there is nothing on the market save Lawson's Bay State gas that can beat it for a fool investment.

What would the Socialists of Union 90 say if Mr. Bryan were to place the Commoner and Mr. Hearst the American into the hands of a corporation to protect the Democratic and the Independence party from responsibility for any strike, because "it would be bad politics" for their respective parties "to have continual disputes with the unions"? What if in the bargain Bryan and Hearst were to collect monies from trade unions to send out their papers? What would these "class-conscious" gentlemen of Union 90 not say in condemnation of everybody directly and indirectly connected with the Bryan and Hearst papers?

Just where are we at fellow craftsmen? Does membership in a trade union mean the right to tax organized labor to support private corporations organized to disorganize the trade unions? Are we members of trade unions to be forced to pay revenue to an organization which seeks our life and the disruption of civil society? If so we had better listen to a Call that shall speak with commonsense, not with the blatant tones of the red demagogue.

David Goldstein.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Local 188, Seattle, Wash., requests you to second the amendment proposed by us (which appears in the October issue) to assess ourselves ten cents for advertising the label of the C. M. I. U. of A., at the Alaska, Yukon & Pacific Exposition. In doing so we know the unions of the west and the traveling members who passed through Seattle will endorse it, but our Eastern unions and members who are working in the East not familiar with conditions on the Pacific slope, we wish to explain, and hope to show the advisability of such an amendment.

Seattle is the greatest transient city in the United States and has grown from a city of 20,000 (in fifteen years) to a Western metropolis of 280,000, and at least eighty per cent of the population is transient, and as every member of the C. M. I. U. of A. which has served on the agitation committee is aware that it is a more difficult task to boost the label successfully in a transient city than a

settled community. You will easily see what a task our pioneers of unionism had in Seattle to establish our label. But we have never despaired—and diligently worked away—with our local assessments running high. Still what can 40 to 50 members do in a city that grew faster than our membership.

This exposition will be nearly all people from Alaska, where we have several members—in a territory almost as large as the U. S. Alaska is almost thoroughly organized, especially the miners. But 90 per cent do not know what a label looks like, and we had no way of reaching them to educate. But by this exposition we have the opportunity for a small amount of money to do that, and we feel that with a ten cent assessment we may be able to open several hundred jobs not only in Seattle and Alaska, but all over the country, because Alaska buys cigars from all over the country (United States). Besides Alaska we have the states of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Oregon, where only a few cigarmakers work in jurisdiction towns and are without funds for agitation purposes. But by a good systematic agitation at the fair we will be able to reach thousands of union miners, lumbermen and other new union men, who are not familiar with our label, but could be easily converted.

So brothers of the old and settled East, it is up to you to assist the pioneers of the West by a small sum of ten cents which will be a great benefit to us and perhaps to you—should you ever come West.

Moral: Vote to second the amendment and boost for same.

K. Morris,

President.

R. W. W. Edwards,

Secretary.

DEATH OF CHARLES GEORGE BLOETE.

By Geo. A. Stevens.

The sudden passing away in New York City on Oct. 1 of Charles George Bloete, a highly esteemed and well beloved member of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, closed a long, honorable and useful career.

Mr. Bloete was born on Oct. 29, 1839, in Verden, a small city in what was then the Kingdom of Hanover, but is now a province of Prussia, Germany. Left an orphan when quite young, he was adopted by a family who had been neighbors of his father and mother. When 11 years of age the boy was placed at work stripping tobacco in a cigar factory, his weekly earnings ranging from 30 to 35 cents. As the monarchy had a compulsory education law which applied to children under 14 years of age, his foster parents were required to send him to school during a part of each day; his school hours in winter being from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning and from 1 to 3 p. m.; in summer from 7 to 10 a. m. He was obliged to toil in the factory from 10 a. m. to 12 m. and from 3 to 8 p. m. At school his studies were limited, the main subject being religion, but by close application to his text-books he acquired a smattering of arithmetic and geography and learned to read and write.

At the age of 14 he had developed into a bunchmaker and his wages rose to 75 cents per week. It was at this time that he decided to make his home in an adjacent town, having heard that the pay there was higher than in his native city. He became a full-fledged cigarmaker when 17 years old and joined the union of his trade at Flensburg, Schleswig. In

those days the government allowed workingmen to organize local unions, but would not permit of the establishment of national trade organizations. There was, however, a mutual understanding among the Cigarmakers' Unions of the various localities whereby working cards were interchanged and other courtesies extended.

Soon after becoming a journeyman young Bloete, following the custom inaugurated by the old-world guilds, traveled afoot through the country. In the winter of 1857-8 a financial and industrial panic spread over Germany and the surrounding countries. Like hundreds of other workmen, thrown into idleness by the hard times, he roved from place to place seeking employment, and had his first object lesson of the practical benefit of trade-unionism, as the local unions aided the travelers financially and cared for the sick. Every tourist had to carry a passport, which was vised by the civil authorities of the towns in which he stopped. He was also required to show the officials an amount of money sufficient to provide for his immediate needs, to satisfy them that he was seeking work and was not a vagrant. The beneficial feature of the unions thus became a source of great help to the traveling workman. For eight weeks the youthful cigarmaker was on the road, and as he could not get anything to do in Germany he wandered to Jutland, Denmark. He found the Danes an extremely hospitable people. They treated perigrinating workmen with the kindest consideration, sparing no pains to relieve their distress and procure employment for them. Bloete soon obtained a job and remained there six months, going thence to Heide, Holstein, where he labored for a year, proceeding from there to Hamburg, in which city he became a member of the Bildungs-Verein, an institution of learning founded and maintained by workingmen. A corps of instructors were in daily attendance. Here all his leisure moments were spent in completing his education, the English language comprising a part of his curriculum, and he was a regular attendant at all lectures. Connected with the Bildungs-Verein were a library and reading room, where a large number of local and foreign newspapers were kept on file, among the latter being Karl Heinzen's Roxbury (Mass.), Pioneer. Heinzen was an ardent exponent of the principles embodied in our democratic form of government and was of the prominent New Englanders who agitated in favor of the abolition of slavery. The young cigarmaker carefully read each issue of the Pioneer, and, becoming thoroughly imbued with the doctrines of liberty therein lucidly set forth he resolved to emigrate to America. In the spring of 1866 he sailed from Hamburg, arriving in New York in May, and ere long his name was enrolled on the membership list of Cigarmakers' International Union No. 90. He was completely Americanized in a short time; took out his first papers in 1868, and became a naturalized citizen in 1871.

Toward the close of 1868 Union No. 90 ordered a general strike for an increase of wages. Mr. Bloete took an active and prominent part in that struggle. The demands of the men were not conceded by the employers, the strike was abandoned and the union rapidly decreased in membership.

In 1873 the United Cigarmakers of New York was organized, but refused to affiliate with the International body because the latter at that time prohibited the admission of women and colored men to the ranks of its subordinates.

The United Cigarmakers vigorously opposed this rule, and informed the International that if it consented to the abrogation of the objectionable section, the New York union would make application for a charter. The International agreed to the proposal, and in October, 1875, the United Cigarmakers was chartered as Cigarmakers' International Union No. 144. A few months later No. 90 dissolved and turned its funds and other property over to the new organization. Mr. Bloete joined the United Cigarmakers soon after its inception and remained a conspicuous figure in the councils of No. 144 up to the time of his demise. After he had been connected with that union for one year he was elected German recording secretary, and served in that capacity for eight consecutive annual terms.

Cigarmakers, like all other craftsmen, suffered from the great panic which prevailed in the seventies. There were thousands of non-union people at work in the New York tenement houses at the close of that business depression, and their wages had been reduced to so low a figure that they determined, in 1877, to request Union No. 144 to organize and aid them in their endeavor to restore their former schedule of prices. The union promptly championed their cause; and, under the generalship of Adolph Strasser, Samuel Gompers, and Myer Dampf, some 8,000 cigarmakers, whose demands were not heeded by the employers, went on strike. There was only \$600 in the treasury of the local union, and appeals were forthwith issued for financial assistance. All over the land the cigarmakers organized for the purpose of raising funds for their New York brethren, and money poured in from labor organizations in all quarters of the United States and Canada and from England and Belgium. The strike was handled in a business-like way. Stores were rented and stocked with provisions. Each family was supplied with the necessities of life, homes were provided for tenants who had been evicted from houses owned by cigar manufacturers, the unmarried men received lodging and meal tickets, and medical attendance and furnished to those who were afflicted with illness. Mr. Bloete served on the relief committee, which appointed him chairman of a sub-committee to purchase the food supplies. His committee bought nearly 160,000 pounds of meat, besides immense quantities of bread, vegetables and groceries, which were distributed among the strikers.

This controversy marked an epoch in the history of trade unionism, for it tended to revive the labor movement in the United States. The duration of the strike was seventeen weeks and it cost \$49,476.39 to maintain it. Although the workers did not succeed in having their wages raised, the result was not an absolute failure, for in the provincial towns the unions which had sprung into existence on account of the strike thrived wonderfully, and ultimately bettered the condition of their members.

In 1886-7 Mr. Bloete represented his union in the New York Central Labor Union, and for two years he did admirable work on the arbitration committee of the latter association. He familiarized himself with all phases of the labor question during his fifty-one years' connection with cigarmakers' unions, and it was because of his profound knowledge of economic subjects that Labor Commissioner Peck in 1887 commissioned him Special Agent of the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics, with headquarters in New York City. This position,

which was unsought by him, he held for more than seventeen years, performing its exacting and important duties with distinguished ability. In December, 1904, owing to ill health, he tendered his resignation to Labor Commissioner McMackin, who futilely besought Mr. Bloete to withdraw it, and two months later the resignation was accepted. Although he subsequently regained his health he retired from active labor and spent the remaining years of his life seeking quietude and bestowing acts of kindness upon his fellow beings.

The deceased was well and favorably known in labor circles. He was an ardent, sincere trade-unionist; a man of noble character, capacious soul, generous impulses, sterling honesty, broad intellect, unruffled judgment, and ripe wisdom. This good man has departed from earthly life, but his memory will ever remain fresh and sweet in the minds of those who were fortunate in being numbered among his friends and acquaintances. Having attained:

"The bound of man's appointed years, at last,
Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,
Serenely to his final rest has passed;
While the soft memory of his virtues, yet,
Lingers like twilight hues, when the bright
sun is set."

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union; or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments no loans as provided in the constitution.

In all cases where fines are imposed by local unions it will facilitate matters by giving the number, if party fined is a member of the union.

Union 12, Oneida, N. Y., rescinded the fine of \$5.00 on F. C. Ferguson (72962).

Union 166, Defiance, Ohio, fined Jake Zimmerman and John Meyers \$10.00 each for working below the bill of prices at Geo. Shoemaker's shop.

Union 123, Hamilton, Ohio, fined Howard Smith \$5.00 for drawing illegal benefits.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis., fined Arthur Constant (109364) \$10.00 and annulled his retiring card for working in an open shop for six weeks without depositing his card.

Union 299, Middletown, Conn., fined W. E. Connor (84743) \$6.00 for unpaid board bill. It would be advisable for Mr. Connor to pay a little attention to this, as Union 299 means business.

Union 26, South Norwalk, Conn., fined F. Fay (36621) \$3.50 for unpaid board bill and room rent.

Union 95, St. Joseph, Mo., fined A. J. Dixon (106801) \$5.50 and suspension for unpaid board bill. Also fined Wm. Hering (84651) \$5.50 for conduct unbecoming a union man by leaving an unpaid board bill.

Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y., fined Henry Schlemm (62536) \$10.00 for employing a non-union plumber. Union 14, Chicago, Ill., fined J. Sherre (463) \$10.00 and M. Goldstein (7897) \$5.00 for working overtime in the shop of Harry Cohn.

Union 20, Decatur, Ill., fined D. W. Ryan (82902) \$10.00 for allowing himself to become suspended, this being the third suspension in four years.

Union 395, Waterbury, Conn., fined Jacob Binkley (38572) \$9.00 for unpaid board bill.

Union 423, Sterling, Ill., fined Ed. J. Kelsey (97978) \$4.50 for unpaid board bill. Pay within eight weeks or we will suspend you.

Union 301, Akron, Pa., fined Henry Zwally (106379) \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the Constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention and not published in the 18th edition of the Constitution:

By Union 138, Newark, N. J.:

Amend Section 77 on line 4 after the words "International Union," "Any retiring card holder who is working at the cigar trade, or deriving a livelihood therefrom, shall also pay all local assessments levied for label agitation purposes."

Section 77 to read:

Section 77. Any member having contributed dues for three years, taking a retiring card, may continue to receive the sick and death benefits upon the payment of twenty cents per week and all assessments of the International Union. Any retir-

ing card holder who is working at the cigar trade or deriving a livelihood therefrom, shall also pay all local assessments levied for label agitation purposes. Any member failing to avail himself of this privilege shall forfeit all previous rights and benefits; but this shall not be so construed as to mean the annulling of his retiring card. The retiring card of any person violating the laws or working against the interests of the International Union shall be annulled, which shall forfeit to the holder all rights and privileges granted by the Constitution. Any person holding a retiring card and entitled to sick and death benefit shall be entitled to a vote on all questions relating to said benefit. (Adopted May, 1908, Journal.)

By Union 483, Gloversville:

Amend Section 146 by inserting the words "one or" after the word "of" on the eleventh line of the second part of Section 146. Also on the thirteenth line of the same sentence drop the words "any kind of labor" and insert instead the following words, "their usual occupation."

Part to read:

The International Executive Board shall, at the request of a local union (properly attested) of which any contributing member entitled to death benefit, and who has through total blindness or the loss of one or both hands or incurably insane become permanently incapacitated for performing his usual occupation, order an investigation of the facts of the case. Should the evidence be conclusive and satisfactory to the Executive Board, the International President shall cause the payment of such sum less \$50.00 as the disabled or insane member would be entitled to in case of death at the date of said application, to be paid to the applicant or guardian. (Adopted July, 1908, Journal.)

By Union 144, New York:

Relating to Section 211, District of New York. "It shall be optional with the local unions of New York so long as the open shop system is in operation to stipulate that any member joining the union cannot work in a label shop until he or she has been a member of the International Union for at least one year. This shall not debar apprentices who served their apprenticeship in a union shop from working in any union shop receiving the label, or cigarmakers coming from foreign countries that are accepted according to Section 67 of the International Constitution." This law shall be null and void December, 1911, unless resubmitted and approved by the members of the International Union. (Adopted September, 1908, Journal.)

By Union 14, Chicago:

Amendment to Sections 76 and 77 of International Constitution:

Section 76. Any member quitting the trade or becoming a foreman as defined in Section 64, or a continuous employer of one or more union cigarmakers who has not been a member for three years, may continue to pay full dues and all assessments, local and International, and receive all sick and death benefits to which his term of membership may entitle him. When such member has paid dues continuously for three years he shall be transferred to the beneficiary class and be subject to Section 77. Members failing to avail themselves of this privilege shall, upon the payment of all union indebtedness within thirty days, be issued an absolute retiring card, which shall entitle the holder to readmission, as a new member, free of charge.

Section 77. Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years quitting the trade, or becoming a foreman as defined in Section 64, or a continuous employer of one or more members, may be placed in the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefit upon the payment of 20 cents dues per week and all International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation. All persons in the retired beneficiary class shall be entitled to vote on all questions relating to sick or death benefits, or assessments they are subject to, but shall not be entitled to sick benefit while in a foreign country, away from the jurisdiction of the International Union. Any member failing to avail himself of this beneficiary privilege shall be granted, within thirty days, if clear on the books, an absolute retiring card, entitling the holder, upon his return to the trade, to readmission free of charge as a new member. The retiring card of any person, violating the laws or working against the interests of the International Union, shall be annulled.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted October, 1908, Journal.)

By Union 467, Arecibo:

Amendment to Section 67: By adding after the words "three dollars (\$3.00)," except in Puerto Rico, where the initiation fee shall be one dollar, payable in advance, or in four weekly installments. This amendment to remain in force one year from the date of its adoption.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted October, 1908, Journal.)

M. PARK

Agent for Union Made Cigar Boards, Kalves,

Blades, Cutter and Springs.

No. 11 Appleton St., BOSTON, MASS.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents.
Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 15, 1908.

For a number of years conciliation and arbitration has been a cardinal principle with the printers, and its application has been the means of pre-
CONCILIATION serving industrial tranquility to a large extent in that organization. Speaking of this feature, President Lynch in his address to their recent convention said: "We have accomplished two great things: We have maintained industrial peace and have not found it necessary to leave our employment because of disagreements. In the past year all disputes have been adjusted but one and our union and publishers are working in harmony. While not all cases have been settled absolutely to our satisfaction, yet there has not been an arbitration decision rendered that has not brought positive benefit to the local affected, and the case may be stated in stronger terms, that the average arbitration decision has been much better than the average scale secured where the arbitration agreement has not been in effect. Surely there must be some remedy that will to a reasonable degree at least prevent the strike and the resultant loss to employer and employee. If our present arbitration agreement, the most perfect of its kind in existence, does not offer a remedy, then the industrial problem presents only one solution, and that through the resort of force. This will mean the survival of the strongest. If the wage-worker, under the present system, has nothing to look forward to in the last analysis except the strike, then indeed is his future unstable. Arbitration decisions should at least have a fair trial. It should not be condemned without the fullest test. I have faith in arbitration as a deterrent to industrial chaos, and believe that the great bulk of union men approve the effort at industrial peace."

A world's congress of delegates representing the best doctors and experts on tuberculosis the world can produce has just been held in Washington, D. C. While the reports we have are meager, enough has come to the service to give the average layman at least some idea of the means first to prevent and secondly to cure consumption in its incipient stages. As the doctors get more confidential and less reticent we find that pure fresh air, cleanliness, sunshine and rational living are the natural preventatives and that pure, fresh air, sunshine, raw fresh eggs and pure, sweet milk are the very best remedies for incipient consumption. All agreed that consumption is the greatest destroyer we have and that it is unnecessary and can be prevented by the use of proper preventatives and rational living. One of the greatest contributory causes to the ravages of the great white plague, insanitary work shops and dwelling houses, did not receive the attention and action the subject merits. On this important phase of the question it remains as

in all others, of an economic nature, for organized labor to create a sentiment and compel final action. Consumptive germs cannot live in pure air and sunlight, hence all workshops should be so located that the rays of the sun may do its natural work in stamping out this awful disease. The cellar and garret workshop, where no ray of sunshine ever finds its way, should be relegated to oblivion. This can be easily accomplished by a little public agitation. The general public is becoming interested and alarmed over the frightful and unnecessary annual slaughter by this disease, from which, in this country alone, 400 human beings yielded up their lives every day in the year, and is ready to co-operate with any rational movement for its suppression.

Since the amendment on union 248 Jacksonville, Fla., has received sufficient indorsements to go to popular vote we deem it advisable to place such information as we may have on this important matter in your hands. The amendment provides that a 5 cent assessment shall be levied on all members for each death, the proceeds to go to the heirs, less 5 per cent, which shall go to a fund to provide a home for sick and disabled cigarmakers, out of which, however, all dues and assessments of sick members shall be paid. The amendment is crudely drawn, even if the plan is right. It provides for the establishment of a home, but does not specify what the home shall cost or how soon it shall be started, nor in any way furnish even a foundation upon which to start. The amendment provides that members shall not pay the assessment until they are such for two years, thus making two classes of members and fish of one and flesh of the other.

The records here show that the average death rate is 50 per month. This would necessitate 50 five cent assessments each month, amounting to \$2.50 per member, which, added to the weekly dues, averages \$1.30 per month would make \$3.80 per month per member, or about 87 cents per week. Add to this the necessary local assessments levied for label and other purposes, the weekly dues would be at least \$1 per week. A compulsory insurance in a purely trade union is a serious matter. All, or nearly all, will agree that a reasonable death benefit is a splendid thing. But we have many single members who do not care to carry a heavy insurance. Owing to our natural make-up a trade union is justified in adopting a chain of benefits in which all may participate, such as the ones we now have. Benefits along such lines cannot be too numerous. We hold that a superannuated benefit or old age pension which constitute a benefit that our members can partake of while they are still on earth will do more to build up and strengthen the union than a compulsory insurance feature such as proposed by the amendment of 248 Jacksonville. Some members are conscientiously opposed to an insurance of any kind. While we have a right to go as far as the membership please in the direction of living benefits in which all may be materially benefited, it is a serious question as to how far we may go in a COM-PULSORY insurance plan, especially where the trade is not thoroughly organized and in which the unorganized are compelled to work for ridiculously small wages.

We have an undoubted right to build a home for sick or disabled members and to adopt any kind of a benefit in which all may participate.

but to say to a thoroughly honest, conscientious union man who is such from principle that he must pay for compulsory insurance or be suspended from the union, or to say to the non-unionist who works for frightfully small wages and whom we must reach that the dues and assessment are \$1 a week, is a serious matter and should not be lightly passed over. We are heartily in favor of everyone of the present benefits we now have and in adding to them, but they should be of the kind that properly come under the sphere of trade union activity, and against which there can be no serious well grounded objection.

We recently received a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Seventh International Congress of Cigarmakers, held at Stuttgart, Germany, August 11-16, 1907. We note as of peculiar interest what Mr. H. Jugters of Belgium has to say concerning the United States. On page 22-23 of the proceedings he says:

"The Wages.—In many parts a notable amelioration has taken place, though the tobacco prices have advanced.

By the assistance of the international committee, sections, solely composed of Belgians, were erected in America, with the aim of helping us in strikes and lockouts by means of voluntary contributions; these sections have already given 4,500 frs.; Boston excepted, where in 1897, by influence of our members over there, 2,100 frs. were gathered. In Boston our countrymen are the most numerous, they count there 1,000 men.

Furthermore there are sections at Philadelphia, New York, Manchester and New Haven, the total amount of members being about 2,000. They have resolved to erect a National Federation in America; if they are successful, we hope to meet one of their delegates at our International Congress. We have also introduced a Federation's label in Belgium, which we will try to make use of in the best manner in favor of the workmen.

Finally we have to announce that at Liege there has been erected a professional school to teach the cigarmaking." The fact that we have sections and now a proposed Federation of Cigarmakers in these places may be news to many of our members, especially to those outside the places named. The thought naturally arises why these sections composed exclusively of union cigarmakers?

The State of Oklahoma, one of the youngest in the Union, has many excellent laws calculated to protect and advance the interests of the so-called common people. In this respect it is far ahead of any of its older and more pretentious contemporaries, which go to make up the galaxy of stars in our Union of States. It is said that this state has one of the very best arbitration laws in operation in any man's country. We have not studied this law, hence do not affirm or deny this statement. Among the other laws directly in the interest of labor may be mentioned the sanitary inspection law, the one providing for safety appliances in all dangerous occupations, the one providing for ample protection to miners, etc. All told, it is said they have 20 laws directly in the interest of the workers. All told, 22 or 23 laws were approved and advocated by the state Federation of Labor and, as stated in the foregoing, 20 of them were adopted.

If you can't boost, don't knock. There is a vast difference between a knocker and a kicker. A knocker is always a grouch and a failure in life; always in despair himself, he brings noth-

ing but misery into the lives of those who are unfortunate enough to be in his company. The kicker who kicks when it is necessary often does great good and in the long run makes conditions and life the better worth living.

It is sometimes said that during good times trade unions run themselves. This may be partly true, but by no means so in all respects. There, however, is no question but what during dull times the unions require more thought and attention to keep them right side up and intact. Men's loyalty, courage and devotion to our great cause is often put to the severest tests during periods of commercial and industrial depression. And it becomes the duty of the steadfast and strong to encourage and lead the faltering. Those who have passed through similar trying times know by experience that a brighter day is not far ahead and should encourage the less experienced members to remain steadfast.

One division of the U. S. Supreme Court has just decided that we have a right to indulge in peaceful picketing. This is a right that no one questioned until the "injunction judge" got in his little work. The decision just rendered grew out of the case of the iron molders' strike against the Allis-Chalmers Co. The judge issued the usual injunction restraining the molders from doing anything except to return to work, and especially against peaceful picketing. The case was appealed with the result stated in the foregoing. Small favors thankfully received. It's sometimes refreshing to be told by the courts that we have certain rights even if we and everybody else already knew it.

The reports indicate that the state of trade has improved slightly but not to the extent we had hoped for nor is it anywhere as good as it was prior to the slump last October. The depression is not confined to any particular locality, but seems to be general. Members who contemplate traveling might take note of the fact that one place seems about as bad as the other so far as the chances of obtaining work is concerned.

A kindly word and a pleasant smile often goes a long way in bringing sunlight into the lives of others. Life at best for the average wage-earner is none too good and a kindly word costs nothing and often does great good. Be a ray of sunshine in the life of your fellow-worker. It will do both good.

In these dull times competition is more keenly felt than during normal trade conditions and the temptation on the part of the dealer to handle the non-union product is also greater. Now more than any other time there is greater need of persistent label agitation.

The widespread publicity which has been given the struggle to re-establish union conditions in the composing room of the Butterick Publishing Company has reached all classes and conditions of men. Every city and village on the North American continent has heard of the Butterick magazines and patterns. Union men have taken up the fight, and the efforts of Typographical Union No. 6 will cease only when the eight-hour day prevails and union wages are paid.

That this fight has aroused the sympathies and enlisted the services of many outside the ranks of organized wage-earners has been manifest for some time. Especially among professional and literary men and women is there a tendency to do more than look on.

REPORTS OF ORGANIZERS.

Oct. 1, 1908.

I am unable to distinguish any decided improvement in trade conditions, or in the labor movement, in eastern Ontario or Quebec so far visited, compared with the last few years.

Last year Belleville presented some improvement in labor organization, today it seems to be dying out. The label seems to be in somewhat better evidence, but the demand remains about the same. Distributed some advertising matter donated by Union 27 Toronto. No meetings during my stay.

In Kingston the leading cigar stores are carrying a better line of union brands than formerly. Hotels and saloons with few exceptions handle nonunion brands made in the place. Attended meeting of labor day committee of council and distributed advertising matter through the city.

Brockville once possessing a lively trades union movement, seems to have gone completely to pieces, the central labor body has not met for a long time, and there is no indication that organization exists. Our people are in work just now, following a long layoff, and are by no means certain how long work will continue this time. There is a good showing of label goods, but there is no advertising, and consequently, there is poor demand.

In Montreal trade is exceedingly dull, our people with many others have been walking the streets for months looking for, but unable to obtain employment. And the end is not yet, for a huge strike is on extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, over the C. P. R. systems, tying up the coal, wheat and cattle, movement, and throwing thousands employed in other interdependent industries out of work.

Union 58 has been doing good work in advertising the union label, but the labor movement of Montreal is slow to respond. Attended and addressed local union during my stay. Union 58 is issuing advertising matter in the shape of memorandum books, with general information and treatise on the union label. It is printed in French and English, and should prove useful throughout this section of the country. The Union kindly donated a number of them to me for use in Quebec.

Quebec, the provincial capital, sometimes called the Gibraltar of America, is the stronghold of the ultra Canadian movement known as the Canadian nationalist congress. They held their annual session during my stay in Quebec, and changed their name to that of "The Canadian Federation of Labor." The great bulk of its membership is composed of boot and shoe workers of the city of Quebec, there being numerous large factories located here. They have some locals situated in Montreal and Ottawa, and in several places in the province of Quebec. Numerically speaking, they do not amount to much, but they have behind them a powerful influence strongly opposed to internationalism, and which is in a position to render them effective assistance in their propaganda against international unions. The local politicians, too, anxious to carry favor with this influence, are not slow in denouncing internationalism in some sections of the province.

Our local here is in a poor position. One which it is impossible to make any headway, their numbers are continually decreasing, for when one goes away he invariably stays away, the conditions here not holding out any hope of improvement. Addressed meeting of the local union, and assisted in the reorganization of the central labor body which had gone to pieces on account of local differences. Distrib-

uted advertising contributed by Union 58, Montreal.

The trades and labor congress of Canada, composed of trades councils, and local unions of an international character, held their annual convention this year, in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 21 to 26th. This body is the legislative mouthpiece of organized labor in Canada.

There were 211 labor bodies affiliated, and about eighty delegates in attendance, of whom three were cigarmakers, the resolution pledging the endorsement of congress to the cigarmakers' union label being introduced by Jos. McCarthy, delegate and president of Union 27 Toronto.

The total receipts of congress were \$8,944. Total expenditure, \$7,442.09. The features of the convention were the debate on the industrial disputes act, otherwise known as the Lemieux Bill. The western miners with a large delegation, together with the railway engineers being instructed to move for the repeal of the bill, which is of the character of compulsory investigation, the operation of which these people claim works out to their disadvantage, and which has proven powerless to avert the great strike now going on on the C. P. R. system. However, it was agreed to submit certain amendments to the government, and in case of failure to adopt them submit a motion in favor of repeal to a referendum of the unions chiefly affected by the act.

Hugh Frayne, fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L. to the congress made a splendid address, distinguished by an especially eloquent appeal on behalf of the blue union label, and others. Keir Hardie, the veteran leader of the British socialists, made another splendid address, in which he gave the history of the labor political movement in Great Britain, and incidentally, severely scored the Canadian and American socialists for their attitude towards the trade union movement in politics. The incoming executive officers are President Alphonse Verotillo M. P., Montreal; Jas. Simpson, Toronto, vice-president, by a very narrow majority and P. M. Draker, secretary-treasurer, and also fraternal delegates to A. F. of L. convention. There being a large delegation from the east, the cigarmakers' delegates were able to preach the label with some effect, though the condition of the one small factory here precluded organization. I attended and addressed a successful organization meeting of street railway employes. Meeting opened at half past one a. m., and concluded at 4 a. m.

Yours Fraternally,

W. V. Todd,
Organizer.

Creston, Iowa.

The local here is in bad shape not holding meetings regular and no activity on the part of members. Called a meeting; got them straightened out. One scab shop of two men could do nothing with him. Label in fair demand.

Bedford, Iowa.

Two buckeyes not union, but pay price when employing a man. No label in sight. Red Oak, Iowa.

Four retail stores; all scab; all ex-union men. Six men working in town. Not a label in sight. Worked with them, but to no avail. No organized labor in the town. Hamburg, Iowa.

A small town, one buckeye. No labels to be seen. Tried to get him back but he said what's the use. Plattsmouth, Neb.

This local is in bad shape since the big shop moved to Lincoln, Neb. It leaves practically all the members bosses. Label in good demand.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The home of one of the largest jobbing houses in the country, Parago & Moor. The union shops have a hard time of it. One scab shop Cook & Co., working four girls. The label in fair demand.

Lincoln, Neb.

I put a week in working among the saloon and other business men. Was a little difference with one job which was settled O. K., and Lincoln bids fair to be one of the best union towns in the west if the members will work harmoniously and quit petty troubles. Labels in demand.

Fremont, Neb.

I worked with the strike shops of Brietenfield and he is so mad at the unions it was impossible at this time to do any thing from what I could learn from the boys and the firm. A square head caused all the trouble and then left town. Label in good demand.

Have put in ten days boosting the label which it sadly needed. Had the president of the local with me in a campaign of the saloon. Had a letter sent to all of the saloons of the state through the secretary of the Liquor Men's Association, showing them why they should buy union label goods. Organized labor do not demand the label.

Thos. Dermody,
Special Organizer.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 1.

This month of August I have been elected president of the Joint Advisory Board of Tampa, and this position allows me to work more in conjunction with this body than ever before, although the Board always aided me in the work of organization as much as they possibly could.

My last report in some instances has been blistering and some resented very much because I exposed them as they are. They made up some kind of story which says that "I pretend to take the women out of the factories" and as good many do not read English and others do not take the trouble to read and find more convenient to make believe that they believe everything that is said, spread that news broadcast without thinking that with such conduct they are helping me more than what they intend to do.

But never mind what they might think or say, I will keep saying that if the cigar makers of Tampa do not organize soon in three or four years to come there will be very few men working in the cigar factories; that it is a disgrace to any community or craft that the women be in the factories working and a good deal of men, fathers and husbands of many of those working women, are expending the money which their wives and daughters make, in the barrooms and other worst places and in the meantime there are many with a family to support which are out of a job for over five and six months.

The work of the women in the factories while the men are parading the streets is an immorality to the family, to the country, and cannot bring forth but slavery, because even if the man take care of the children his care is not to be compared with the care of the mother, and the children grow up seeing in their father the tyrant of the family and they

cannot have respect for him but fear, and are prepared to accept any other kind of tyranny.

During this month there has not been much increase in the membership of the unions because there has been a good deal of cigar makers laid off in the factories. Today we have over two thousand out of work in our craft in Tampa. But the Joint Advisory Board is working with more faith than ever in the organization and I think that as soon as the work in the factories be better that we will see the benefit of the work for the organization. In a few days the manifesto of this Joint Advisory Board will be ready to be published in the English language and I am of the opinion that this manifesto will bring many members to the union.

The manufacturers are thinking that these conditions which exist today will last for ever, and I cannot state if they think correctly or not.

On August 17th the Labor Day committee sent them a letter endorsed by the Building Trades Council and the Central Trades and Labor Assembly and up to date we have not answered or acknowledged the letter and the Labor Day committee decided to publish it in the English and Spanish languages for the benefit of the public.

The letter read as follows:

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 17, 1908.

Mr. President of Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa,
Dear Sir:

We beg to advise you that the labor organizations of this city will hold a Labor Day celebration at Sulphur Springs on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1908, and we would respectfully request that the factories of the members of your association be closed on that day so that their employes may be able to participate in this celebration.

Very Respectfully,

Building Trades Council,

By W. H. Campbell, Sec-Treas.

Central Trades and Labor Assembly,

By James F. Scott, Secretary.

I cannot imagine why the manufacturers did not answer such letter. Some say that an answer would be to recognize the union, and in my opinion that is a mistake, because it was not the Joint Advisory Board the body which sent the communication.

As I understand it it was a letter from to corporations addressed to one and if the latter did not want to grant the request at least should acknowledge receipt without compromise as politeness demands.

But they must know what they are doing and the ground they stand, as we know our own.

A. Sineriz,
Special Organizer.

Allentown, Pa., Sept. 9, 1908.

Conditions in the cigar trade in Pennsylvania continue very much the same as noted in previous reports, except possibly a little duller than a month ago. Some of the large factories that make exclusively high grade hand made 5 cent goods are phenomenally busy.

The evolution in the cigar making industry in this southeastern section of Pennsylvania has been marked by its transition from low grade scrap mold work to a fine quality of long filler shaper and straight hand work, that finds a ready market in the drug stores and elsewhere that standard quality goods are sold; from the kitchen and corn crib shops to the most elegantly equipped cigar factories to be found anywhere. And were it not for the abom-

inably low wages that obtains in these modern examples of cleanliness and sanitation in cigar manufacturing, Pennsylvania certainly would be a paradise for cigar makers. As it is, however, many of the advantages that should accompany pleasant surroundings for the workers are lost on account of the merciless nerve wrecking grinding pace at which the cigar maker finds himself compelled to go for ten or twelve hours a day if he hopes to find enough in his pay envelope to keep body and soul together.

Although conditions such as we are experiencing at present on account of the general business depression are not the most favorable times for pushing organization work. I have nevertheless, succeeded in organizing a new local union at East Greenville, and hope to organize at a few other points in the near future.

E. E. Greenwalt, Organizer

THANKSGIVING.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The bounteous harvest—fruit of the cold, and the rain, and the storm, as well as the warmth, and the sunshine and calm, all of them needed to bring to us blessings of life and nourishment.

The full-grown man—master of self; quick to respond to the needs of the weak, and ready to help in the battle of life—made strong by the stress and the strain of the strife. These having their share in bringing to him the broadening-out and the filling-in, which gave him a vision of his brother-man as part of God's great universe, which was made for all mankind.

LOST CARDS

Section 11. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate.

Members having lost their traveling cards take notice:

No duplicate card will be issued for lost card unless the full name of member, the card number, the date of initiation and the union where the card was last deposited are given. Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Secretaries have no right to issue certificates in place of lost cards. Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made. Report full name, number, date and place of initiation and when and where card was last deposited.

Private loans will be entered on duplicates issued upon request of unions.

Enter all loans granted in figures and letters.

109,225, Geo. Herold—Initiated April 27, 1908, at No. 60; last deposited at 153.

80723, Chas. Cassidy—Initiated May 10, 1899, at No. 63; last deposited at 158.

60207, J. J. Collins—Initiated June 15, 1889, at No. 278; last deposited at 331.

69396, Jno. L. Sullivan—Initiated Sept. 22, 1906, at No. 209; last deposited at 209.

115688, F. Cappel, Initiated Dec. 5, 1906, at No. 294; last deposited at 294.

115107, Wm. King—Initiated Sept. 2, 1907, at No. 451.

79383, H. Tatosky—Initiated March 4, 1902, at No. 361; last deposited at 224.

113252, Guy Joslin—Initiated July 28, 1906, at 451; last deposited at 271.
 24218, P. F. Gavin—Initiated Nov. 26, 1881, at 514; card last deposited at 283.
 83634, F. Murphy—Initiated June 1, 1903.
 83736, Fred Mercer—Initiated Jan. 7, 1893.
 The last two are either frauds or the name and number is not correctly stated, as no initiation occurred at time and place stated or withdrawal from unions mentioned. Secretaries would do well to question claimants to lost cards, and if in doubt take a description.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Local No. 188, of Seattle, Wash., proposes the following amendment to Section 70 of the International Constitution:

Amend Section 70 by adding after the word "week," on line 2, the following:
 "That an assessment of ten (10) cents be levied on all fifteen (15) and thirty (30) cent members, the proceeds to go for advertising the label of the C. M. I. U. of A. at the Alaska, Yukon and Pacific Exposition, which will be held in Seattle, Wash., from June, 1909, to November, 1909. The expenditure of the money raised by this assessment to be under the supervision of the International President and Executive Board."

Amendment proposed by Union No. 130, of Saginaw, Mich., to Section 146 of the International Constitution:

Strike out all after the words "death benefit," line 11, second paragraph, as it reads in the seventeenth edition of our Constitution, and insert the following: "And who has through partial or total blindness, the loss of one or both hands, incurably insane, or any other incurable sickness or disease, become permanently incapacitated from making or packing cigars, order an investigation as to the facts in the case. Should the evidence and facts be conclusive and satisfactory to the International Executive Board, the International President shall cause the issuing of a ten-cent (10c) assessment on all thirty-cent (30c) and twenty-cent (20c) members, and the sum total so collected paid to such afflicted member, or guardian. The same shall be in lieu of any and all other benefits which might accrue by the reason of the sickness or death of such member. When a member has been incurably sick or insane for two years he shall be considered as incurable. Such member after receiving this assessment shall then be granted a permanent retiring card after giving a properly attested receipt for benefit received." (This amendment to be first above any others that may conflict with this one), and makes all special benefit assessments come under this head.

The amendment of Union 248, Jacksonville, Fla., as published in the August Journal, as follows:

Section 151½.—All 15, 20 and 30-cent members who have been members for two years in good standing shall be eligible for this benefit. Upon the death of such member there shall be a levy of 5 cents upon each 15, 20 and 30-cent member for the benefit of his family; the proceeds of this assessment goes to the family or his heirs as a life insurance, less 5 per cent, which is to create a fund to establish and maintain a Home for Sick and Disabled Cigar Makers.

The International President of the Cigar Makers' Union is hereby authorized to pay all dues and assessments of sick and disabled members out of the 5 per cent reserve fund at the Home. The International Secretary shall keep a separate account of each member at the Home, and all moneys advanced in payment of dues and assessments shall be repaid as per Section 106, but no member shall be assessed for the 5 per cent death benefit until he becomes eligible at the end of two years.

This Section 151½ shall take effect within 15 days after its adoption by a two-thirds vote in all the local unions in the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and where any local union may exist under the jurisdiction of the International Union of North America. And the International President is hereby authorized to frame certificates to send to their local unions for each member to fill out for their beneficiary.

Received the endorsement of Unions 471, Macon; 84, Saugerties; 39, New Haven; 438, Marion; 412, Newport News; 117, Orange; 125, Norwich; 466, Easton; 200, Galesburg; 457, St. Joseph; 840, Traverse City; 395, Waterbury; 72, Burlington; 106, Ogdenburg; 119, Bangor; 808, Muncie; 212, Superior; 33, Indianapolis; 255, Lowell; 276, Plattsmouth; 120, Muscatine; 424, Stratford; 177, Council Bluffs; 182, Madison; 280, Owego; 235, Peru; 500, Tampa; 24, Muskogee; 425, Astoria, and 11 others.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 216, Galveston, Texas, as published in the September Journal, as follows:

To amend Section 146 by adding after the words "350.00 death benefit," on line 46, the following: "That an assessment of 5 cents be levied on all 30c and 15c members for the benefit of John Neuthird, No. 44483, who is confined to his bed with Bright's disease and dropsy since July, 1908, which totally disables him from following his vocation."

Received the endorsement of Unions 311, Auburn; 273, Rockland; 413, Calumet; 185, Paducah; 404, Austin; 239, Lyons; 291, San Jose; 455, Galena; 277, Okaloosa; 262, Dallas; 72, Burlington; 23, Springfield.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Charles C. Williamson, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., will learn something to his financial advantage by addressing L. W. Martin, Montgomery, Ala.

The secretary of Union 404 would like to hear from Joseph Adolph (38188).

Will John Sykes please write to his sister, Mrs. Robert Klare, Canton, Wis., or Miss Rose Sykes, 228 S. Exchange, care of Mrs. A. Swanson, St. Paul, Minn.?

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mrs. A. Rosenthal, formerly Mrs. Chas. Miller, maiden name Anna Burden, kindly notify H. C. Miller, 163 Sherman street, Rochester, N. Y.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of J. J. Jennings, formerly of Dallas, Texas, will immediately notify Mrs. M. Jennings, care of International headquarters, or Mrs. E. Bell, care of Stevens Bros., 111 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Any person that will send me information of the whereabouts of Paul J. Rose (39714) will oblige Joe Renke, care Fred Wolf, 148 Gratiot avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Herman Applebaum would like to hear from Sam Shapiro. Address care of secretary Union 202, Portland, Ore.

John Plumb would like to know the whereabouts of Wm. E. Aufort, last worked at New Haven, Conn. Address Fitch Home, Noraton, Conn.

Mrs. Paquin would like to hear from her husband, A. Paquin. Address care of Union 97, Boston, Mass.

Jesse McCarthy (108119) will please correspond with Edgar Smith, Rockland, Maine.

Union 291, San Jose, Cal., desires to hear from W. G. Hightower, John Purtell, Mike Maloney and others, reference the private loans granted. This union finds its local fund exhausted by private loans granted during the past fifteen months. Members are urged to repay, as others are coming who may need assistance.

The secretary of Union 22, Detroit, Mich., would like to know the whereabouts of Peter Klein (58074).

N. B. Price, of Elizabeth, Tenn., would like to learn the whereabouts of James J. Lusar.

John Monahan's mother is anxious to hear from him.

If William Hibbard (42625) and J. E. Herman (65920) do not pay their indebtedness to Union 463, Pontiac, Mich., by the next regular meeting after the issue of the Journal action will be taken against them.

The secretary of Union 463, Pontiac, Mich., wishes to again remind H. E. Carpenter (112834) that he is indebted to the boys here to the amount of \$15.75 and unless you make good at once will take other means to collect.

Louis Mehrhoff will notify the secretary of Union 245, Ashland, Wis., of his whereabouts before the next issue of the Journal or stand suspended.

J. W. Heagy would like to hear from Lou Griffith. Address care of secretary Union 49, Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Joseph Miller, 505 Kirkpatrick street, Syracuse, N. Y., would like to know the whereabouts of Wm. Lauterbach, as he has business of importance to communicate to him. He left Syracuse about twenty-two years ago.

Mrs. Paul L. Hoeft, 350 Boay street, Ft. Worth, Texas, would like to know the whereabouts of her husband, Paul L. Hoeft. Business of importance.

The town collector of Aberdeen, S. D., would like to hear from Elmer Shindell. He also holds due stamps for Wm. Pape and W. E. Dalton.

Esther Hofford, daughter of John Hofford, would like to hear from her father. Address 86 Albion street, Boston, Mass.

Harry Pontz would like to hear from Isaac Hess. Address Akron, Pa.

Miss Alice Feinberg, 3135 Euclid avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., requests anyone knowing the whereabouts of her brother, who was with her stepfather, Jacob Levinsohn—a member suspended at Union 144, New York, in April, 1906—to please notify her or the secretary of Union 165, Philadelphia, Pa.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Jos. Granda, cigarmaker, who worked in Boston about ten years ago, please notify William Curley, 741 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Important business.

If Isaac Mull, initiated May 27, 1899 (card 84332), will communicate with Wm. Mull, 15 Stanford street, Boston, Mass., he will hear something to his advantage.

J. J. Fitzgerald would like to hear from C. W. Morris in regard to the Conneaut affair. Address care of Steber Cigar Factory, Warren, Pa.

Oskar Synnaski is requested to communicate with his brother, Illinois National Soldiers' Home, Danville, Ill.

James Clossey would like to hear from John H. Murray, formerly of North Adams, Mass. Important. Address North Adams, Mass.

A. Anderson wants to hear from John P. Neuman (112344). By secretary Union 426, Hibbing, Minn.

Will Michael Fay and Ira Desendorf please correspond with John J. H. Guinan, 92 Prospect street, Paterson, N. J.

John Spangenberg would like to know the whereabouts of Frank Zimmerman. Address Newark, N. J.

J. P. Schumacher would like to hear from R. P. Davis. Address St. Joseph, Mo.

W. H. Ingram, Sherman, Texas, would like to hear from W. M. Richards, of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Fred Carlson, Canton, Mo., would like to hear from Jas. Mattocks, J. Oellars and Phil Hans.

L. N. Shang, care of secretary of Union 395, Waterbury, Conn., would like to hear from Frank Broghey and Chas. Baier.

If Fergus Fay will correspond with his folks or secretary of Union 395, Waterbury, Conn., he will receive some good news.

Mrs. W. H. Kaufman, 1830 Bowditch street, Davenport, Iowa, would like to learn the whereabouts of her brother, Arley Tragord, as his father is seriously ill. Any secretary holding his card or member knowing his whereabouts will confer a favor by notifying the above named.

Mr. J. W. Bacon: Wire H. W. Pippy, Brunswick Hotel, Winnipeg, Man. Business of importance.

May Reachard, 965 Westminster street, Pawtucket, R. I., would like to hear at once from A. S. Reachard (69378) reference death in family.

Albert Hackmann, cigarmaker, formerly of Columbus, O., and his friends are kindly requested to announce his present postoffice address or his fate to the Swiss Consulate at Cincinnati, O., as a small legacy is payable to him upon proper identification.

UNION NOTES

Union 144, New York, N. Y., suspended F. Two-rager (91997) for discriminating and causing the discharge of two men.

The secretary of Union 261, Knoxville, Tenn., holds the due book of Vinson Robinson, which was handed to him by a party who found it on an L. & M. train.

Secretary holding the card of Wm. Axt (10069) please notify the secretary of Union 244, Harrisburg, Pa. Important.

Any secretary holding the card of Paul J. Rose (39714) please notify the secretary of Union 22, Detroit, Mich.

Any secretary holding the card of Martin Clark (63206) will please collect \$25.00 fine, \$13.00 for unpaid board bill and \$12.00 for obtaining his card by making out false receipts and forging his landlady's name.

Any secretary holding the card of Louis Mehrhoff please notify the secretary of Union 245, Ashland, Wis., and hold card until further notice.

Any secretary holding the card of J. Sullivan, please notify his wife, 1114 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pa. By secretary Union 165, Philadelphia.

Any secretary holding the card of Chas. Mather, formerly of Norwich, Conn., or any member of the International Union knowing his whereabouts will confer a great favor on his aged mother by notifying the secretary of Union 407, Norwich, Conn.

Any secretary holding the card of James F. Collins (15426) please add the following private loans to his card, as the financial secretary of Union 49, Springfield, Mass., in issuing a new card failed to see them on his old card: Owes Union 37, Fort Wayne, Ind., 75 cents, granted April 3; owes Union 179, Bangor, Me., \$4.00 granted July 16, 1908.

Secretary holding card of Julius Zeverg (98565) please collect \$4.00 which he owes for board bill in Edgerton, Wis., and remit to Union 290, Janesville, Wis.

Bert Foote will please correspond with the secretary of Union 14, Chicago, Ill.

The secretary of Union 408, Kewanee, Ill., would like to hear from S. G. Rogers (98933).

The secretary of Union 124, Watertown, N. Y., would like to hear from M. Fay (41795), reference why he does not send in his private loan of \$2.50 which is not endorsed on his card. Would like to hear from him before union takes action on same.

Mr. Geo. Nagle (21287) is a fifteen-cent member. By Union 430, Fulton, N. Y.

Notice to traveling members—There are thirty-five members out of work in Denver, Colo., and the prospects for work are not at all encouraging.

No business transacted during working hours by Union 185, Paducah, Ky.

The secretary of Union 61, LaCrosse, Wis., would like to hear from Peter Hornick (17138).

Union 11, St. Albans, Vt., requests the secretary holding the card of Mr. B. McKeon (40959) to inform him if he does not send the board bill to this union that he left unpaid in St. Albans he will be fined the full extent of the constitution.

The secretary of Union 28, Westfield, Mass., holds the due book of W. Mosher (74338).

Union 393, Cadillac, Mich., requests Frank Wood (71425) to settle at once old board bill of \$4.00.

By Union 311, Auburn, N. Y.—J. P. Kinsilla (74694) will do a favor by sending that \$9.50 board bill that he owes in Skaneateles, N. Y. He had better write the secretary and save trouble.

The secretary of Union 80, Danville, Ill., wants to hear from James F. Doyle (61923) at once.

J. Thornton is requested to correspond with the secretary of Union 206, North Adams, Mass., before the next issue of the Journal.

If the secretary of Union 312, Livingston, Mont., does not hear from E. Johnson (115341), Alfred Anderson (32974), Otto Tamm (95584), Jos. D. O'Brien (100892), A. H. Meyer (29021), and Austin Dyer (103721) before next issue of the Journal they will hear something drop.

To Fred A. James (30624): Unless your affairs at Antigo are settled by November 10th we will settle them for you. By Union 482, Wausau, Wis.

Cigarmakers without cards will be recognized by Union 410, Centralia.

The secretary of Union 427, Rahway, N. J., would like to hear from N. W. Danner (67898) as promised.

The secretary of Union 441, Little Rock, Ark., would like to hear from John Rostike and Frank Harmon.

The secretary of Union 395, Waterbury, Conn., will not grant loans during working hours.

C. M. Jenkins had better communicate with Union 431, Litchfield, Ill.

Notes by No. 97, Boston: The situation in our craft at present is far from rosy. Millions of cigars less were produced in the last eight months of this year than in the corresponding eight months of last year.—Thirteen hundred looters struck against conditions in Lynn this week.—Our label committee have miniature factory in full blast at Mechanics' Fair. It is in charge of Pres. Tobin, ex-Presidents Wiesler, Mahoney and Kinder.—J. H. P. and B. C. A. Keystone don't bear a blue label. These are 5c goods and are not smoked by millionaires.—The best means of agitation is to visit the various labor organizations.—Label committee visited Lawrence and found too many non-union cigars. Wake up and do something.—The label crafts have done more to organize, reduce hours of labor, improve sanitary conditions than any other force in the labor movement.—Demand the label on all commodities and when you have work done see that the man who does it wears a union button or carries a union card.—Thirty cents dues never did and never will make a union man.—Whatever the outcome of the election, the injunction as applied to labor must go, and this is the result of the agitation of the President of the A. F. of L.—High dues and a chain of benefits are the only things that will hold workmen and women together.—After the depression is over, labor will take another step forward.—In a republic where every man is a citizen and every man a voter the future destiny of the nation depends on the education of the masses.—Don't say your child is fourteen and send him in the mill or the factory; give him or her a chance in life.—The trades union is the workingmen's college.—When labor is thoroughly organized along trade lines it can then move another step but not till then.—You cannot win in a strike against improved machinery.—The trade school is here; shall the state or a private corporation control them?

PRIVATE LOANS.

Section 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See section 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return of same to unions making request:

Any secretary holding the card of Bert Dillon (68078) please collect \$2.00 private loan and forward to the secretary of Union 133, Richmond, Va.

Union 294, Duluth, Minn., J. Gellhausen (21564); A. Weldner (28827); Thos. Ryan (14846); O. Fredrickson (89239); A. St. Pierre (95308); Wm. Ehlen (70274); O. M. Knudson (106403).

Union 321, New Britain, Conn., fined Thos. Coyle (100647) \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Members owing private loans to Union 51, Holyoke, Mass., are requested to pay them back or the same will be published.

Members owing private loans to Union 265, Waverly, N. Y., please settle.

Union 183, Mendota, Ill., will not grant any more private loans until those outstanding are paid. Funds exhausted.

Union 179, Bangor, Me., Ed. J. Lavoway (31414), \$1.00; Chas. Gibson (76118), \$2.50; Oscar M. Crane, \$2.50; Dan Cram (84289), \$2.50.

Union 499, Trinidad, Col., H. P. Berthelamew (61433), \$12.00; Mr. Malloy (87005), \$5.00; A. Cameron (82821), \$2.50.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., "Will secretaries holding cards of the following members collect private loans from them and forward to 129, Denver? If unable to collect, please notify Union 129 that you have cards of these members: From D. Greenberg (1584), \$15; Jos. Koukol (17912), 75c; F. R. McIntyre (43488), \$6; Sam Ratner (36252), \$15; H. Melonin, \$9; E. R. Murphy (115702), \$3.50; H. M. Good (53280), \$18.

Union 95, St. Joseph, Mo., P. F. Hamilton (10041), \$3.00.

The secretary of Union 381, Watertown, Wis., wishes the secretary holding the cards of Jas. F. Burcam (50751) and Louis Zastron (113724) to remind them of the private loans they owe Union 381, as it is long past due. If they do not remit soon the constitution will be enforced. We need the money.

Thos. Welch. Pay that \$2.50 private loan to Union 426, Hibbing, Minn.

Members owing loans to Union 410, Centralia, Ill., had better pay up or there will be something done.

The following private loans of one year or more standing must be remitted to Local Union 102 before Jan. 1, 1909. Those who are members had better remit to avoid suspension: Harry Allen (84810), \$1.00; Ralph S. Allen (81048), \$1.00; Jas. Brown (68920), \$1.00; Guy Bruce (108085), \$1.00; W. Bizzio (60898), \$1.00; W. J. Bain (104949), \$1.00; Geo. A. Burton, \$1.00; Dan Burns (75776), \$1.00; Jas. Behler (68472), \$1.00; Mike Cocain (82572), \$1.00; W. S. Caster (70527), \$1.00; A. Cumbers (108414), \$1.00; Wm. Cappel (50027), \$1.00; Anthony Cushnic (105124), \$1.00; Brie Scott (112829), \$1.00; J. B. Smith (106596), \$1.00; M. E. Schearer (89218), \$2.00; Henry Schu (7648), \$2.00; Fred Simons (84635), \$1.00; Geo. Sexton (86472), \$1.00; Herman Smith (108742), \$1.00; Henry Schwartz (95854), \$1.00; L. H. Thompson (49315), \$1.00; Jas. Trimble (99466), \$1.00; Joseph Walter (43743), \$4.00; H. I. Williams (82346), \$1.00; Joseph Wallock (108229), \$1.00; Albert Yates (40241), \$1.00; A. S. Maupin (98077), \$1.00; C.

F. Miller (102164), \$1.00; Henry Gerber (68294), \$1.00; M. J. Gallivan (17385), \$6.00; J. J. Ginter (77887), \$1.00; Aug. G. Heidler (36741), \$1.00; Harry Hartgraves (84888), \$1.00; C. A. Hanson (50744), \$1.00; Frank Jiruse (31383), \$1.00; M. Johnson (50477), \$1.00; Horace Kent (102719), \$1.00; Geo. L. Kreig (81769), \$1.00; F. Kemler (6089), \$1.00; Wm. Lochard (81767), \$1.00; Frank Litzinger, \$1.00; Wm. H. Larkin (96292), \$1.00; Chas. E. Lautz (96411), \$1.00; T. G. Wellen (74776), \$1.00; J. A. Lunkey (73740), \$1.00; J. D. O'Brien (100892), \$1.00; Frank Oberberger (96810), \$1.00; L. B. Patterson (108737), \$1.00; Jno. Ripley (67013), \$9.00.

Secretaries holding cards of any of the members named below please take notice, that not having heard of or received any answer of those named below relative to private loan due Union 90 of New York, if any of those named are members, they stand herewith suspended for non-compliance with Section 106 of the constitution: 21687, Morris Ehrmann; 58870, John Stoerer; 36829, C. L. Nelson; 35598, G. H. Pearson; 56901, Frank Bein; 70187, H. Becker; 55261, Jacob Friedman; 26292, Valentine Neilson; 13101, John Ryan; 32408, James Johnson; 60766, D. McGrath; 55873, Philip Reichert; 57804, M. Haberman; 56704, Henry Haupt; 16873, O. Nell; 69010, John Wagner; 7190, J. M. Simpson; 9215, Alb. Stephanowski; 57878, Ernst Glatz; 39947, B. Baare; 71891, George Zorn; 60166, H. Deltelhof; 10871, B. Curtain; 55268, Hegman Halpert; 43099, Samuel Fairlstone; 41123, F. Smith.—Jacob Sinn, financial secretary Union No. 90.

Secretaries holding the cards of the following will please collect amount charged against them and remit, as we need the money. Remember, boys, this fund has to be self-sustaining, and further, these private loans have been out prior to August, 1, 1907. Also a goodly number are coming through that are entitled to this the same as you were: Roy Simms (80978), 50c; A. W. Peterson (95865), 50c; F. Offenberger (96810), \$1.00; J. Dixon (38411), 50c; E. P. Bernhardt (100522), 50c; M. Lobenthal (67915), 50c; J. Sykes (81977), 50c; J. Foley (45756), 50c; J. Massey (7963), 50c; E. L. Ball (27927), 50c; Wm. Cappel (50027), 50c; J. St. Peter (50559), 50c; S. Zoppe (81926), 50c; J. C. Kirchendorfer (47731), 50c; A. McCann (97388), 50c; F. Thinsley (100607), 50c; Wm. Smith (117287), 50c; F. Shanley (37612), 50c; F. W. Feige (92417), 50c; F. Ehinger (102617), 50c.

Secretaries holding the cards of the following members please collect the amount opposite each name and forward to Union 228, San Francisco, Cal.: Thos. Dalaney, \$10.00; P. M. Moloney, \$8.00; B. F. Clark, \$15.00; David Malloy, \$5.00; Roy Auger, \$5.00; Walter Merrick, \$5.00; W. G. Hightower, \$5.00; John Sents, \$5.00; Ben Garrat, \$10.00.

Union No. 321, New Britain.—Will the secretaries who hold cards of the following please collect 50 cents from each and forward to this union: John Ryan (13101), H. Gratton (72339), T. Harvey (68924), Dan Burns (75776), Joe. Dunning (108335), Philip Kempf (46388), Frank McKenzie (81765), Paul C. Caulk (26265), F. J. Clifford (106407), Thos. Sherwood (88587), Joseph Stadler (3456), C. Valentine (2338), W. Mosher (7438), B. Sullivan (66652), F. L. Oehlert (109435), J. Schwab (17067), M. L. Goodman (10026), Otto Bube (80061), Henry Devorick (968), W. J. Widmer (6101), L. H. Doughty (96677), Gus. Meiburg (80159), and Martin Clark (63206).

Union 486, New Westminster, B. C., request the following members owing private loans to pay up at once, as we need the money for other members coming through. B. Bellevue (95854), \$2.00; Bernard Hogan (59213), \$2.00; Geo. Sehn (65893), \$2.00; C. O. Foster (113633), \$2.00; O. Mayrich (49383), \$2.00; J. Wardell (101991), \$2.00; H. Meek (115564), \$2.00; Jos. J. Hamm (100235), \$2.00; P. M. Maloney (7110), \$2.00; C. Renfro (103665), \$2.00; W. Cristoll (109383), \$2.00; Wm. Gothberg (104240), \$2.00; Gus. Horst (76500), \$2.00; Z. M. Richards (114243), \$1.00.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at this office, after being advertised in Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago P. O. By order P. O. Dept., Washington.

Notice.—Returned the following letters to the postmaster at Chicago, since last publication, in compliance with above orders: Geo. H. Stiekel, Floyd Felt, Thos. Trumpy, P. J. Shaughnessy, Fred Huggins.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 332, San Diego, Cal., for Henry Hess.

Union 14, Chicago, Ill., for Frank Lightfoot.

Union 281, St. Louis, Mo., for A. O'Farrell.

Union 202, Portland, Ore., for D. M. Henderson.

Sydney Isaacs and James Wright.

Union 224, Salt Lake City, Utah, for L. Hemple.

A. J. Webster, A. Pfalmer, F. G. Purcell, W. H. Meyer, Spiros Catules, J. Pratt, E. Jarvis, H. Yatosky and Y. Eaton.

Union 290, Janesville, Wis., for J. C. Kirchen-dorfer.

Union 490, Fairfield, Iowa, for Jos. Shanley, E. M. Doherty and Chas. Eugene Stevens.

Union 99, Ottawa, Ill., for A. S. Kehm and Jos. Elzer.

Union 71, Elgin, Ill., for J. Kirchoffer and Fred Easter.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., D. Robidoux, Joe Hubert, Henry Hrefener, Lewis Syth and Geo. W. Jines.

Union 122, Warren, Pa., for Dan Connor, Peter Sunding, John Mark and James Adam.

The International President holds mail for W.

Worley, Wm. H. Fehse, O. Rabidoux, Frank Duker (66438), E. L. Ball and S. Furley, David Ferguson, R. D. Stryker.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following, and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of our own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 to 161, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence, relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 32, Louisville, Ky.—John H. Miller (366), who died August 14th. Officers turned out in a body.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—Edward Waldikers (47998), who died August 10th.

Union 332, San Diego, Cal.—A. Love, who died Sept. 21, 1908. Union attended funeral in a body.

Union 72, Burlington, Iowa.—Fred Schmidt, who died Sept. 29, 1908. Union attended funeral in a body.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—Jos. Kostlan, who died Sept. 29, 1908.

Union 278, London, Ont.—Nelson Ohnstead (72219), who died during month of September. Committee attended funeral.

Union 179, Bangor, Me.—Frank Yingling, who died Sept. 27, 1908. Union attended funeral in a body.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—Gust. Abrahams (6230), who died Oct. 6th.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.	
320 Athens	\$100.00
287 Marinette	100.00
286 Wichita	100.00
292 Brooklyn	100.00
134 Laporte	100.00
247 Blue Island	100.00
114 Jacksonville	100.00
126 Ephrata	100.00
131 Jersey City	100.00
241 Syracuse	100.00
237 Huntington	100.00
152 Youngtown	100.00
184 Bay City	100.00
178 Olney	100.00
307 Reno	100.00
233 Sedalia	100.00
213 New York	100.00
128 El Paso	100.00
206 North Adams	100.00
154 Lincoln	100.00
145 Williamsport	100.00
159 Marion	100.00
113 Tacoma	100.00
182 Madison	100.00
276 Newark	100.00
121 Ithaca	100.00
310 Manistee	100.00
283 Geneva	50
257 Lancaster	3.00
446 Norristown	2.00
129 Denver .....	.60
499 Trinidad	1.75
293 Ft. Smith .....	.50
300 Michigan City .....	.50
5 Rochester	1.00
331 Crockett .....	.50
42 Hartford .....	.50
258 Streator	1.00
102 Kansas City	1.00
188 Seattle	1.00
204 New Albany .....	.50
53 New Orleans	1.00
161 Denver	1.00
113 Tacoma	1.00
326 Taunton	1.00
415 Elkhart .....	.50
14 Chicago .....	.50
18 Brattleboro	1.75
127 Mattoon	3.50
34 Chippewa Falls	1.75
320 Athens	1.20
484 Meridan	1.20
73 Alton	1.75
153 Sioux Falls	100.00
180 Danbury	100.00
272 Lansing	100.00
288 Brookings	100.00
271 Rochester	100.00
188 Seattle	100.00
179 Bangor	100.00
283 Geneva	100.00
249 Findlay	100.00
165 Philadelphia	100.00
264 Rutland	100.00
295 Scranton	100.00
351 Mankato	100.00
317 Wilkesbarre	100.00
408 Hancock	100.00
259 Belleville	100.00
299 Middletown	100.00
352 Brookville	100.00
372 Marshfield	100.00
234 Guttenberg	100.00
382 Rushville	100.00
331 Crookston	100.00
329 Fond du Lac	100.00
879 Rochester	100.00
348 Corning	100.00
402 Quakertown	100.00
230 Millville	100.00

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.	
24 Muskegon	1.50
23 Springfield	1.00
488 Middletown .....	.50
410 Centralia .....	.50
110 Washington .....	.50
6 Syracuse .....	.60
1 Baltimore	1.00
334 Saratoga	1.00
259 Bloomington	1.00
140 St. Catharines	2.00
433 Mobile	2.00
3 Paterson .....	.50
J. A. B. of Chicago	5.00
491 Huron .....	.50
368 Port Huron	1.00
218 Binghamton	1.00
77 Minneapolis .....	.60
38 Springfield	5.00
137 Massillon	2.00

STATIONERY.

166 Defiance	2.40
72 Burlington	1.75
239 Lyons	1.75
299 Middletown	1.75
362 Great Falls	5.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

456 Albia, supplies	\$ 10.25
273 Sherbrooke, supplies	4.00
432 Nelson, supplies	1.40
Cigarmakers, San Juan, supplies	5.00
296 Wilmington, supplies	1.60
240 Norfolk, supplies	1.70
97 Boston, supplies	1.50
143 Lincoln, supplies	3.60
342 Batavia, label cut .....	.20
80 Danville, label cost .....	.20
98 St. Paul, label cut .....	.45
9 Troy, label cut .....	.20
112 Oneonta, balance on plate .....	.25
206 North Adams, ink pad .....	.35

71 Elgin, type	.66
14 Chicago, type	1.00
J. A. B. Tampa, type and plate	1.35
165 Philadelphia, cancelling stamp	.75
23 Springfield, cancelling stamp	.75
148 Caguas, cancelling stamp	.90
183 Mendota, press	6.00
114 Jacksonville, press	6.00
Astor Library, subs.	.80
Cigarmakers, San Juan, charter	5.00

Receipts, Sept.	\$5,524.26
Balance, Sept. 1, 1908.	1,933.59

Total \$7,457.85

EXPENDITURES.

Office rent	\$ 90.00
Salary to International President	120.00
Salary to clerks	529.15
Printing 5,000 membership application blanks	7.50
Printing 3,050 blank cards of membership	61.00
Printing stationery for local unions	8.80
Printing Marinette strike application	10.00
Printing 4,000 postals form 1, 2 and 3	8.00
Printing amendments and voting blanks	7.25
Printing 400 ledgers and day books	470.00
Printing and numbering 1,920,000 labels	230.40
Printing August Journals	230.78
Tax to A. F. of L. for June, July, Aug. and Sept.	806.49
A. Sinerex, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
E. C. Lopez, salary and expense as organizer	16.80
Geo. R. French, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
E. E. Greenewalt, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
Thos. Dermody, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
Jerry Cronin, salary and expense to Rutland	15.00
A. Strasser, salary and expense as financier	100.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	200.00
International President, expense to Cincinnati in label case	28.50
E. Clifford, counsel fees	67.00
C. Reed, International Auditor, salary and expense	22.46
C. Schmidt, International Auditor, salary and expense	17.05
Ed. Zacker, International Auditor, salary and expense	24.00
39 reams Journal paper	125.60
Wrapping paper	57.50
Expressage on labels and supplies	141.50
Postage on letters and cards	52.82
Postage on Aug. Journals	24.50
Telephone Service	5.20
Electric light	.75
Returned balance to Connersville	1.00
Subscription from Astor Library	.80
Caring labels to Chicago union	.50
Exchange on checks	.70
Miscellaneous supplies for office	2.15
12 telegrams not prepaid	6.97

Total expense	\$4,233.24
Balance Oct. 1, 1908.	3,224.61

Total \$7,457.85

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30, 1908.

We hereby acknowledge receipt of donations from the following unions in behalf of Wm. H. Allen: Ed. H. Heilman, Sec'y.

Union No.	Amount.	Union No.	Amount.
149	1.00	256	1.00
141	1.00	98	1.00
90	1.00	406	1.45
144	5.00	114	1.00
172	1.00	3	1.00
115	1.00	228	2.00
20	1.00	235	1.00
273	1.00	357	1.00
58	1.00	146	1.00
394	1.00	224	1.00
462	1.00	117	1.00
375	1.00	84	1.85
118	2.00	281	1.00
39	1.00	4	1.00
305	2.00	25	1.00
431	1.00	47	3.00
126	1.00	332	1.00
56	1.00	192	2.00
409	1.00	484	1.00
17	1.00	266	1.00
23	1.00	500	2.00
300	1.00	202	1.00
76	1.00	437	2.00
466	1.00	260	1.00
28	1.00	403	1.00
97	1.00	93	1.00
130	1.00	325	1.00
294	1.00	168	1.00
416	.50	74	2.00
451	1.00	321	2.90
179	1.00	218	1.00
250	1.00	338	1.00
268	1.00		
		Sum total	\$81.70

Having received the above amount contributed by the various locals and thanking them very much for the assistance. Yours respectfully, Wm. H. Allen.

Referendum Vote on Amendments of Union No. 14, Chicago; Union No. 304, Racine, and Union No. 467, Arecibo.

Amendment of Union 14, Chicago, in reference to retiring cards, was adopted. Amendment of Union 304, Racine, in reference to international advertising bureau, was defeated. Amendment of Union 467, Arecibo, in reference to \$1.00 initiation fee for Puerto Rico, was adopted.

	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
1	22	1	39	3	25	113
2	46	1	94	52	127	114
3	22	9	14	22	128	115
4	96	1	63	19	83	116
5	25	3	20	22	1	117
6	17	1	17	2	19	118
7	23	1	25	23	133	119
8	12	1	11	12	134	120
9	34	73	58	66	139	121
10	10	8	2	6	136	122
11	12	18	26	137	137	123
12	18	2	25	20	138	124
13	18	51	24	66	139	125
14	93	8	6	13	140	126
15	8	26	26	3	141	127
16	41	42	27	142	142	128
17	14	12	3	143	143	129
18	7	3	4	144	144	130
19	30	2	8	22	22	131
20	7	7	6	1	148	132
21	18	3	8	23	23	133
22	12	1	7	6	11	134
23	10	2	5	7	9	135
24	12	3	12	3	11	136
25	26	1	2	19	2	137
26	11	8	1	19	19	138
27	20	14	6	14	7	139
28	6	6	6	6	6	140
29	7	7	7	7	7	141
30	35	42	1	39	157	142
31	25	32	33	159	159	143
32	14	10	14	160	160	144
33	48	30	50	161	161	145
34	8	8	8	162	162	146
35	7	8	3	23	9	163
36	26	2	16	19	11	164
37	4	17	44	29	1	165
38	4	2	4	2	6	166
39	16	16	10	10	168	167
40	22	1	26	5	16	168
41	71	1	58	52	6	169
42	59	11	53	2	57	170
43	31	3	2	31	30	171
44	39	3	23	24	34	172
45	28	1	1	27	17	173
46	21	1	7	11	10	174
47	16	2	3	20	14	175
48	13	1	13	11	12	176
49	12	1	12	4	182	177
50	23	1	18	5	18	178
51	49	1	31	14	20	179
52	7	14	14	14	7	180
53	74	10	94	53	3	181
54	12	1	2	8	10	182
55	60	1	3	21	8	183
56	26	1	3	24	13	184
57	8	8	8	1	7	185
58	5	1	6	3	8	186
59	5	5	5	5	5	187
60	12	14	14	14	19	188
61	29	19	19	19	7	189
62	7	4	3	7	199	190
63	8	8	8	8	200	191
64	6	6	10	2	6	201
65	26	26	26	26	18	202
66	21	1	4	18	4	203
67	7	17	17	17	20	204
68	12	11	1	4	8	205
69	3	13	18	2	16	206
70	46	61	56	13	207	207
71	7	7	7	7	208	208
72	15	17	17	17	209	209
73	21	20	16	16	210	210
74	6	17	25	3	13	211
75	6	1	5	6	212	212
76	19	18	18	18	213	213
77	1	19	11	20	215	215
78	4	3	8	3	11	216
79	6	2	1	7	4	217
80	34	37	4	3	41	218
81	17	1	17	18	219	219
82	10	4	7	10	1	220
83	258	45	5	335	295	221
84	11	11	11	11	18	222
85	17	15	15	15	18	223
86	18	4	3	18	18	224
87	50	7	35	19	56	225
88	26	27	29	2	226	226
89	7	7	7	7	227	227
90	48	2	46	39	2	228
91	1	19	29	25	1	229
92	89	22	22	22	2	230
93	15	8	4	8	6	231
94	102	8	8	8	8	232
95	103	8	8	8	8	233
96	104	2	24	4	22	234
97	105	12	2	9	11	235
98	106	10	1	6	7	236
99	107	6	3	9	9	237
100	108	4	4	4	4	238
101	109	17	2	14	15	239
102	110	49	13	4	46	240
103	111	34	15	4	41	241
104	112					242
105						243

	-14-		-304-		-437-	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
113.	8		8		8	
114.	46	3	50	..	49	1
115.	6	..	6	..	6	..
116.	7	4	1	10	4	7
117.	7	..	..	8	6	..
118.	23	2	17	7	10	16
120.	15	1	..	16	16	8
121.	8	..	1	9	8	..
122.	33	..	36	4	32	11
123.	5	6	..	11	..	..
124.	..	11	..	11	11	..
125.	15	..	11	..	15	..
126.	6	3	..	9	4	..
127.	6	..	6	..	5	..
128.	25	3	8	22	29	..
129.	29	..	10	17	41	..
130.	20	4	12	16	26	..
131.	16	..	..	19	19	..
132.	8	..	..	15	..	18
133.	14	..	..	15	12	..
134.	11	..	6	5	..	..
135.	24	..	..	24	..	24
136.	6	..	1	4	6	..
137.	..	12	..	12	..	12
138.	30	..	..	46	7	14
139.	..	3	..	6	1	..
140.	10	..	10	..	10	..
141.	642	316	4	953	894	61
142.	..	8	..	8	1	..
144.	66	44	7	166	57	77
145.	4	..	..	4	4	..
146.	16	3	5	13	3	1
148.	126	27	115	38	153	..
149.	25	5	..	86	85	..
150.	17	..	7	10	16	..
151.	7	4	7	4	9	..
152.	6	..	..	6	6	..
153.	13	7	13	..	13	..
154.	7	..	..	14	12	..
155.	..	5	..	5	..	..
156.	3	..	4	2	5	..
157.	8	1	..	4	..	..
158.	5	..	..	8	..	..
159.	15	..	5	..	..	..
160.	15	..	1	8	5	..
161.	8	2	..	10	..	1
162.	7	8	..	11	17	..
163.	7	..	..	7	..	..
165.	23	..	1	54	41	..
166.	..	3	3	..	3	..
167.	9	..	..	9	9	..
168.	21	5	13	17	28	..
169.	3	3	6	..	..	..
172.	16	4	9	10	18	..
173.	7	..	..	7	5	..
174.	10	..	5	7	13	..
175.	..	11	2	9	1	1
176.	7	..	..	7	..	..
177.	10	..	10	..	10	..
178.	4	13	17	..	17	..
179.	20	..	16	3	19	..
181.	13	..	..	13	1	1
182.	23	1	1	19	14	..
183.	12	..	..	12	..	1
184.	..	21	21	..	21	..
186.	16	..	3	13	11	..
187.	20	..	..	21	17	..
188.	28	..	28	..	28	..
190.	26	3	27	2	29	..
191.	13	..	..	13	13	..
192.	32	1	4	48	57	..
193.	6	..	6	..	6	..
195.	7	..	7	..	..	..
196.	5	12	5	12	5	12
197.	..	11	..	11	..	11
198.	5	..	..	5	5	..
199.	6	..	..	6	6	..
200.	16	4	2	19	7	12
201.	14	..	10	5	3	..
202.	33	..	..	15	16	..
203.	5	..	1	4	..	..
204.	15	..	..	15	15	..
205.	5	3	2	3	18	..
206.	10	1	6	5	11	..
207.	9	..	4	5	5	..
208.	26	..	20	2	24	..
209.	10	..	..	10	10	..
210.	..	17	16	1	17	..
211.	20	..	6	11	16	..
212.	1	9	14	..	9	..
213.	35	..	..	35	35	..
215.	16	..	16	1	15	..
216.	5	..	5	..	5	..
217.	12	..	8	..	9	..
218.	..	5	..	5	5	..
219.	13	..	..	13	16	..
220.	7	..	3	4	7	..
221.	10	..	12	..	..	11
222.	13	3	..	18	12	..
223.	7	..	7	..	7	..
224.	19	2	26	1	28	..
225.	24	..	6	17	24	..
226.	9	..	10	..	9	..
227.	12	..	..	..	13	..
228.	23	..	..	16	14	..
229.	..	17	..	17	..	20
231.	..	16	..	16	..	16
232.	15	2	..	18	14	..
233.	10	..	1	10	10	..
235.	16	..	16	..	16	..
236.	11	3	1	22	5	..
237.	5	..	5	..	5	..
238.	..	3	..	2	6	..
239.	8	..	6	..	1	..
240.	9	..	..	10	11	..
241.	6	2	7	..	..	..
242.	6	4	2	19	4	..
243.	5	..	..	5	3	..

	14	304	467
Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
244	10	9	9
245	9	6	11
246	7	7	7
247	12	12	10
248	20	19	20
249	6	6	6
250	1	22	22
251	19	19	19
252	8	8	8
253	11	8	13
254	10	4	17
255	12	1	13
256	1	5	5
257	7	6	1
258	5	7	5
259	8	3	4
260	8	8	1
261	9	9	9
262	21	19	22
263	11	2	10
264	10	6	6
265	5	5	5
266	14	13	15
267	8	8	8
268	9	8	5
269	11	1	11
270	8	1	11
271	11	1	11
272	42	5	22
273	8	1	10
274	15	15	15
275	11	3	8
276	11	12	10
277	12	12	12
278	9	1	9
279	8	8	8
280	21	18	19
281	5	4	3
282	5	6	4
283	12	12	16
284	13	1	14
285	13	13	13
286	9	2	7
287	14	10	12
288	16	2	12
289	8	11	11
290	3	12	11
291	20	20	20
292	14	15	11
293	14	1	15
294	8	1	4
295	12	12	12
296	9	5	8
297	2	3	5
298	6	1	5
299	7	7	7
300	7	7	7
301	23	4	24
302	17	13	14
303	9	1	7
304	8	5	10
305	4	7	5
306	26	17	26
307	12	1	15
308	7	8	8
309	15	6	9
310	12	12	12
311	5	5	5
312	19	19	19
313	14	15	13
314	3	6	1
315	4	2	3
316	5	5	5
317	15	8	15
318	13	1	13
319	8	8	7
320	10	1	9
321	6	1	7
322	12	2	11
323	15	13	16
324	7	7	7
325	5	8	3
326	7	7	7
327	7	7	7
328	1	14	12
329	11	11	11
330	8	8	8
331	5	4	6
332	7	7	7
333	6	6	6
334	12	12	12
335	1	1	1
336	1	1	1
337	1	1	1
338	1	1	1
339	1	1	1
340	1	1	1
341	1	1	1
342	1	1	1
343	1	1	1
344	1	1	1
345	1	1	1
346	1	1	1
347	1	1	1
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349	1	1	1
350	1	1	1
351	1	1	1
352	1	1	1
353	1	1	1
354	1	1	1
355	1	1	1
356	1	1	1
357	1	1	1
358	1	1	1
359	1	1	1
360	1	1	1
361	1	1	1
362	1	1	1
363	1	1	1
364	1	1	1
365	1	1	1
366	1	1	1
367	1	1	1
368	1	1	1
369	1	1	1
370	1	1	1
371	1	1	1
372	1	1	1
373	1	1	1
374	1	1	1
375	1	1	1
376	1	1	1
377	1	1	1
378	1	1	1
379	1	1	1
380	1	1	1
381	1	1	1
382	1	1	1
383	1	1	1
384	1	1	1
385	1	1	1
386	1	1	1
387	1	1	1
388	1	1	1

	14	304	467
Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
389	4	4	4
390	2	2	2
391	6	3	5
392	12	6	3
393	8	3	9
394	9	1	10
395	11	4	5
396	7	2	12
397	7	1	7
398	5	5	5
399	15	14	11
400	5	5	5
401	8	8	8
402	18	18	18
403	8	7	1
404	7	6	3
405	7	6	6
406	2	4	4
407	6	2	7
408	1	14	16
409	16	4	18
410	2	4	5
411	9	8	9
412	3	1	4
413	6	1	3
414	8	8	8
415	10	1	11
416	7	7	7
417	8	12	8
418	6	6	6
419	7	7	7
420	10	10	10
421	6	6	6
422	7	7	7
423	7	7	7
424	10	10	10
425	6	6	6
426	7	7	7
427	10	10	10
428	7	7	7
429	10	10	10
430	4	4	4
431	18	18	18
432	4	4	4
433	2	6	8
434	12	16	10
435	16	16	16
436	35	11	35
437	6	6	6
438	6	6	6
439	6	6	6
440	6	6	6
441	6	6	6
442	6	6	6
443	6	6	6
444	6	6	6
445	6	6	6
446	6	6	6
447	6	6	6
448	6	6	6
449	6	6	6
450	6	6	6
451	6	6	6
452	6	6	6
453	6	6	6
454	6	6	6
455	6	6	6
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457	6	6	6
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459	6	6	6
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461	6	6	6
462	6	6	6
463	6	6	6
464	6	6	6
465	6	6	6
466	6	6	6
467	6	6	6
468	6	6	6
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470	6	6	6
471	6	6	6
472	6	6	6
473	6	6	6
474	6	6	6
475	6	6	6
476	6	6	6
477	6	6	6
478	6	6	6
479	6	6	6
480	6	6	6
481	6	6	6
482	6	6	6
483	6	6	6
484	6	6	6
485	6	6	6
486	6	6	6
487	6	6	6
488	6	6	6
489	6	6	6
490	6	6	6
491	6	6	6
492	6	6	6
493	6	6	6
494	6	6	6
495	6	6	6
496	6	6	6
497	6	6	6
498	6	6	6
499	6	6	6
500	6	6	6

Totals 6424 1546 2610 5753 5851 2064

The following unions failed to return vote on amendments: 43, 65, 143, 147, 171, 180, 185, 194, 214, 230, 234, 251, 256, 261, 267, 273, 285, 306, 324, 333, 339, 343, 346, 358, 362, 365, 378, 385, 390, 430, 434, 436, 441, 449, 450, 456, 459, 464, 467, 472, 478, 481, 489.

The above unions having failed to return vote on above amendments are hereby given notice to show cause why a fine of \$5.00 each should not be imposed in compliance with Section 219 for such failure.

The following unions returned vote too late to be included in count, however would not change result: 356, 391, 361, 405, 25, 360, 498, 119.

UNION MADE UNION LABELED
SHIRTS & COLLARS
 Cuffs, Suspenders, Neckties, Hosiery, Dress Gloves, Collar Buttons, Pocket Knives, etc. Six pair of Union-Labeled Sox, cotton, black or white felt, for \$1. Collar Buttons, two grades, 5 and 10c each. All shapes. Postpaid.
GEO. I. BRADBURY
 275 La Salle Street, Room 416, Chicago, Ill.

State of Trade Oct. 1, 1908.

GOOD.	25 Milwaukee	250 Bloomington
148 Caguas, P. R.	27 Toronto	260 Piqua
	28 Westfield	263 Adrian
	30 Topeka	264 Rutland
	37 Ft. Wayne	265 Waverly
	40 Biddeford	266 Memphis
	44 St. Louis	267 Catlettsburg
	48 Toledo	273 Lansing
	53 Elmira	273 Rockland
	53 New Orleans	276 Plattsmouth
	56 Leavenworth	278 London
	60 Keokuk	279 Plattsbu
	61 La Crosse	280 Owego
	64 Lebanon	283 Bridgeport
	66 Lewiston	283 Geneva
	68 Albany	286 Wichita
	71 Elgin	287 Marinette
	21 Marlboro	288 Brookings
	24 Muskegon	290 Janesville
	26 So. Norwalk	77 Minneapolis
	34 Chippewa Falls	78 Horne
	39 New Haven	79 Sandusky
	41 Aurora	80 Danville
	42 Hartford	82 Meadville
	46 Grand Rapids	85 Eau Claire
	47 Quincy	86 Mansfield
	49 Springfield	88 Dubuque
	51 Holyoke	89 Schenectady
	55 Hamilton	92 Worcester
	57 Champaign	93 Omaha
	62 Richmond	96 Akron
	73 Burlington	97 Boston
	73 Alton	98 St. Paul
	76 Hannibal	99 Ottawa
	81 Peckskill	104 Pottsville
	84 Saugerties	107 Erie
	95 St. Joseph	108 Lock Haven
	103 Ansonia	109 Aberdeen
	111 Des Moines	113 Oneonta
	114 Jacksonville	115 Canton
	118 Peoria	123 Hamilton
	120 Muscatine	124 Watertown
	121 Ithaca	126 Ephrata
	125 Norwich	127 Mattoon
	134 La Porte	128 El Paso
	154 Lincoln	129 Denver
	155 Mt. Pleasant	130 Saginaw
	160 Milford	131 Jersey City
	162 Green Bay	132 Brooklyn
	168 Oshkosh	133 Appleton
	201 Rock Island	136 Hudson
	205 Battle Creek	140 St. Catharines
	206 No. Adams	143 Lockport
	210 Rome	145 Williamsport
	233 Sedalia	146 New Brunswick
	245 Ashland	150 Sioux City
	274 Pekin	152 Youngstown
	277 Oskaloosa	153 Sioux Falls
	297 Canton	156 Sault
	310 Manistee	157 Rockford
	318 Chattanooga	158 Lafayette
	320 Athens	161 Denver
	321 New Britain	163 Marysville
	329 Fond du Lac	165 Philadelphia
	352 Brookville	173 Zanesville
	363 Waukesha	174 Joliet
	365 Havana	175 Kingston
	369 Sherman	176 Newark
	387 Yankton	178 Olney
	394 Sycamore	179 Bangor
	395 Waterbury	182 Madison
	402 Quakertown	185 Paducah
	404 Austin	186 Flint
	406 Crawfordville	187 Covington
	407 Norwich	191 Morris
	410 Centralia	192 Manchester
	421 Burlington	193 Jefferson City
	426 Hibbing	196 Grand Island
	455 Galena	198 Rosanoke
	473 Catano, P. R.	199 Atlantic City
	490 Fairfield	200 Galesburg
	497 Kankakee	202 Portland
	499 Trinidad	204 New Albany
		238 Kalamazoo
		212 Superior
		214 Bluffton
		215 Logansport
		220 New Orleans
		221 So. Bend
		222 Peru
		225 Los Angeles
		228 San Francisco
		236 Reading
		239 Lyons
		242 York
		246 Salamanc
		247 Blue Island
		249 Findlay
		250 Bellville
		257 Lancaster
		259 Bloomington
		260 Piqua
		263 Adrian
		264 Rutland
		265 Waverly
		266 Memphis
		267 Catlettsburg
		273 Lansing
		273 Rockland
		276 Plattsmouth
		278 London
		279 Plattsbu
		280 Owego
		283 Bridgeport
		283 Geneva
		286 Wichita
		287 Marinette
		288 Brookings
		290 Janesville
		294 Duluth
		295

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Owosso, Mich., Oct. 5, 1908.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

No. 19, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition, neat and accurate. Benefit cards and vouchers correct and filed in rotation. Ledger posted showing actual standing of all members. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1906.....\$ 555.90
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1908.....613.00
Total.....\$1,168.90
Expense to Sept. 1, 1908.....763.10

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1908.....\$ 405.80
Funds of Union—
Sept. 1, 1908, in Soo Nat'l Bank.....\$ 85.00
Certificates of deposit in bank.....300.00
In possession Secy. V. A. Ripley.....28.80

Total.....\$ 405.80

No. 22, Detroit, Mich.

The books and accounts here are in good order. Benefit cards, original bills and vouchers for expense all on file. Ledger posted O. K. A poor chance for any one to draw an illegal benefit here, as the secretary and officers look after the accounts very closely. Trade conditions here indicate that there is something the matter with the membership—way over 400 members and 50 means a big meeting. What do you know about that? And from remarks made to me by a couple of the members (men who disgrace the card they carry) the cause is not hard to find. It takes the efforts of a good many good men to offset the harm a few men with an unhealthy mind can do in a few minutes. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1904.....\$ 3,246.59
Expended over percentage in 1904-6 and 7.....468.44
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1908.....40,267.38

Total.....\$43,982.41
Expense to Sept. 1, 1908.....43,436.55

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1908.....\$ 545.86

Funds of Union—

Sept. 1, 1908, in Wayne County Savings Bank.....\$ 38.93

Sept. 1, 1908, in People's Savings Bank.....458.97

In possession Secy. Fred Wolf.....50.05

Total.....\$ 545.95

Surplus on hand Sept. 1, 1908......09

No. 130, Saginaw, Mich.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Balanced at the end of every month. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger correctly posted. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1906.....\$1,838.34
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1908.....3,865.33
Expended over percentage in 1907.....9.91

Total.....\$5,713.58
Expense to Sept. 1, 1908.....3,973.72

Balance on hand should be Sept. 1, 1908.....\$1,739.86

Funds of Union—

Sept. 1, 1908, in Saginaw Co. Savings Bank.....\$1,703.16

In possession Treas. C. Kreanchauf.....21.70

In possession Secy. Frank Bricker.....15.00

Total.....\$1,739.86

The only fault to find here was regarding members O. O. Work not drawing benefit and the application of Section 73. Only three or four involved. Immediate steps to adjust their dues accounts will be taken.

No. 169, Cheboygan, Mich.

Except for the failure in not reporting an amount not accounted for by H. J. Taunt when he retired as financial secretary the books and accounts are in good order. Some of the members over the limit in dues. Taking chances with Section 73 is very poor judgment. Failure to hold regular meetings must not continue. Members of 169 should take more interest in union affairs. "Your personal interest" in the home industry proposition should prompt you to better effort. Get busy. Be real union men. "Try it." Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1906.....\$ 221.75
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1908.....716.55

Total.....\$ 938.30
Expense to Sept. 1, 1908.....516.54

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1908.....\$ 421.76
Receipts to Sept. 11, 1908.....1.50

Total.....\$ 423.26
Expense to Sept. 11, 1908.....12.25

Balance should be Sept. 11, 1908.....\$ 411.01

Funds of Union—

Sept. 11, 1908, in Cheboygan Co. Savings Bank.....\$172.10

Certificates of deposit on Cheboygan Co. Savings Bank.....155.25

In possession Secy. Norman Lennox.....4.31

Total.....\$ 331.66

Deficiency of union Sept. 11, 1908.....\$ 79.55

This is deficiency "on account old union." The \$327.35 in bank and certificates includes the \$42.10

not accounted for by ex-Secretary H. J. Taunt when he retired from office, but now replaced by him. No. 184, Bay City, Mich.

The books and accounts here are in good order. Benefit cards and vouchers are on file. Cash and stamp accounts correct. The only trouble here is that several of the members disregard Section 73. Left written instructions for the officers and members regarding the payment of dues, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1906.....\$1,271.32
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1908.....2,448.50
Expended over percentage in 1906.....48.41
Expended over percentage in 1907.....54.13

Total.....\$3,822.36
Expense to Sept. 1, 1908.....2,380.36

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1908.....\$1,492.00

Funds of Union—

Sept. 1, 1908, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$932.75

Certificate of deposit on 1st Nat'l Bank.....500.00

In possession Treas. L. LeClair.....19.23

In possession Secy. A. W. Lefler.....40.02

Total.....\$1,492.00
\$30.00 was deposited in bank Sept. 14, 1908.

No. 186, Flint, Mich.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Benefit cards and vouchers all on file. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 30, 1905.....\$ 942.95
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1908.....3,499.59
Expended over percentage in 1906.....3.98

Total.....\$4,445.52
Expense to Sept. 1, 1908.....2,435.85

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1908.....\$2,010.67

Funds of Union—

Sept. 1, 1908, in Union Trust and Savings Bank.....\$1,872.88

In Citizens' Com. and Savings Bank.....597.59

In possession Treas. Wm. Crego.....40.20

Total.....\$2,010.67

No. 245, Ashland, Wis.

The books and accounts of this union are not in good order. The members' dues' accounts in the ledger being more than a little mixed up. The due books had been called in and returned just before I arrived. All this causes dissatisfaction and is the result of neglect on the part of ex-Secretary Frank Gauthier. The future looks better. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1906.....\$2,133.51
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1908.....2,082.53
Expended over percentage in 1907.....14.98
Due International Union on examination.....6.60

Total.....\$4,187.62
Expense to Sept. 1, 1908.....\$2,424.27
Due to Union 245 on examination.....10.00

Total.....\$2,434.27

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1908.....\$1,753.35

Funds of Union—

Sept. 1, 1908, in Ashland National Bank.....\$ 261.02

Certificates of deposit on Ashland National Bank.....1,350.00

In possession Treas. Chas. Austen.....50.00

In possession Secy. L. Mehrhoff.....42.69

Total.....\$1,703.71
Due to ex-Secy. F. Gauthier error, cash......04

Actual funds of union Sept. 1, 1908.....\$1,703.67

Deficiency of union Sept. 1, 1908.....\$ 49.68
The treasurer, Chas. Austen, deposited in bank Sept. 3d \$50.00 he had not had in the bank at time of examination.

No. 263, Adrian, Mich.

The books and accounts of this union (except for the failure in filling out vouchers for all expense) are in fair order; in fact good. Cash and stamp accounts now correct. Ledger nicely posted. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1906.....\$ 50.50
Receipts to Sept. 29, 1908.....585.50

Total.....\$ 636.00
Expense to Sept. 29, 1908.....438.50

Balance should be Sept. 29, 1908.....\$ 197.50

Funds of Union—

Sept. 29, 1908, in Com. Sav. Bank.....\$177.00

In possession Secy. John G. Terbillie.....20.50

Total.....\$ 197.50

No. 284, Detroit, Mich.

The books and accounts of this union are certainly in nice order. Day book and ledger neat and accurate. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards and vouchers issued for all items of expense and all accounts balanced at the end of each month. Ledger posted to date, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1904.....\$ 361.49
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1908.....1,426.81
Expended over percentage in 1905.....5.37

Total.....\$1,793.67
Expense to Sept. 1, 1908.....1,356.73

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1908.....\$ 436.94

Funds of Union—

Sept. 1, 1908, in Wayne County Savings Bank.....\$422.58
In possession Secy. David Morgan.....14.41

Total.....\$ 436.94

No. 302, Tecumseh, Mich.

The books and accounts of this union are in good order. The voucher system has not been just right, but will be in the future. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1906.....\$ 713.17
Receipts to Sept. 29, 1908.....1,317.50

Total.....\$2,030.67
Expense to Sept. 29, 1908.....\$1,204.56
Due to Union 302 on examination.....1.00

Total.....\$1,205.56

Balance should be Sept. 29, 1908.....\$ 825.11

Funds of Union—

Sept. 29, 1908, in Tecumseh Savings Bank.....\$811.00

In possession Secy. A. G. Heidenreich.....14.11

Total.....\$ 825.11

No. 314, Jackson, Mich.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Ledger posted to date, etc. They try all the time here to have everything right and they sure come close. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 27, 1905.....\$ 298.21
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1908.....2,174.13
Expended over percentage in 1907.....33.12

Total.....\$2,505.46
Expense to Oct. 1, 1908.....2,254.86

Balance should be Oct. 1, 1908.....\$ 250.59

Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1908, in Union Bank, savings department.....\$218.65

In possession Secy. C. F. Stoeckle.....28.07

Total.....\$ 246.72

Deficiency of union Oct. 1, 1908.....\$ 3.87
This deficiency is a balance not replaced on amount expended over percentage in 1907.

No. 330, Alpena, Mich.

The books and accounts here are in good order corrected a small error in the dues and assessments account. A few of the members are and have been away over the limit in dues. This should not be allowed. Any member strictly out of work should be taken care of according to the constitution in such cases, and underserving members given their just deserts, also according to the constitution.

Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1st, 1906.....\$ 582.46
Receipts to Sept. 1st, 1908.....1,041.09
Expended over percentage, 1906.....7.13

Total.....\$1,630.67
Expenses to Sept. 1st, 1908.....1,345.25

Balance should be Sept. 1st, 1908.....\$ 285.42

Funds of Union—

Sept. 1st, 1908, in Alpena Nat'l Bank.....\$ 87.00

Sept. 1st, 1908, Sav. Dept. Nat'l Bank 194.74

In possession of Treasurer Chas. Dust.....3.68

Total.....\$ 285.42

No. 366, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The books and accounts of this union are not in very good order. The system of making vouchers for expense not complete. Accounts not balanced at the end of each month in the day book. (Illustrated how it should be done with the current month's business.) Section 175 of the constitution had not been complied with. Section 73 is somewhat overlooked also. The future, I believe, promises better results. Statement is as follows:

Balance on hand July 1st, 1906.....\$ 874.07
Receipts to Oct. 1st, 1908.....1,439.93
Due Int'l Union on examination.....19.00

Total.....\$1,833.00
Expense to Oct. 1st, 1908.....1,605.44

Balance should be Oct. 1st, 1908.....\$ 227.56

Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1908, in Ann Arbor Sav. Bank.....\$198.14

In possession of Treas. Wm. Luebke.....2.03

In possession of Secy L. J. Martin.....5.14

Total.....\$ 205.31

Deficiency of union Oct. 1, 1908.....\$ 22.25

No. 368, Port Huron, Mich.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Benefit cards and vouchers for all expense on file. Cash and stamp account correct. Ledger nicely posted, not an error of any kind. A wonderful improvement over previous secretaries for Port Huron. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1904.....\$ 650.28
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1908.....2,633.11
Expended over percentage in 1904-5-6-7.....86.12

Total.....\$2,774.51
Expense to Sept. 1, 1908.....\$2,106.04
Due to Union No. 368 on examination.....27.02

Total.....\$2,133.06
Balance on hand should be Sept. 1, 1908.....\$ 641.45

Funds of Union—
Sept. 1, 1908, in First Nat'l Exchange Bank Sav. Dept. \$600.72
In possession of Sec.-Treas. A. Lesmer 26.91
Total\$ 627.63

Deficiency of Union Sept. 1, 1908.....\$ 13.82
Deficiency is amount expended over percentage not replaced.

No. 403, Ishpeming, Mich.
The books and accounts here are in good order; corrected small difference in stamp and cash accounts. Benefit cards and vouchers all on file. Funds promptly deposited in bank. Statement as follows:
Balance on hand July 1, 1906.....\$ 533.99
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1908.....1,056.60

Total\$1,590.59
Expenses to Sept. 1, 1908.....\$1,072.55
Due to union on examination......50

Total\$1,073.05
Balance on hand should be Sept. 1, 1908...\$ 517.54

Funds of Union—
Sept. 1, 1908, in Miners Nat'l Bank...\$504.89
In possession of Sec'y Jerry Harrington 12.65

Total\$ 517.54

No. 408, Hancock, Mich.
The books and accounts here are in very good order; corrected an error in the cash account. Some of the members here pay little attention to section 73; a bad mistake on their part. Section 175 is also neglected; left written instructions in the day book and the secretary was requested to read them at the next meeting of the union. Statement as follows:
Balance on hand July 30, 1906.....\$ 467.38
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1908.....875.75

Total\$1,343.13
Expense to Sept. 1, 1908.....\$ 805.17

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1908.....\$ 537.96

Funds of Union—
Sept. 5, 1908, in First Nat'l Bank...\$ 70.00
Certificates of deposit on bank.....400.00
In possession Sec.-Treas. Nic Miller 57.96

Total\$ 527.96

Deficiency of union Sept. 1, 1908.....\$ 10.00
This deficiency is illegal sick benefit paid to Victor Altermatt, No. 64936, in Sept. and Oct., 1899, and should be replaced either by member or local union at once.

No. 413, Calumet, Mich.
The books and accounts here are really in very good order. A few benefit cards missing, but all vouchers for expense International and local on file. The way the members act here is a shame. Shop talk, shop quarrels, resulting in more or less demoralization of the trade. At a meeting tried to tell the members what I thought of such conduct. Statement as follows:
Balance on hand July 1, 1906.....\$ 315.84
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1908.....573.43
Expended over percentage in 1906.....1.66
Expended over percentage in 1907.....10.94
Due International Union on examination...13.20

Total\$ 915.07
Expense to Sept. 1, 1908.....\$788.75
Due to Union No. 413 on examination 1.00

Total\$ 789.75

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1908.....\$ 125.32

Funds of Union—
Sept. 1, 1908, in First Nat'l Bank.....\$ 127.97

Cash surplus (local funds).....\$ 2.65

No. 463, Pontiac, Mich.
The books and accounts of this union are in good order. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense all on file. Cash and stamp account were really correct. Ledger nicely posted. Statement as follows:
Balance on hand May 31, 1905.....\$ 410.26
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1908.....2,202.49

Total\$2,612.75
Expense to Oct. 1, 1908.....\$2,176.65

Balance should be Oct. 1, 1908.....\$ 436.10

Funds of Union—
Oct. 1, 1908, in Oakland Co. Sav. Bank.....\$422.26
In possession of Sec. Harry V. Isaacs 12.39

Total\$ 434.65

Deficiency of union Oct. 1, 1908.....\$ 1.45
W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

Jedno po druhém z těch hnutí pro rychlé rozluštění doznáních křivd a bezpráví, jež obkličují a tísní práci na všech stranách, hnutí, jež rodí se z nadšení a vedená jsou muži, kteří nemají žádných ustálených zásad, se hroutí. Kdežto hnutí unionistické dále žije, mohutně neustále, i v časech vážné ochablosti průmyslu, pozvolna avšak bezpečně zvyšující úroveň života jeho členstva; a právě ten pozvolný vzrůst svědčí

o jeho stálosti pro budoucnost. Ono nevyrostlo přes noc a nezhyne přes den. Vzrůst jeho byl povlnový, jeho zásady a metody správné, poněvadž zvelebují podmínky životní současně se svým vzrůstem a logicky směřuje ku konečné emancipaci.

Každý pokus zorganizovati řemeslnické unie setkal se s opozicí svedených dělníků a vydílačských zaměstnavatelů; avšak my jsme organizovali. Každý nezdar ve stávce byl rozhlášen jako smrtelná rána unii; avšak my jsme se vzpamatovali. V každé krizi předpovídána naše smrt, avšak my jsme ožili. Každé rozhodnutí se strany některého předpojatého soudce proti unii bylo vítáno jako zničení všeho, co stojí v cestě stále vzrůstající hltavosti monopolu proti spravedlivým požadavkům dělníků unii; avšak monopol není vítězem; požadavky práce musejí býti splněny. Organizace bude žít, prosperovati a dodělá se úspěchu. Uvědoměli muži a ženy, kteří tvoří její členství, nemohou býti oťeseni ve víře, zastrašení od přichylnosti neb buldozování soudními rozhodnutími.

V dobách nepříznivých potřebujeme organizace k povzbuzování odvahy, k úlevě v neštěstí a k odražení útoků nepřátel vždy hotových k využitkování bezmocných. V dobách prosperity potřebujeme organizace k získávání prostředků k povzbuzování pokrokových — prostředků pro budoucnost — a získání od zaměstnavatelů zvýšení mzdy, které vlna pokroku a vzrůstající uvědomění činí nutnými. Pamatujte, že vyhlídky na úspěch v dosažení cílů řemeslníckých unii závisí od energie, nadšení a obětavosti členů samotných.

Zkrat'te pracovní hodiny a zaměstnejte více lidí — zaměstnejte více lidí a zvýšíte konsumní sílu země — zvýšte konsumní sílu dělníků a tím otevřete doly a továrny, a dobré časy na místě aby byly na obzoru, budou zde.

„Ten, kdo se nepřipojí k unii svého řemesla, jest nepřítelem své třídy, nepřítelem svých vlastních zájmů, a zasluhuje nejhorší stav otroctví.“

Zkrat'te pracovní hodiny a mnohá zla, jež nyní doléhají na člověčenstvo, zkrátí se sama.

Houževnatost, s jakou členové stáli při Mezinárodní unii během této tísně průmyslové, jest dokladem loyálnosti a věrnosti k zásadám, jež málokdy byla předčena ve hnutí dělnickém.

Je to velmi příjemno plouti po klidných vodách; avšak když vlny zvýveny jsou nepřátelskými živly a veliké nebezpečí hrozí, scéna se změní a není tak zábavná. Totéž platí o dělnickém hnutí. V dobách prosperity je snadno býti členem unie. Nevyžaduje to žádné oběti, práce je dosti a zaměstnavatel bez reptání platí vysokou mzdu; avšak v dobách průmyslové a obchodní tísně, kdy lidé pracují polovic času a v mnohých případech jsou úplně bez práce, kdy zaměstnavatel jest dosti neodvislý a urážlivě nafoukaný, vyžaduje to lidí zásadních, aby vydrželi. Skutečnost, že neztratili jsme jediného členu během této krise svědčí o jakosti a konstrukci Mezinárodní Unie a její budoucnosti, která je opravdu růžovou.

Jest naším míněním, že touha po lepších podmínkách životních nikdy sice neuhasne a že práce nebude spokojena, dokud neobdrží plný a spravedlivý díl své námahy, ale nutnost stávkky k uskutečnění této touhy a dosažení spokojenosti, bude mizeti zrovna v poměru, jak budeme dokonale zorganizováni. Až ta doba nadejde, nebude nutnosti pro dělnické stávkky. Mezitím organizujte se, agituje, plat'te vysoké poplatky a udržujte dokonale stávkovní zákony. Dobré stávkovní zákony a plná pokladna jest nám v našem zápase za hospodářskou svobodu, čím suchý prach byl našim praotecům v boji za svobodu a politickou neodvislost.

Známká jest řemeslům používajícím ji zrovna čím Building Trades Council jest stavebním ře-

meslům. Ona napomáhá organizovati a udržovati unie a zamezuje snižování mzdy.

Podporujte všechny známky. Nenese-li váš ná-
kup uniovou známku, podporujete potní dílny a skébskou práci.

Skutečná, trvalá prosperita nadejde až massy budou moci spotřebovati, co vytvoří.

Řemeslnické unie napomáhají členům dostá-
vati více a více spravedlivého podílu práce.

Prosperita nevrací se tak rychle, aby se jí
lidé museli vyhýbat.

Zvyšování mzdy nezvyšuje celkové výlohy ži-
votní. Historie dokazuje opak.

Poštovní spořitelny budou dobrou věcí — pro
některé — ale co trápí průměrného dělníka jest,
jak vydělati dosti peněz na živobytí.

Nikdy neříkejte dost. My chceme víc a více až
dosáhneme spravedlivou náhradu za naši práci.

Čím vyšší jsou mzdy dělníků, tím větší jejich
spotřebná schopnost.

Znáte-li někoho, kdo nepatří k unii, hleď'te
jej získati k unii jeho oboru.

Pracujte pro dobro Americké Federace Práce.

Má-li dělník peníze, všechn obchod zkvětá.

Falsche Issues.

Die Van Cleave Gesellschaft von sogenannten
Union „Busters“ hat immerfort eine falsche Idee
betreffs der Haltung der Gewerkschaften den Ge-
richtshöfen gegenüber geschaffen und hat diese fal-
schen Ideen immer wieder dem Publikum unter
die Nase gerieben. Die organisierte Arbeit ver-
langt keine Spezialprivilegien, sondern besteht
nur auf gewissen Rechten und auf der Freiheit,
diese ohne Hindernisse oder Beeinflussung Sei-
tens der von den Richtern geschmiedeten Gesetze
auszuüben. Die organisierte Arbeit ist für alle
ihre Handlungen die Verantwortung zu überneh-
men bereit, und verlangt nur, daß sie für den
Fall, daß sie etwelve von den niedergeschriebenen
Gesetzen unseres Landes verlegt, in vollständig ge-
sehmähtiger Weise, und zwar vor einer Jury, die
aus ihres Gleichen besteht, prozessiert wird. Wir
erheben Einspruch gegen die Erlassung von Ein-
haltsbefehlen bei Arbeiterfreistellungen, wir ver-
langen aber nicht, daß wir von der Wirkung von
bestehenden Gesetzen, welche die Zerstörung von
Leben, Freiheit oder Eigentum verhindern sol-
len, ausgenommen werden sollen. Die Arbeit ist
nicht das Eigentum der arbeitgebenden Klasse;
die Annahme des 14. Amendements schlichtete
diese wichtige Frage ein für allemal. Ein Ein-
haltsbefehl, welcher eine Gewerkschaft oder ihre
Mitglieder davon zurückhält, daß sie zu Nichtge-
werkschaftlern, oder den Streikbrechern, sprich
oder ihnen Beistand und guten Rath anbietet, be-
dingt ein gewisses Besitzrecht auf die Nichtgewer-
schaftler oder Streikbrecher zum Allermindesten.

Wir widerstreben der Wiedereinrichtung von Ver-
sicherungen auf menschliche Wesen durch den von
den Richtern geschaffenen Einhaltsbefehls-Prozess.
In diesem Punkte sind wir absolut im Rechte, von
jedem nur erdenklichen Standpunkte aus betrach-
tet, und Nebemann, der die Lage überhaupt ver-
steht, selbst Van Cleave eingeschlossen, weiß das
auch ganz genau.

Eines schönen Tages wird die große Masse der
Bevölkerung unseres Landes das gleichfalls wis-
sen und wird den jetzt wüthenden Kampf zu wür-
digen verstehen.

„Die in der General-Commission der deutschen
Gewerkschaften vertretenen Arbeiterverbände zäh-
len gegenwärtig 1,865,506 Mitglieder, darunter
136,929 weibliche. Im Jahre 1891 zählten die
deutschen Gewerkschaften erst 277,659 Mitglieder,
und zwar nur Männer. Die Hamburger Gewerks-
chaften allein haben 100,000 Mitglieder. Die
Einnahmen der deutschen Gewerkschaften betru-
gen im letzten Jahre 51,396,784 Mark, oder 25 1/2

Mart pro Mitglied; die Ausgaben 43,122,519 oder 23 Mart pro Mitglied. Der Kassenbestand belief sich zu Beginn dieses Jahres auf 33,242,545 oder fast 18 Mart pro Mitglied.

Bereit sein, das ist die Hauptfache.

„Man kann sich nicht immer prügeln“, hat der vollstündlichste Staatsmann aller Zeiten einmal einem der wohlmeinenden Freunde zur Antwort gegeben, die ihm beständig zu Unterdrückungsmaßnahmen gegen die Widerfacher seiner Verwaltung aufstacheln wollten. Und Abraham Lincoln hatte Recht. Das Leben ist zwar ein beständiger Kampf, der früher von Allen gegen Alle geführt wurde und jetzt, wo die Barbarei einer höheren Gesittung Platz zu machen hat, zwischen denen ausgekämpft werden muß, deren Klasseninteressen einander feindlich sind, aber — immer prügeln kann man sich deshalb doch nicht. Die Kämpfer würden sich sonst gegenseitig vernichten, würden einander aufessen wie jene Löwen, von denen man nachher nur die Webel im Wüstenlande fand oder wie die beiden Staben in Kissen, von denen auch nicht viel mehr übrig geblieben ist. Der Endzweck unserer Entwicklung besteht keineswegs in der Vernichtung des Menschengeschlechtes, sondern in der Erreichung eines möglichst idealen Gesellschaftszustandes. Daß wir diesem Ziele näher kommen, wird von Schwarzscheidern geleugnet, und doch genügt ein flüchtiger Blick in die Kulturgeschichte, um uns den himmelweiten Abstand erkennen zu lassen, welcher zwischen den heutigen Rechten der breiten Masse des Volkes und selbst zwischen denen besteht, welche diesen Massen in der viel gerühmten athenischen Republik zustanden. Die Summe der Lebensgenüsse und der Bequemlichkeiten, auf welche heute auch „die Geringsten“ als auf etwas Selbstverständliches Anspruch erheben, ist um vieles größer, als die derjenigen, welche vor nicht allzuferner Zeit überhaupt bekannt und nur für wenige Auserlesene reserviert waren.

Die Menschheit hat mithin auf ökonomischem Gebiete fast ebenso gewaltige Fortschritte gemacht wie auf dem der politischen Emanzipation und der religiösen Duldung. Wo man es vor kaum 250 Jahren für ganz selbstverständlich hielt, „Fegen“ zu verbrennen oder zu ertränken, sieht man heute Geschöpfe von ganz gleicher Art sich als Verrätinnen, Schriftstellerinnen, Lehrerinnen betätigen und kommt ihnen mit Wohlwollen und Achtung entgegen. Die unüberäußerlichen Menschenrechte, vor Alters verlegt und als fluchwürdige Hirngespinnste verdammt, werden jetzt wenigstens im Prinzip allgemein anerkannt und eine starke Unterströmung macht sich in der Gesellschaft geltend, sie zu verwirklichen. Alle diese Wandlungen haben sich in verhältnismäßig kurzer Zeit vollzogen, und jeder Sieg, der errungen werden mußte, hat natürlich Kampf gekostet. Ein Ergebnis dieser Kämpfe sind in erster Reihe die Arbeiter-Organisationen — denn das Recht sich zu freien Vereinigungen verbinden zu dürfen, mußte, wie jedes andere Recht, erkämpft werden. Vom Kampf sind also unsere Genossenschaften gezeugt und für den Kampf — ein Hauptfordernis für diesen besteht aber in der Vorbereitung, die für ihn getroffen werden muß, in der Veranziehung der Streitkräfte, in der Beschaffung der Kriegsmittel. Ein Heer, das dauernd im Felde liegt und von einer Schlacht zur anderen zieht, muß notwendig aufgerieben werden — das ist nur eine Frage der Zeit. Deshalb ist es gut, wenn besonnene Köpfe verhüten, daß der Erfolg des Ganzen nicht beständig um nebenwärtlicher Punkte willen, die nur untergeordnete Bedeutung haben, aufs Spiel gesetzt werde. Die Gewerkschaften dürfen sich nicht darauf verlassen, ihre Kräfte zu zerplittern, sie müssen sich beständig in Bereitschaft halten, um dem Gegner die Spitze bieten zu können, wenn Wichtiges auf dem Spiele steht.

Die Löhne zu reduzieren mitten in einer Periode der sogenannten „Ueberproduktion“, heißt einfach das Uebel zu vergrößern. Wollen die Kapitalisten die angebliche „Ueberproduktion“ beseitigen, so brauchen sie einfach nur die Löhne zu erhöhen, und die Arbeiter werden bald in Folge ihrer vermehrten Kaufkraft der Ueberproduktion ein Ende machen. Die Existenz der Ueberproduktion ist der beste Beweis dafür, daß die Arbeiter nicht den gerechten Antheil der Werthe erhalten haben, den sie geschaffen. — Carpenter.

Ce qui suit est tiré du „Brisbane Worker“, bien connu comme un journal radical en faveur du travailleur. Il porte en tête de ses articles de fond, la devise suivante: „Socialisme de Notre Époque.“ L'article est très significatif et parle hautement en faveur de l'agitation des corps de métiers.

„A ceux qui sont impatients pour l'amélioration de la société, les méthodes des corps de métier peuvent paraître lentes. Mais ces personnes doivent se rappeler que toute action isolée n'affecte jamais de réforme. Ce sont les actions isolées des non-unionistes qui, neuf fois sur dix, sont responsables de la défaite des unionistes dans querelles industrielles avec les patrons. Il est certain que si les méthodes sont lentes, c'est parce qu'il leur faut donner, à la grande masse de travailleurs, une connaissance des conditions économiques qui sont la cause de la plupart de la misère qui existe de nos jours. Pour assurer la plus efficacité dans les combinaisons, les unions doivent être assez libérales dans leur politique à l'égard des membres afin de permettre aux hommes de toutes nuances d'opinion en politiques et en religion, de se rencontrer pour délibérer sur un but commun; et tous les buts communs de la grande majorité des ouvriers sont des tâcher d'obtenir de meilleurs gages et une réduction d'heures. Pour atteindre ces buts ils fraterniseront plus vite que pour tout autre chose, de leur plein gré maintenant, ou forcées plus tard, afin de se protéger contre les conséquences du concours dans la production. Par elle association doit éventuellement instruire et éclairer les cerveaux les plus étroits, et la tendance sera de plus en plus élevée. Sans la force du nombre, cependant, on ne peut rien accomplir. La négligence des parlements, les gages modiques, les longues heures de travail et les désœuvrés existent parce que l'ignorance et l'apathie de la majorité du peuple les permettent. N'oublions pas que, pendant que la grande masse du peuple est obligée de mendier de l'ouvrage et des gages à un petit nombre de personnes, que le meilleur marché pour vendre le travail à cette époque de production sera seulement atteint en restant sur la route de l'union. N'oublions pas qu'aussi longtemps que l'ouvrier est traité comme commodités inertes, et dont on se sert seulement comme source de profit le bien-être de l'ouvrier n'entrera jamais dans les calculs de capital et que tant que cet état de choses durera avec nous, la représentation de l'ouvrier dans le parlement est très bien, mais ne fortes unions industrielles hors du parlement valent encore.

Après l'organisation et le mouvement pour la réduction d'heures, le travail de l'enfant prend place en importance, dans la lutte économique. Visitez les voies et les grandes routes, allez dans les parcs et les cours de récréation pour les enfants, et vous trouverez en nombre excessif, des hommes robustes cherchant en vain de l'ouvrage au lieu des enfants qui devraient y être. Puis, prenez place aux coins des rues dans les districts des grandes manufactures à six heures du soir et vous verrez les enfants que vous avez en vain cherchés dans les parcs. Ils occupent la place de leur protecteur naturel et essayent de supporter le père dans son loisir forcé. Tout cela veut dire une intelligence rabougri, une constitution affaiblie, une décadence préma-ture pour les femmes et les hommes de l'avenir.

Il n'y a pas de question devant la législature de l'état qui demande plus hautement des re-

strictions législatives que celle qui règle l'emploi du travail de l'enfant.

La prospérité future, le développement humain sur les lignes d'une civilisation éclairée, et le salut même des institutions libres, demandent une application immédiate des réformes pratiques et celles qui sont réellement applicables sous les conditions existantes. Le mouvement des corps de métier présente le plan le plus pratique et le plus sensé pour agir contre des conditions qui ne sont pas de notre choix, et cependant sont en force malgré nos idées et nos désirs: premièrement, par une complète association des travailleurs afin qu'ils obtiennent une plus juste part de leur labeur et finalement toute leur part. Deuxièmement, en diminuant les heures de travail au point où tous peuvent avoir l'occasion de gagner sa vie honnêtement, ce que le monde leur doit, et puis la chance de devenir producteur aussi bien que consommateur, et de participer dans les joies comme dans les peines de la vie. Selon nous, la question de diminution des heures du travail au point de l'ouvrage pour tous, est de plus d'importance que toutes les autres questions devant le public américain. Elle est plus importante que la question financière, le tarif, le problème des terres, et un mot, toutes les autres questions pâlissent d'insignifiance devant cette gigantesque question économique, et la société ne peut l'ignorer sans danger pour elle-même. A moins que cette question de diminution d'heures de travail soit envisagée honnêtement, et décidée de bonne foi, la famille humaine éprouvera et atteindra bientôt une condition dans les affaires qui sera sans control, et la marche à une civilisation plus élevée recevra un choc que peu d'hommes désireraient ressentir.

Les travailleurs organisés ont fait, font et continueront à faire leur devoir sur cette voie et continueront à revendiquer une meilleure organisation, une augmentation de gages, et une diminution d'heures de travail. La société en masse, participera-t-elle à cette oeuvre? La question est clairement posée; que chacun s'aligne et prenne sa part dans le grand combat pour une plus haute civilisation et l'émancipation de tous les abus et de toutes les injustices.

A l'avenir, que le mot d'ordre soit: Organisation complète et la diminution des heures de travail au point que tous aient l'occasion de travailler.

Les corps de métier n'ont pas d'excuse à offrir ni d'explications à donner pour leur raison d'être. Aucune institution au monde n'a fait davantage pour la communauté que ce qu'ils ont fait pour l'ouvrier. Malgré de grands désavantages, ils l'ont tiré du dernier degré de la servitude et l'ont placé à même de revendiquer ses droits, et étant bien organisé d'obtenir augmentation des gages et diminution d'heures de travail en temps d'activité industrielle et de maintenir ces avantages en temps de stagnation industrielle. Ils ont mis l'homme à même de réclamer son indépendance dans les manufactures, et ce qui vaut mieux, sera à même finalement d'établir un système industriel qui ne mécontentera pas l'honnête homme.

Celui qui dit que les corps de métier ne valent rien, ont servé à leur utilité, peut être compte parmi les travailleurs dans l'intérêt de l'association des fabricants. Les organisations des travailleurs ont leurs organisateurs, et les associations des fabricants ont leurs désorganiseurs. L'homme qui parle sans cesse contre

les bureaux des corps de métier et vous dit, confidentiellement, que ce sont des fauquiers et que les unions vieux jeu et les fauquiers devraient être abolis, est un désorganisatear pour l'association des fabricants, aussi sûr que vous vivez.

PORQUÉ NOS ORGANIZAMOS.

Nos unimos porque debemos hacerlo. No es asunto de sentimiento, ni de caridad; es asunto de negocios. Es verdad que sentimos las brutalidades de nuestro caos industrial, pero aunque esto sea un incentivo, no es la base de nuestro unionismo de oficios. Somos unionistas de oficios porque no hay otra agencia que nos obtendrá los sueldos buenos, et corto día de trabajo, la independencia parcial al presente, y completa, esperamos, en lo futuro.

No hay otra agencia? Declaración andaz. Podemos dar la prueba?

Problema: Cómo obtener el producto de Toda escuela de estudio económico—y hay muchas—reconoce la necesidad de la union para conseguir las ventajas así como para retenerlas una vez conseguidas. Un individuo no puede levantar diez quintales; diez individuos pueden hacerlo con facilidad. La historia lo manifiesta. Toda la evidencia y toda la experiencia hacen irrefutables los beneficios de la unidad.

En este caso, entonces, una union de quienes? De todas clases? De los propietarios, banqueros, comerciantes, obreros—las personas que constituyen una facción política? No; las dos clases primeras nos explotan—no podemos unirnos con ellas. La tercera es el instrumento de sus clientes, es de venta; “hará jirones de una pasión” por oro—tenemos que excluir esta clase. Las cuatro y cinco, que sufren con nosotros, les aceptaríamos en nuestra organización, pero no lo desean; pues creen que les será más ventajoso tenernos en sujeción. De consiguiente, tenemos que unirnos solamente con nuestros compañeros, los trabajadores?

Pero hemos pasado por alto las profesiones—los sacerdotes, médicos, escolares, redactores. Hombres aptos! Inteligentes, versados, selectos! Mas, con unas estimables excepciones, son partidarios indiferentes, no guías. Son hombres de opiniones embotelladas.

Pues—los trabajadores! Y éstos? Robados, engañados, maldichidos! Burlados, objetos de tiros, encarcelados! Unánimes, naturalmente? Hombres de ideas, intenciones y recursos semejantes? De ningún modo. Más bien, son hombres de ideas, objetos y medios muy diversos, que se deben poner de acuerdo en acción. Son hombres progresivos, morosos, dominantes, resistentes, liberales, dogmáticos, heréticos, ortodoxos, egoístas, radicales, conservativos,—de opiniones de todas variedades. Es una union de hombres de todos géneros y condiciones.

Naturalmente, es imposible organizar estos hombres diferentes con un programa compuesto.

Tan bien se puede hablar del equilibrio de las facultades, según dice Andrew, á pesar de la ley de la individualidad. Será imposible en cualquier caso sino él del interés propio. El incentivo poderoso de deseo mutuo, el producto de su labor. No hay diversidad de opinión tocante á esta cosa. Para obtenerlo se pondrán de acuerdo sobre ciertos métodos dentro de ciertos límites. Tales métodos deben ser sencillos, necesariamente, y los límites, estrechos, pero no incapaces de expansión. No serán tan limitados como los más limitados, ni tan amplios como los más amplios. Serán promedios, con la

tendencia de mejorarse, debida á la educación que sigue el cambio de las ideas y el contacto. La norma se avanzará continuamente por la sumisión de los pícaros á los honrados, por deferencia á la ley natural, el sentido de lo que es derecho; los instruidos elevarán á los ignorantes; el ladrillo del radical, contestado por el gruñido del conservativo, obrará para medificar á los ambos; el hombre arbitrario, el resistente, el hereje y el ortodoxo temporizarán, se acuerdan de no hacer caso de sus ideas particulares diferentes, mas de trabajar juntos para un motivo comun. Cualquiera esfuerzo de exceder este límite por fuerza resultará en indiferencia, y romperá el vínculo de la union. Le consiencia se pondrá en huelga.

(Puede decirse que si habia sido posible poner en ejecución todas las resoluciones adoptadas por la union de oficio, tendríamos “todas clases y condiciones de organizaciones. El caso es, que el individuo se contentará en cierto modo, por su protesto.)

Lo máximo de organización, de “variedad universal en unidad” solamente se puede lograr por lo mínimo de coerción; y no importa qué sea la organización, puede efectuar poco sin fuerza numérica. La gente gobernará á pesar de los tangentes. Tal es la libertad de la sociedad. Eso no es el progreso, lo que se divide de la masa á causa de su tardanza. Puede ser magnífico, valeroso, pero no es la guerra. Tarde ó temprano se tendrá que retirarse. La tontería de tales personas se colma cuando atacan á masas de sus compañeros sufridores, según hacen algunos anarquistas, socialistas de estado, y otros. No pueden hacer más que romper y deshacer la union, y entonces más tarde se dejan la vía de la union, ó entran otra vez al abrigo y enseñan, si su locura no ha descontado sus servicios. Este privilegio de separarse no se debe ejercer sino cuando se trata de emplear la coerción.

Pues bien, debemos tener la union, que debe ser fuerte numéricamente, que debe ser de deseo promedio, y que será educadora, adaptable, y de consiguiente progresiva. Tal es la más alta forma de organización que el hombre pueda alcanzar, construida sobre un terreno comun, á lo largo del cual se debe caminar; y tal es la union de oficios.

Obtendremos el producto de nuestro trabajo por medio de la union de oficios progresiva.

Son progresivas las uniones de oficios? Si, son progresivas aunque son lentas. Lentas porque tienen que educar la gente, y progresivas á cuenta de su educación. Durante el

último decenio la union de oficios ha encontrado un “terreno comun” sobre muchas ideas nuevas. Si son todas correctas ó no, no hablaremos de eso aquí. Baste decir que dan evidencia de la flexibilidad, de la expansión y de la tendencia progresiva. Algunas de estas ideas son; la nacionalización de las compañías que se consideran como los monopolios inevitables, las minas, los ferrocarriles, los teléfonos, los telégrafos, la municipalización de los tranvías, el surtido de alumbramiento y de agua, la abolición del monopolio de tierra, y de dinero; legislación directa; la balota Australiana, y otras. Todas de éstas la union ha aprobado y sostenido, demostrando concluyentemente que sus límites no se han fijados, y que está lista, que es menester que adopte lo que sus miembros desean. Sus motivos y métodos actuales están bien conocidos; adoptarán otros tan pronto como la educación que dispare tan generosamente haya nivelado las colinas y llenado los huecos en las mentes de sus miembros. Sus posibilidades se limitan solamente por la falta de conocimiento y por el non-unionista. No se pueda ofrecer una censura de la union de oficios que no se puede aplicar á toda la clase trabajadora. Al tiempo en lo futuro cuando se puede lograr los resultados por los métodos nuevos, no serán nuevos á la union de oficios.

Y esto es porqué nos organizamos.

Si los trabajadores dejasen sus uniones de oficios, permitiendo á los empleadores el fijar de los sueldos y horas de trabajo, qué sería el resultado? Primero, una degradación demasiado horrible para contemplarse; más tarde, una culminación de escenas que harían parecer en comparación, comme el juego de niños la locura de venganza de la revolución de France. Las organizaciones de los oficios son las válvulas de seguridad del descontento justo. Los Caesares de las corporaciones deben tener cuidado en su tratamiento de nuestras organizaciones.

El hombre que asiste á las reuniones de su gremio y protesta fuertemente contra cualquiera proposición, como un hombre debe hacer, tiene razón aunque sus ideas sean erróneas, pues al fin tendrá las ideas correctas. Pero el taciturno, furtivo “trabajador crítico” á la esquina que tiene miedo de protestar honradamente, temiendo de perder á sus amigos, no tiene razón y nunca la tendrá. Tiene Vd. razón? Si no, debe Vd. tenerla, pronto.

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- *114 L. P. Hoffman, 234 W. Walnut st., Jacksonville.
- *118 Edmund Schnur, 201 Garden st., Peoria.
- *127 B. Craddick, 2517 Shelby av., Mattoon.
- 154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
- *157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton ave., Rockford.
- 164 Chas. C. Munal, Box 155, Metropolis.
- *174 A. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
- 178 Wm. Wetzlau, Box 144, Olney.
- *183 H. D. Kindig, 404 S. 5th ave., Mendota.
- 191 Ed. Burke, 121 W. Washington st., Morris.
- *200 Gus C. Rausch, 285 E. Simmons st., Galesburg.
- 201 H. J. Hulsbrink, 831 4th av., Rock Island.
- 207 Chas. Brown, Box 202, Carthage.
- 217 Benjamin Cohen, 321 92d st., South Chicago.
- 222 Ed. Zacher, 1516 2d st., Peru.
- *227 Nic. Medinger, 1458 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
- *243 Chas. Masni, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 Max Troemel, 465 Highland av., Blue Island.
- *250 Wm. O. Keefe, 322 S. Richard st., Belleville.
- 258 F. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., Streator.
- *259 R. Saltsman, 705 E. Jefferson st., Bloomington.
- *274 C. C. Hill, 409 Court st., Pekin.
- *287 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A., Canton.
- *305 Frank S. Dickens, 304 N. Main st., Monmouth.
- 319 H. F. Fitts, 335 Buttrick st., Waukegan.
- 365 John Euteneuer, Box 423, Havana.
- 389 R. C. Rives, 226½ W. Court st., Paris.
- 394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
- *409 C. F. Sullivan, 210 W. 2d st., Kewanee.
- 410 Ammie Schultz, 110 N. Locust st., Centralia.
- 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
- 431 Elmer Ellis, Box 45, Litchfield.
- *437 M. J. Dobschutz, R. 10, Vincent Bk., Cairo.
- 438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
- *451 P. W. Ballard, Box 87, Bushnell.
- *456 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 T. H. Thompson, 209 Bourbonnais st., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108½ W. Court St., Connorsville.
- Chas. Gartiell, 1701 Vermont av., Connorsville.
- 33 Clarence Gaumer, 741 S. East st., Indianapolis.
- *John Hess, 1807 Chestnut st., Indianapolis.
- 7 L. F. Sanders, 111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
- 50 J. C. Wirth, 1119 S. 2nd st., Terre Haute.
- C. Stoeckel, 2018 S. 7th st., Terre Haute.
- *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
- 62 Chas. H. Drifmeyer, 609 Main st., Richmond.
- 124 A. Zimmermann, 411 K st., La Porte.
- Barney Palmer, 115 D st., La Porte.
- 158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
- 159 S. W. Polley, 503 N. Washington st., Marion.
- 195 Harry Laverty, General Delivery, Frankfort.
- E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
- 204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
- 214 Emery B. Gott, 218 S. Liberty st., Bluffton.
- *215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
- *221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
- Ed Bender, 113½ S. Broadway, Peru.
- 237 C. W. E. Marks, 55 Marshall st., Huntington.
- *300 C. B. Wakefield, 109 W. 10th st., Michigan City.
- 308 Wm. F. Gohn, 2220 S. Walnut st., Muncie.
- *335 Aug. Ebert, 323 Sohl st., Hammond.
- 352 Willard Hall, Box 233, Brookville.
- *379 Chas. Scholder, 122 W. 8th st., Rochester.
- *382 R. Hudson, 1013 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
- 399 Henry Yungmans, 409 Main st., Vincennes.
- *406 Warner Swearingen, 610 Liberty st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John M. Gregor, 420 Main st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 John McKenzie, 508 Paelean st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
- *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 Wm. Kern, 828 Des Moines st., Des Moines.
- *120 H. F. Kuriger, 613 W. 5th st., Muscatine.
- 150 Adolph Haupt, 211 4th st., Sioux City.
- 155 H. Bickenbach, Box 494, Mt. Pleasant.
- *172 Emil Joens, 1615 Liberty st., Davenport.

- *177 Carl C. Johnson, 1004 Madison av., Council Bluffs.
- *181 Henry F. Smith, 803 5th st., Fort Madison.
- 223 J. C. Fisher, 216 E. Penn. av., Ottumwa.
- 239 Ed Kamer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
- *270 W. F. Ehlerding, 24 S. 7th st., Ft. Dodge.
- 277 E. L. Fisher, 309 W. High av., Oskaloosa.
- 328 Geo. Hall, 219 W. Adams st., Creston.
- *454 A. M. Sammet, 86 W. 14th ave., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 Thos. Smith, Albia.
- Geo. Tucker, Albia.
- *490 Mel Johnson, 506 E. Adams st., Fairfield.
- 495 C. A. Bowman, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- T. Buchwald, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- *496 J. J. Garvin, 926 Third ave., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 804½ Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 Geo. Copenhagen, 733 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
- 163 Wilfert Loudon, Marysville.
- 288 Chas. Rocker, 130 N. Market st., Wichita.
- 345 J. H. Sloan, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
- 359 L. Waldauer, 701 Commercial st., Atchison.
- 419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
- 480 J. H. Powell, 126 W. 11th st., Pittsburg.
- 489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 John Gimble, 418 Centre st., Louisville.
- *105 L. A. Naden, 214 Lee st., Maysville.
- 185 T. C. Culver, 113 N. 4th st., Paducah.
- 187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).
- 267 Jno. E. Evans, Box 295, Catlettsburg.
- 350 W. M. Tuttle, 324 Main St. Paris, Ky.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Wm. Kersten, 122 Exchange Place, New Orleans.
- †220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne av., New Orleans.
- *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 Jos. F. Curtis, 34 St. Mary's st., Biddeford.
- 66 C. O. Beals, 66 Court st., Auburn (Lewiston).
- 179 A. Scherer, 86 Pearl st., Box 125, Bangor.
- 273 Simon Goldberg, 13 State st., Rockland.
- 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 700 E. Baltimore st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 Richard Boyd, 183 E. Main st., Marlboro.
- *28 S. J. T. Wall, 14 Gowdy's, L. B. 102, Westfield.
- 49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
- *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
- *51 T. F. McCullough, 625 Hampden st., Holyoke.
- 65 Jas. F. Gibbons, 35 Spring st., Lynn.
- *92 Geo. Apholt, 25 Mechanic st., Box 339, Worcester.
- †97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- J. Lipp, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *160 Chas. A. Bowen, Box 162, Milford.
- 206 H. P. Huffnagle, 51 Eagle st., North Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 4 Locust st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
- 324 Jos. F. Courant, 7 Spring st., Gloucester.
- 326 D. J. Kervick, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
- 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 J. J. Kelleher, 18 Middle st., Fitchburg.
- 494 Frank Ludwig, 58 Pleasant st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
- †22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
- 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 105 Central av., Gd. Rapids.
- 69 C. A. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., L. B. 113, Three Rivers.
- *130 Frank Bricker, 512 N. 10th st., Saginaw.
- *167 Harry Rueker, 107 Main st., W. Owosso.
- *169 Norman Lennox, 915 Mackinaw ave., Cheboygan.
- *184 A. W. Lefler, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A, Bay City.
- 186 T. J. Broderick, Dibble House, Flint.
- *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
- †208 Wm. H. McKinstry, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 394, Kalamazoo.
- 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
- *263 John G. Terbill, 25 E. Maumee st., Adrian.
- *268 Henry Anderson, 414 S. Charlotte st., Escanaba.
- *272 Harry Deacon, 525 Larch st., Lansing.
- *284 David Morgan, 249 W. Kirby av., Detroit.
- 302 A. G. Heidenreich, Box 220, Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
- *314 C. F. Stoeckle, 907 Hamlin st., Jackson.
- *330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
- 340 C. J. Roop, P. O. Box 294, Traverse City.
- 366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
- *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
- 397 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
- 397 Wm. H. Kenny, 125 Tower st., Ionia.
- 403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
- *408 Nicholas Miller, 94 Portage st., Houghton.
- *413 Jos. O. Richards, 305 5th st., Calumet.
- 452 Wm. T. Bray, Box 414, Petoskey.
- *457 Amos D. Hill, 310 State st., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
- *463 Harry V. Isaacs, P. O. Box 194, Pontiac.
- 468 H. C. Kamp, 313 Mechanic st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
- †77 E. G. Hall, 28 S. Wash av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
- *98 Henry Feyder, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
- 271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.

- 294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
J. Patchkowski, 511 E. 7th st., Duluth.
*315 Adam Dimler, 120 N. 10th av., St. Cloud.
331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.
*351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
426 H. Mulford, Box 433, Hibbing.
434 R. Bakken, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 H. A. W. Juneman, Springfield.
C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
*44 Ed H. Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
*76 Fred Dreyer, 1211 Center st., Hannibal.
95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
*102 J. E. Butler, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City.
193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
*233 Clyde M. Brown, 121 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
*281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
322 J. H. Hebbeln, 610 Main st., Joplin.
442 C. A. Davis, 38 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 Dan O'Neill, Box 1044 Livingston.
*361 Jos. H. Lynch, 1130 Missouri av., Butte.
362 J. J. Gillam, 408 First av. S., Great Falls.
375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
445 Henry Kuschke, 116 S. 30th st., Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
143 Robert Massey, 1630 Washington st., Lincoln.
*196 A. D. Wright, 314 E. Division st., Grand Island.
*276 Mike Barjeck, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
358 J. A. Booth, 245 Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 Emil Lorke, 137 S. Virginia st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 Herman Walther, 370 Main st., Paterson.
*Wm. A. Cook, 25 Washington st., Paterson.
3 Wm. Oakley, 45 Columbia av., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
*Max Schuenecke, 111 Park av., Hoboken.
*117 Andrew E. Hanga, 121 South st., Orange.
*131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Olean av., Jersey City.
*138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
*146 Chas. Garling, 261 Suidam st., New Brunswick.
147 John Wittmann, 484 Central av., W. Hoboken.
Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Kohl Hill).
199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida av., Atlantic City.
230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
*Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
234 H. Delius, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
*427 Jacob Kraus, 34 Oliver st., Rahway.
*428 Alois Klalber, 612 Liberty st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 W. J. Gepford, 110 So. Edith st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 Fred Weigel, 732 Michigan st., Buffalo.
15 Jas. H. Garin, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine av., Syracuse.
Jacob B. Sigel, Room 404, Bartable block, Syracuse.
7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
*L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
19 Jas. Horan, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
*Wm. D. Willson, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
12 Jos. McCullough, 23 North st., Oneida.
*C. D. Cortright, Trades Union Assembly Hall, Oneida.
*13 H. Michaels, 1487 5th av., New York City.
*16 Jas. Dundon, 5 Tremont av., Binghamton.
*52 E. G. Cuthbert, 553 Grove st., Elmira.
168 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
*Thos. F. Cahill, R. 23, Beaver bl., Albany.
*74 John A. Sorg, 520 Main st., Poughkeepsie.
*78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
*84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
87 James Orr, 270 1/2 9th st., Brooklyn.
*89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
190 Adolph Groelinger, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
*112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy av., Box 132, Oneonta.
116 John H. Ostendorf, 80 1/2 Tomkins st., Cortland.
121 Wm. J. C. Wismar, Box 141, Ithaca.
E. Bupp, 408 E. Yates st., Box 141, Ithaca.
*124 A. Allen, 254 Hamilton st., Watertown.
125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
132 Theo. Billigheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
136 E. C. Secor, 443 State st., Hudson.
*141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
*144 M. Brown, 190 Bowers, R. 306, New York City.
149 Peter Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
Ernst Fay, 673 Halsey st., Brooklyn.
175 Henry Motrie, 46 Hudson st., Kingston.
*203 J. P. Gonter, 33 Pine st., Wellsville.
210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
*213 Hy. Vital, 433 E. 80th st., New York.
Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First av., New York.
218 John Haley, 23 Tremont av., Binghamton.
*229 Fred E. Barker, 25 Broome st., Binghamton.
231 W. Mullarkey, 17 Jay st., Amsterdam.
*241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
*246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
*251 C. L. Lindau, 334 E. 90th st., New York.

†Max Rosenhain, 1511 3d av., Yorkville Bank Bldg., New York.

- *265 W. L. Weller, 532 Clark st., Waverly.
279 Fred Prunier, 25 Champlain st., Plattsburgh.
280 John Elower, 94 Spencer av., Owego.
323 Dan De Lant, 22 High st., Box 27, Geneva.
*289 Miss Mamie McHugh, 46 N. Lansing, Albany.
*292 Thos. E. Silvester, 1231 Halsey st., Brooklyn.
298 J. H. McEillgott, 8 Dix av., Glens Falls.
*311 Frank Rigby, 28 Chestnut st., Auburn.
327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsack.
334 W. A. Phillip, 23 Yeo st., Saratoga.
342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
348 E. R. Saxton, 75 Davis st., Corning.
370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
*417 Jos. Waite, 17 Gazette st., Dunkirk.
*429 Warren Taylor, 2303 Pine av., Niagara Falls.
*430 Jno. M. Brosnahan, P. O. Box 1, O. F. Station, Fulton.
483 Bruce B. Dick, 26 Bleecker st., Gloversville.
488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
117 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
35 Wm. Schneberger, 310 E. Fifth st., Dayton.
*43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
E. L. Craver, 1761 Edwards av., Springfield.
*48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
*75 Julius Ebe, 743 S. Parsons av., Columbus.
79 Len W. Ortner, 315 Campbell st., Sandusky.
86 Geo. B. Dorman, 251 N. Mulberry st., Mansfield.
96 Chris. Freudeman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
115 Jacob Nicodemus, 744 Marion st., Canton.
123 A. P. Lombard, 818 Buckeye st., Hamilton.
*Fred Pippert, 408 S. Monument av., Hamilton.
187 John K. Jacoby, 100 Richville av., Massillon.
Andrew Paul, 6 S. Erie st., Massillon.
152 E. Williams, 268 W. Federal st., Box 32, Youngstown.
166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
173 Chas. O. Dozer, 636 Seborn st., Zanesville.
176 E. D. Everts, 6 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
249 Philip Setzler, 123 George st., Findlay.
*254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
*260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
*313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
*360 H. Dauerhelm, 56 Union st., Delaware.
335 Chas. H. Rice, 1325 Findly st., Portsmouth.
J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st.
392 H. L. Theis, 108 Wooster st., Marietta.
*416 L. C. Colson, 109 1/2 Whitlesey av., Norwalk.
435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 401 Wm. Westerfield, 218 W. Main st., Shawnee.
460 M. E. Forsyth, 417 1/2 S. Harvey st., Okla. City.
*202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
487 J. F. Penrod, care Flynn & Co., Baker City.

OREGON.

- 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
487 J. F. Penrod, care Flynn & Co., Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
32 Wm. Schultz, Box 301, Penn st., Meadville.
*91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
*104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
*107 Chas. Klick, 233 E. 11th st., Erie.
*108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
*122 Chas. Gerold, Warren.
126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
F. B. Emig, Box 269, Ephrata.
145 W. Hoebner, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
*John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
*165 Emil Friedman, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
Chas. S. Stiles, 2-3 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
*171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
*232 John H. Nase, Box 242, Sellersville.
236 Geo. Levy, 28 Lemon st., Reading.
*A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
242 H. M. Gooding, 104 S. Newberry st., York.
*E. S. Baltoser, 621 E. Chestnut st., York.
244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
257 Geo. W. Boas, 636 First st., Lancaster.
*J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 607 Prospect av., Scranton.
*Daniel Harris, 806 Eynon st., Scranton.
301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
*Wayne M. Zell, Box 55, Akron.
309 E. S. Mumma, Box 73, Rothsville.
A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
*1316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
317 John H. Schmidt, 40 Metcalf st., Wilkes-Barre.
F. Hochberg, 121 Blackman st., Wilkes-Barre.
*320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
355 John Weiser, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
*Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
*439 A. C. Houck, 40 S. Main st., Carbondale.
*446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
*Ambrose Stephens, 219 W. Penn. st., Norristown.
*466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Juan G. Garcia, Stop 7, Puerta de Fina, San Juan.
Pedro Garcia Andujar, Stop 7, Puerta de Fina, San Juan, P. R.
148 Rafael Sierra, Box 131, Caguas.
A. Ferrer, Box 131, Caguas.
190 Concepcion Satana, Gurabo.
Guillermo Colon, Gurabo.
333 Rafael R. Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
Jesus M. Garcia, San Lorenzo.

- 374 Feliz Cordero, San Pedro st., Mayaguez.
Tomas Rodriguez, San Pedro st., Mayaguez.
376 Jose Colomer, Gral Contreras st., Utuado.
Guillermo Vargas, Cayo, Huesca st., Utuado.
386 J. D. Figueroa, Ciales, P. R.
Francisco Franco, Ciales, P. R.
*388 Manuel Alvarez, Box 163, Utuado.
390 Manuel F. Rojas, Box 106, Vega-Baja.
448 E. Rodriguez, Stop 7, Puerta de Fina, San Juan.
Juan P. Rivera, Stop 7, Puerta de Fina, San Juan.
449 Eladis O. Moura, Baldorioty, 79 st., Ponce.
Jose Toro, Calle Virtud 22 Playa, Ponce.
458 Felix Lopes, Cidra, P. R.
Cefeliano Hernandez, Cidra, P. R.
459 Francisco Casteneda, Nagurbo, P. R.
Ignacio Leddu, Naguabo, P. R.
460 Guillermo D. Lopez, 43 Cruz st., San Juan.
Gaspar Garcia Voles, 43 Cruz st., San Juan.
467 Francisco C. Acaba, Feb. Libre, Box 37, Arecibo.
Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 37, Arecibo.
472 Eloy Franquiz Federacion Libre, Juncos.
Manual Franquiz, Federacion Libre, Juncos.
473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
Adolfo Rodriguez, 39 Flores St., Catano, P. R.
481 Sebastian Seros, Box 163, Bayamon.
Pedro Moreno, Bayamon.
485 Rafael R. Collazo, Federacion Libre, Caguas, P. R.
Cleofe Caballero, Federacion Libre, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 10 P. A. Doud, 590 Broadway, Providence, R. I.
*94 A. E. Hohler, 128 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.
303 L. E. Haynes, 323 Main st., Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 John Gilberg, 1309 N. Philip av., Sioux Falls.
275 F. W. Fara, 302 Second av., Aberdeen.
*288 H. A. Berge, Box 423, Brookings.
377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
*387 Peter Halverson, Box 343, Yankton.
491 Howard O'Connor, Box 133, Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 Geo. Lehning, 713 Church st., Nashville.
*261 J. E. Levy, 201 E. Park av., Knoxville.
266 A. H. Johnson, 243 N. 2d st., Memphis.
318 Wm. E. Eckenrodt, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 J. N. Phillips, Box 673, El Paso.
*Jesus Gameros, 509 S. Ochoa st., El Paso.
*216 John Elsenbroich, 210 Center st., Galveston.
262 A. C. Portman, 615 Main st., Dallas.
*285 W. E. Fleet, 904 E. Weatherford st., Dallas.
346 Chas. W. Rossy, 222 Dolorosa st., San Antonio.
364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
*369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
367 A. C. Fleitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
*421 R. Leprond, 452 North av., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 123 N. J. Smith, 914 N. 28th st., Richmond.
M. N. Fisher, 2801 E. Clay st., Richmond.
*198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
240 E. T. Cannoles, 29th st., near Church, Norfolk.
Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland av., Norfolk.
*412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Milette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
*113 Chas. A. Thompson, 1119 S. 17th st., Tacoma.
*188 R. W. Edwards, Box 151, Station G, Seattle.
325 W. A. Mitchell, 823 2d av., Spokane.
*397 J. G. Duppenthaler, 1005 Harris av., So., Bel lingham.
444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
498 Wm. Goodell, Box 43, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 41 Smith Lane, Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

WEST VIRGINIA.

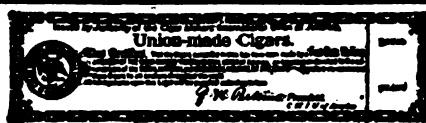
- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 John Muth, 2920 Center st., Milwaukee.
*John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
*34 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
*61 Emil Hieckel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
*85 Guy Johnson, 823 Chippewa st., Eau Claire.
*135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
*162 Chas. Frewer, 132 S. Jackson st., Green Bay.
168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
*Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
*212 Jos. Heller, 1220 Ogden av., Superior.
245 Chas. E. Auster, 721 Prentice av., Ashland.
*287 A. Sanders, 823 Maggie st., Marinette, Wis.
290 H. G. Chatfield, 60 5th av., Janesville.
304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
*323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
*329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 15th st., Fond du Lac.
*342 E. Doty av., Neenah.
*363 John F. Wurms, White Rock av., Waukesha.
*372 F. J. Mettelke, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
*381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
*477 Jos. Schmitt, 1925 Western av., Manitowoc.
*482 V. J. Spaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIII.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 15, 1909.

No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 820, Monon Building, 324 Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill.

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UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

167 Oshkosh	100	215 Logansport	\$100
169 Sheboygan	100	217 So. Chicago	100
176 Newark	100	219 Mobile	100
178 Olney	100	222 Peru	100
180 Danbury	100	224 Salt Lake City	100
182 Madison	100	225 Los Angeles	100
183 Mendota	100	226 Haverhill	100
191 Morris	100	227 Chicago	100
192 Manchester	100	230 Millville	100
197 Warsaw	100	231 Amsterdam	100
199 Atlantic City	100	233 Sedalia	100
206 North Adams	100	234 Guttenberg	100
207 Carthage	100	235 Peru	100
208 Kalamazoo	100	239 Lyons	100
209 Coldwater	100	240 Norfolk	100
210 Rome	100	241 Syracuse	100
212 Superior	100	243 Chicago Heights	100
214 Bluffton	100	246 Salamanca	100

NOTICE.

Tom A. Wood (108617) for altering figures the second time is hereby expelled as per Section 109. This party was initiated October 3, 1903, at Springfield, Mo. His card was duplicated at Kalamazoo, Mich. Secretaries are requested to confiscate his card on presentation. He is a man about 5 feet 10 inches, about 30 years old, smooth face and talks with a southern accent, hair inclined to be sandy with a sprinkling of gray about the temples, nice smooth talker, keeps eyes partly shut.

NOTICE.

J. Andrews (51722) for having altered figures the second time is expelled and as he forged the names of several secretaries, officers are requested to have him arrested on sight, and the means for vigorous prosecution to land him in the penitentiary will be furnished. He is described as a man 35 years old, dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches and weighs about 165 pounds. Examine carefully all loan cards.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

Any secretary knowing one C. A. Lewis, who has a blue card, please correspond with Secretary Chas. Gerold, No. 122, Warren, Pa. This man beat a board bill of \$3.00, left last August without his card. We hold his blue card, No. 11580. Joined July, 1908, No. 166, Defiance.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union, insofar as the payment of dues is concerned. Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 20-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

To Financial Secretaries.

NOTICE.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink in figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc. This is important.

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work. Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance for yourself that when ordering supplies you place the order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

F. Doerfer appealed against 42 Hartford for fining him \$15 for buying a cigar in a trust store. The evidence shows that he bought the cigar on a bet made with union men to prove that the cigar was not what it was advertised to be. The two union men substantiate this story. The appeal was sustained.

M. J. Doherty appealed against 165 Philadelphia for paying one week's illegal sick benefit to M. Solkow. The appeal was sustained.

J. E. Winfrey appealed against 318 Chattanooga for compelling him to go on the retired list. The appeal was not sustained.

A. L. Lee appealed against 318 Chattanooga for compelling him to go on the 20-cent retired beneficiary list. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Nagelmaker appealed against 97 Boston for refusing to find a member, R. Nagel, guilty for violating the 8 hours law. The appeal was sustained.

F. Devett appealed against 272 Lansing for fining her \$5. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Summers appealed against 253 Oakland for fining him for failure to attend regular meetings. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Imhoff appealed against 311 Auburn concerning his card. The union replied that the card had been sent and the case settled. Appeal dismissed.

F. Theisse appealed against 407 Norwich for fining him for working in an unfair shop. The appeal was not sustained.

T. J. Devereux appealed against 266 Memphis for refunding the initiation fee a member had paid in. The appeal was sustained.

C. E. Hackman appealed against 487 Baker City for refusing to accept J. H. Mills as a member. The union replied that the case had been settled and Mills given a card. Appeal dismissed.

Decker & Salby appealed against 114 Jacksonville for refusing them the labels until they cease handling non-union goods. The laws make it optional with local unions in this case and this office has no say in the case. The appeal was not sustained.

R. Fajans appealed against Joint Label Committee, Brooklyn, for fining him \$25 and compelling him to deposit \$100 for further use for the labels. The appeal was not sustained.

J. Ludders appealed against Joint Label Committee, Brooklyn, for fining him \$25 and compelling him to deposit \$100 for further use of the labels. The appeal was not sustained.

L. C. Johnston appealed against 172 Davenport for retaining a member in office who had been elected a member of the state legislature. The appeal was not sustained.

S. M. Fritz appealed against 488 Middletown

concerning the price allowed on a certain cigar. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Mock appealed against 271 Rochester for placing him on the 90 days' list. The union replied that he was over the constitutional limit. The appeal was not sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 116, Cortland, N. Y., to impose a fine of \$10.00 for allowing himself to become suspended and \$50.00 for working in a closed shop in Freetown, N. Y., on Perry Youngs (94675). Following is the vote: Affirmative—Five. Negative—Two.

Approved the application of Union 54, Evansville, Ind., to fine Chas. Ebmeier (33225) \$25.00 for working against the interests of the union by selling scab cigars in his retail stand. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six. Negative—One.

Approved the application of Union 186, Flint, Mich., to impose a fine of \$50.00 on W. B. Horning for changing his union shop to a non-union shop and employing non-union help. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 118, Peoria, Ill., to impose a fine of \$30.00 on Leonard McLaughlin (116426) and John N. Landis for working in the non-union factory of F. P. Lewis. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 146, New Brunswick, N. J., to fine H. H. Winters (72493) \$100.00 for violating Section 156 of the constitution and selling non-union cigars. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Five. Negative—One; favors \$50.00.

Approved the application of Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis., to impose a fine of \$25.00 on J. Zwerg (93565) and annulled his retiring card for taking out a retiring card and going to work in an open shop and to fine John Rasmussen (36068) \$25.00 and suspension for working in the city a long time with his traveling card in his pocket. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six.

Approved the application of Union 143, Lincoln, Neb., to impose a fine of \$25.00 on H. A. Logan (10012) for quitting a union shop and taking a job in a scab shop and \$5.00 for unpaid board bill. Also fined Jas. Bybee (116406) \$25.00 for conduct unbecoming a union man. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six.

Approved the application of Union 147, Union Hill, N. J., to impose a fine of \$20.00 on Louis Paulson (74372) for embezzling \$93.97 from Blue Label League of Hudson Co. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six.

CORRESPONDENCE

Grand Rapids, Minn., Dec. 28, 1908.

As one of the old members who are interested in the articles that appear in the Journal discussing the need of a home for the aged and disabled members of the C. M. I. U., I fully agree with the article written by Mr. Wm. Betting which appeared in one of the late issues of the Official Journal. I hope that the home will be built as it is only justice to our aged members and our union would be praised the country over for doing it.

I think the best idea would be to appoint a committee of three, to be selected from the section of the country wherein the home is to be located, and ten to be selected from unions who have had some experience and know

something of the country where the home would be located. The International Executive Board to select a committee to decide where said home shall be located.

I hope that members will bring this great question up in their unions.

LOUIS POLAK.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2, 1909.

The amendment submitted in the November Journal by Union 42, Hartford, empowering a local union upon application and by a vote of local unions to elect one or two arbitrators in case of a difficulty is certainly a cunning attempt to become foolish.

Under it the union would make, in case of a strike, an application to the International union for the privilege of electing one or two members as arbitrators. The International president would have to submit this application, together with the reason therefor (this is not stated nor implied) to a vote of the local unions, and if approved the union would elect the member or members from some other union. This would require at least six weeks' time, as all unions would have to be given the privilege to vote on the question; there being no provision to expedite matters, hence the usual course of voting would govern. In the meantime the local union and the International union's hands would be tied in any case where less than 51 members are involved, as no one is empowered to act until the arbitrators are elected.

In the majority of cases prompt action, through the International agents, averts trouble and results are obtained satisfactory to the local unions.

Under the amendment proposed the union declares that the International president is competent to appoint an agent in cases involving 51 or more members, but not competent to appoint arbitrators to adjudge any difficulty.

The amendment compels the arbitrators selected to deposit their cards in the union where the difficulty is in progress. This emphatically, insidiously and effectively destroys every vestige of fairness that attaches to such an office. Why go to another union to select an arbitrator and then tie his hands with your own by-laws? Are you afraid of your own members or unwilling to force upon them a conclusion that others could be made to bear with impunity? Your amendment provides no punishment expressed or implied as to the arbitrators except such as you may have hidden in your by-laws, but, when it comes to the agent, the amendment empowers the union to demand the revocation of the appointment of the agent by complaint of the local union without trial, defense, or appeal. The president or the executive board cannot instruct, discipline or discharge the arbitrators for any cause, but the union can discipline, instruct, intimidate, stigmatize and discharge an agent on any trumped up charge without trial, defense or appeal. The whole thing, for thing it is, is repugnant to common decency and fairness. The amendment is founded on ignorance, based upon prejudice and spite, and should be defeated. It has no place in our laws or practice.

Since the local union makes itself the final judge in all arbitration proceedings, the election of an arbitrator is superfluous and only made to cover up the real purpose which seems to be to proceed without restraint or hindrance. A union under such conditions could practically raise or lower its bill of prices, indefinitely prolong a strike and blind the Inter-

national union in support thereof without consultation or vote.

Under its provision the agent appointed by the International president is superfluous because Section 94 as proposed permits the arbitrators to act only in conjunction with the local strike committee and gives the agent no standing except as an observer, and, if his observations did not suit the local union, or were not made as often as in their wisdom the circumstances warranted, the union could immediately demand the revocation of his appointment. Even admitting that a trial might be granted, the demand to revoke his appointment would place him under a charge, thus preventing for the time being his acting in the premises. By doing away with the agent temporarily we proceed in silence and in darkness to do our work. See!

JOS. THORNTON.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1908.

To National and International Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—There were a number of matters considered by the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor directly affecting and of special interest to the affiliated National or International Unions. Brief reference to these special matters follow:

That the officers of the National and International Unions be particularly requested to use their influence to bring about the affiliation of their Locals with Central Bodies and State Federations of Labor where they are now unaffiliated.

That the National and International Unions should give to their Locals in Canada all the moral and financial assistance possible; and further, that in line with the invitations extended and the wish expressed by the organized labor movement of Canada that the officers of such National and International Unions should personally and officially visit their Canadian Locals whenever practicable and possible.

The convention especially directed that the attention of the officers of National and International Unions should be called to the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, and that they are requested to urge their Locals and members to subscribe for the official magazine. It is urged that with an increased subscription list, such as that to which the official magazine is entitled, by reason of the great value of the matter published therein, it would give the opportunity of extending reliable information that is of value and interest and that should be within the possession of every member of our great movement.

Trusting that the above matters will receive prompt and favorable consideration, and asking you to keep me fully advised in regard thereto, I am

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

Pres. American Federation of Labor.

York, Pa., Dec. 21, 1908.

There has been action taken by Union 242 that all members that were not affiliated prior to 1900 and have become members on and before November, 1907, and were fined by 242 for working at the strike shop of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer's, as an inducement to have them join have rescinded such fines for that offense. As I have not and did not have the names I could not send them, as when they were fined I was not secretary. There is no record on the books of such fine and names. We have quite a number on our book and have been such for a year and we have not fined

any one for any other offense, so all fines that appear on the record at the International office stand rescinded that were fined by 242 who were members prior to November, 1907.

E. S. BALTOZER.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 8, 1909.

In addition to my former article published in last month's Journal signed Unionist I wish to make another earnest plea for the support of the Amendment offered by 257 of Lancaster. Under no circumstances can the members of the Int. Union look upon this proposition of ours lightly, when it is known and felt by the cigar makers throughout the whole country that this locality is fast becoming the leading cigar manufacturing center of the United States. Once this is known then everyone should be able to judge for himself what the final result will be if it is not soon thoroughly organized. In the past many have looked upon these districts as a detriment to unionism, but whose fault is it that this condition of affairs should exist? It certainly is not the fault of the ones who are making this request for assistance. Some may think if it's possible to organize the cigar makers in other places at the rate of three dollars initiation fee, it could be done here. It should be considered the enormous hold the cheap manufacturers have here in Pennsylvania employing thousands of non-union labor at starvation wages, then think what a grand prize this is to them and how desperately they will fight to hold onto it. We have made special effort in the way of organization. The trouble we have found is this, to get a general movement in progress at the same time when one union would start to get in members it seemed the others could not follow suit. This, then, would give the enemy an opportunity to strike a deadly blow at the flower that was beginning to bloom, by nipping it in the bud, either by discharging the most active workers to scare the rest, or close their factories for a short time to get rid of the union people. We firmly believe that the only way to overcome this obstacle is to get something to start a general revival over the whole two districts at the same time, then the enemy would not know where to strike the blow and amendment is intended for a move in that direction. With the above objects in view we once more ask the membership of C. M. I. U. of A. to give us their hearty co-operation and indorsement of our amendment.

In return we assure you that our success will be your success.

H. TILLBROOK.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1909.

In the November and December Journals appear certain amendments to the Int. Constitution relating to arbitrators and agents appointed by the Int. President or Executive Board for the purpose of investigating difficulties between members and their employers, and effect a settlement of same by means of arbitration. These amendments being offered by Union No. 42, Hartford. In my humble opinion the amendments of Union No. 42 of Hartford would (if adopted) effectually destroy what little practical recognition our laws now give to the principle of avoiding strikes and settling difficulties by means of arbitration. Our present laws dealing with that subject were first embodied in the Int. Constitution at the Cincinnati convention in 1885, and while not perfect, have nevertheless materially added to the moral and ethical prestige of the Int. Union; by thus placing it on record, as favoring the settlement of our difficulties with em-

ployers by the peaceful, orderly, more sensible, and less costly methods of conciliation, and arbitration, rather than by a resort to brute force, as represented in the "strike" or "lock-out." Strikes are in the industrial world what wars are in the affairs of nations; they stand for the same thing, both in principle and practice, as well as in effect, and should not be employed except in extreme cases, and as a last resort when other means have failed, and then only when the chances for success are reasonably fair. Strikes also represent the "sacred right of revolt" on the part of the oppressed and labor cannot afford to have that right taken from it, but it should exercise that right with caution, prudence, preparation, and only as a last alternative. The consequences of strikes, like wars, are tremendously far-reaching and sometimes of dire consequence to one or both of the contending parties to the conflict. Why not substitute, and perfect, the peaceful, sensible, and rational method of conciliation, and arbitration, for the barbarous, ancient and ignorant resort to an "arbitrament of the sword" or an appeal to brute force as represented in wars, strikes, etc.? Strikes, although bloodless, are sometimes in effect just as deadly as are wars. Numerous wrecks strew the pathway of organized labor, testify to this fact. More labor organizations have been destroyed by ill advised, injudicious or intemperate strikes than all other causes combined; nor has the injury stopped there. Thousands upon thousands of our fellows with their still more numerous dependents have come to bitter grief and calamity, through some ill advised, senseless strike, engineered by some fire eating hothead, or designing "jawsmith," for some petty grievance, imaginary wrong, or any old reason, that may for the moment have furnished a plausible pretext. Understand that I do not oppose strikes; on the contrary, I hold them most precious and as the sacred right of revolt, but only with the qualifications above set forth. I do not believe with the average "brass band striker" in fighting for the sake of fighting. Workingmen especially should never never think of a fight with an employer, either for a small or serious grievance unless they are sufficiently organized, and well equipped in funds, and administrative capacity. Any other course is injurious if not suicidal. No one but a fool or knave will counsel workingmen otherwise. Workingmen more especially should try to accomplish their purposes by means of conciliation and arbitration, reserving the strike as the last extremity.

Throughout the whole intellectual world of today the movement for settling the disputes of mankind by a peaceful discussion, by reason, and courts of arbitration is steadily gaining headway, making converts daily among the more intelligent, more humanely inclined. Over two centuries ago the prophet Isaiah said, "The time will come when the nations of the earth will convert their spears into pruning hooks and their swords into plowshares." In the face of this onward trend, this progress toward peace and humanitarian impulses, shall we, the C. M. I. U. of A., take a backward step? Shall we place ourselves in a reactionary position? I hope not. We cannot afford to thus stultify our record.

In the opening of this letter it is said that the Hartford amendment would destroy what little recognition our laws now give to arbitration. Had Union No. 42 of Hartford offered changes which would extend the principle, or improve the laws, or which would remove any inconsistencies or imperfections, no one could

sincerely have made the least objection; but their propositions strike at the very essence and heart of arbitration, to-wit:

Sec. 94 of Int. Constitution be stricken out and following amendment inserted:

Sec. 94 to read: The local union shall be empowered upon application to and by vote of local unions to elect one or two members of the Int. Union other than a member of their own local, to arbitrate any difficulty affecting the members; the Int. President to furnish them with credentials. Said arbitrators shall act in conjunction only with strike committee of the local union. Should the terms of settlement be approved by majority vote of strike committee and approved by local involved it shall be binding upon all members of the International Union and all official communications in reference to said difficulties must be signed by a majority of local strike committee. Any laws that conflict with the foregoing section are hereby repealed.

It will be seen from the above, Union No. 42 of Hartford proposes to have the arbitrators elected by the local union having the difficulty, after being empowered so to do by vote of all the local unions. Under the present law arbitrators, or agents, are appointed by the International president or executive board, which insures promptitude and action before the affair has assumed that bitterness and passion when any effort at a calm or reasonable adjustment becomes well nigh impossible. Union No. 42 of Hartford proposes a method instead, which is time consuming and a hindrance.

Besides it is reasonable to suppose that a union under such a circumstance would most likely elect only such arbitrators as would do its bidding; in other words, would actually push the strike to the limit, and not arbitrate the same.

It will be further seen that the "terms of settlement" must receive the approval of the local union and its "strike committee" before it can have any binding effect. What is the use of having arbitrators under such a law, since they have no power to make any settlement? They would only saddle a useless expense on the organization. Union No. 42 of Hartford might as well have moved to strike out the whole thing; it would at least have been a more direct and honorable way of accomplishing their purpose.

But the above is not all; here is another gem (?):

Sec 95 to read—

Upon election of International Arbitrator or Arbitrators by a Local Union he or they shall immediately proceed to the union where the trouble exists and deposit his or their card in said union and shall stand as a member or members of strike committee of Local Union.

The above robs and destroys every vestige of the character essential to an arbitrator and simply makes of him part of the machine to carry out the will of only one side to the disputants. Here is yet another of the same sort:

Sec. 97. Add to Section 97 the following: And he shall deposit his card in said Local Union and become subject to its by-laws.

The above section compels the arbitrator not only to become a member of the local union involved, and its strike committee, but also renders him subject to its local by-laws as against the laws of the International constitution. Under such a law not alone the arbitrator but the International union as well would be placed at the mercy of a local union. The International union would have nothing to say, the local could do as it pleased; prosecute its strike to the last extremity and drain the general fund of the International union to its heart's content by simply conforming its by-laws to suit the case.

It is inconceivable how any number of intelligent men could advocate such propositions. The principles of arbitration, indeed its very

essence, lay in the fact that the persons or agent chosen to investigate and adjust the difficulty shall be such as are not directly involved in the controversy; they should be, in a measure, at least, independent and free to act in an impartial and fair manner to both of the parties in a conflict. Any other method is but a farce and a hollow mockery.

Now a word as to the manner in which the amendments of Union No. 42 of Hartford have come down to us for our suffrage.

On May 7th and 8th at Springfield, Mass., nine unions with 17 delegates held a convention, purporting to represent the New England unions; three others sent letters of approval, making a total of 12 unions. How far their claim of representing New England is justified can be judged from the fact that in the New England states there are 45 local unions of the International union. Of this number only 12 took part, to-wit:

Union No. 66, Lewiston, Me.; Union No. 97, Boston, Mass.; Union No. 49, Springfield, Mass.; Union No. 192, Manchester, New Hampshire; Union No. 94, Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Union No. 398, Stamford, Conn.; Union No. 156, Suffield, Conn.; Union No. 39, New Haven, Conn.; Union No. 42, Hartford, Conn., while Unions 395, Waterbury, 484, Meriden, and 269, Nashua, sent letters of approval, leaving 33 unions who took no part in said convention.

These 12 unions by constituting themselves a "wheel within a wheel" are the real promoters of the amendments offered by Union No. 42, Hartford, as I propose to show, by quoting from the printed proceedings of that convention, a copy of which is before me. I quote see page 25:

"Moved, seconded and carried that a committee of three be elected to offer amendments to International Constitution.

The following committee was elected:

Mr. C. O. Beals, No. 66, Lewiston, Me.
Mr. A. Breabaart, No. 97, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Wm. Collins, No. 192, Manchester, N. H.
The conference then adjourned until Friday, May 8th, 9:30 a. m."

On May 8th the above committee reported the amendments now pending, and published in our official journal.

I further quote see pages 26 and 27:

"Motion made and seconded that the report of Committee on Amendments to International Constitution be accepted and endorsed, and Secretary be instructed to forward copy to unions represented for final endorsements. Carried.

Moved and seconded that this conference remain permanent for THREE MONTHS and that Hartford be elected to offer the amendments to the Constitution. Carried."

It will be seen from the above that the amendments are the work of that convention and that Union No. 42 of Hartford acted under orders in submitting them to the International union. It is not contended here that local unions have not the right to proceed in this manner, but it is at least questionable if this species of "log rolling" is conducive to the best results.

In conclusion let me again urge upon the members the necessity of strengthening the principle of conciliation and arbitration by making our laws clearer and more decisive. The Hartford amendments will destroy, not build up, consequently they should be defeated. With a happy new year to all the readers of the Journal, I am

Yours fraternally,

JOHN S. KIRCHNER.

New York, Jan. 4, 1909.

I have been instructed by Union No. 90 to notify the members at large through our Journal that the union abstains answering Mr. D.

Goldstein's glorious article in last month's Journal, and allow him full sway to write whatever he pleases. AD. GROELINGER, Sec'y.

New York, Dec. 24, 1908.

The mountain quaked and brought forth a mouse.

Mr. Goldstein again rushes into print of our Journal with false statements, and after trying to palm them off upon the membership at large he says it makes no difference whether he is a liar or slanderer or a true trade unionist, and that that is not the question.

Why it makes all the difference in the world when you have some man in the movement to make a statement whose word can be accepted as truthful. I feel that it's useless to argue any further the question of the "Evening Call" with him.

And to further show how much reliance can be placed upon anything that Mr. Goldstein states permit me to call your attention to this fact. About 21 months ago I had a little controversy with Mr. Goldstein and I taxed him with having sent out postal cards to members of Union 97 asking them to vote for me for delegate to the A. F. of L., and Mr. Goldstein replied by stating that that was news to him and that he never was guilty of the allegation, but just to prove to the members of what clay Mr. Goldstein is modeled, and that he was guilty of a deliberate falsehood, I give you the copy of the postal card which he sent out and which reads as follows:

Comrade:

I would kindly call to your notice that an election will take place at Friday night's meeting for delegate to the A. F. of L.

Morris Brown (secretary Union 144, N. Y.) is a candidate. He is an active party member and would make an able assistant to our J. Mahlon Barnes.

Fraternally,

(Signed)

DAVID GOLDSTEIN.

If Mr. Goldstein is still in doubt as to the postal card which is in my possession, if he so desires I will gladly forward the same to the secretary of Union 97 providing, however, that the secretary will testify to the correctness of the reading of the postal card and the handwriting of Mr. Goldstein that will possibly tend to refresh the memory of Mr. G.

Mr. Goldstein invites me to investigate the Appeal to Reason case, why Mr. Wayland was not railroaded out of the party, and why the matter was hushed up, and that it might carry me to a fruitful investigation, if I really desire and find out what the Socialist party stands for essentially.

I want to tell my Beantown friend that I know full well what the Socialist party stands for without his information, and that I am perfectly well satisfied with the principles that it stands for, though I may not be satisfied with every action of the party, and possibly with not all of the members of it; but the Socialist movement is like all others, it makes mistakes and individual members of it are no more infallible than any others, but I will never denounce the entire movement for the shortcomings of a few, neither will I turn traitor to it because I cannot impose my personal opinion upon them the same as Mr. Goldstein did upon the party in Boston.

I want to say right here that I am not a Socialist out of fad or fancy or profit and gain nor for anything that the Socialist party can give me, but because I am opposed to the present structure of society in which people are compelled to seek their salvation in death

rather than starve, or live a life of shame, while there are some few people who revel in wealth and splendor and hold the destinies of the whole nation in the palm of their hands.

Mr. Goldstein further states that I ought to know that no man holding a position of responsibility in the Socialist movement of this country wields more power or at least has a larger following than Mr. Wayland and were he to be railroaded out of the party he could with his Appeal Army and 350,000 subscribers organize a new Socialist party and what would be left of the Mally-Brown-Union 90-Call outfit? You are rather sure that Mr. Wayland could do that, aren't you, but permit me to call your attention that that has been tried before; for instance, you left the party and so did Martha Moore Avery, and you denounced the Socialist party right and left, and what effect did that have upon the movement? Just about as much as a ripple upon a body of smooth water. Then again it was tried by your former tutor, Mr. Daniel De Leon, and all that is left of him is a skeleton, but the Socialist party in spite of all the enemies it has stands stronger today than ever. It has a paid up membership of 50,000 and 447,000 voters, and this conclusively shows that no one man can dominate or ruin the party. Besides, we can well be proud of many of the new recruits who recently joined the party, whose character as well as their intellectual understanding of things will compare favorably with the best in the land.

In the concluding sentence of Mr. Goldstein's harangue he states that my letter was insulting. O, Beans, to insult you is impossible and you know it, but it's not the imaginary insult that you are smarting under, it is the exposure that hurts you, for the truth is a bitter pill to swallow. You talk about insults. Why compare, or rather let the members compare your language and that of my article, and judge for themselves, yet Mr. Goldstein is thankful to me because I opened up a new field for his talents. Who ever charged you with talents outside of slander, falsehood, vituperation, billingsgate and egotism? Permit, if you please, some one else besides yourself to be judge of your talents. Self-praise stinks.

Napoleon the Great once said, "I love treachery, but I despise the traitor."

No doubt when Mr. Goldstein reads this answer to his ravings he will commence to spout like a geyser, but the mud will stick to him only without affecting or harming any one else.

Your Bowery friend,

MORRIS BROWN.

Baltimore, Md., January 7, 1909.

In reading over carefully the amendments to the constitution proposed by Union 42, Hartford, Conn., which have been patched together in a secret conference held at Springfield, Mass., the inexperience and confusion can be noticed in every line.

The conference was undoubtedly composed of retrogressives and reactionaries; of men, who like the mythical Lysiphus of ancient Greece, were condemned by the gods to roll the stone up the hill and down the hill all the time, with the single exception, perhaps, that the framers of this makeshift aimed at rolling back the International union for a period of thirty years.

The arguments presented in the circular, issued by the Springfield conference in favor of the Hartford amendment, consist of deliberate misrepresentations, malicious slander

and criminal libels. It did not contain a line which appealed to common sense and mature judgment.

The laws governing strikes and lock-outs are based upon the experience and the mistakes of the past. They are not the invention of one or more leaders. They reflect the history of the International union, and an honest attempt to correct serious mistakes by legislation. The printed proceedings of the Cincinnati convention of 1885 contain valuable information in this connection.

To the careful student of the history of the International Union, and to the observer of current events in the labor movement, our strike laws progressed, step by step, in the right direction. What we need is not a repeal, but a strengthening of the present laws.

The Hartford amendments propose to wipe out the arbitration clause in the constitution by the substitution of a subterfuge, which would give the local strike committee more power than the International Union. It would give them full power to squander the funds, without any restraint whatsoever, and prolong a strike or a lock-out for an indefinite time.

Prior to the enactment of section 94 of the constitution in 1885, the constitution contained the following article:

"When the members of a local union have been on strike for a long period the International Union shall submit the following question to a vote of local unions: 'shall the strike in Union No. — be continued?' If the question is voted in the affirmative, the same question shall be again submitted as the Executive Board may determine, until the successful termination of the strike or its discontinuance by the votes of local unions. The vote of local unions shall be the same as upon strikes.

The above law was in operation during the strike and lock-out in Cincinnati, O., in 1884-1885, and failed to produce the desired results, because the local strike committee flooded the country with circulars from time to time containing misleading statements of facts.

The Cincinnati lock-out caused by the disagreement over the wages of one man, involved over eleven hundred members for a period of 57 weeks; and forced the Executive Board of the International Union to levy assessments of six (\$6.00) dollars upon every member. During the same time, owing to the constitutional time limit of collecting assessments, the general fund of the International Union was as low as Twenty Thousand Dollars. The prompt payment of the strike benefits reduced the funds of some local unions as low as Twenty Dollars, and some had but one single dollar left in the treasury. These are matters of history, and cannot be disputed successfully.

The amendments offered by Union 42, Hartford, Conn., would give a few designing and unscrupulous men in the large centers of industry the power of destruction, and increase their inclination for mischief immensely. I mention incidentally New York City, Tampa, Fla., Boston, Mass., and Philadelphia, Pa.

They could provoke and encourage strikes and lock-outs under fictitious causes, absurd demands and imaginary grievances, which could not stand the light of investigation; at the same time depriving local unions, not directly involved, of representation by arbitrators, but compelling them to pay all assessments, or stand the penalty of forfeiture of membership and surrender of charter. This would place the power in the hands of a few,

and in many cases in the hands of one single local leader, without the sobering influences of responsibility and reputation.

The amendment proposes to deprive the Int. President and the Executive Board of the important function of appointing arbitrators, and to delegate it to the union in trouble, with power to elect from another union, who would be compelled to deposit their cards with the union on strike or lock-out and abide by its by-laws. This part of the amendment is absurd in the extreme.

No reason has been assigned why the chief executive officers of the International Union shall be deprived of the important function to represent the will of the majority; and to continue in pursuit of the policy of giving union manufacturers an opportunity to remain in business and to increase their output; thus enlarging the field of employment for cigar makers in union shops and under union conditions.

If the framers of the Hartford amendments are opposed to the policy of giving union manufacturers a square deal, and help them to fight the products of the Trusts and the cheap non-union manufacturers, they ought to come forward and advocate their cause in an open and frank manner. This they have failed to do; but adopted the under-handed methods of willful slander and deliberate misrepresentation.

Yours fraternally,
A. STRASSER.

UNION NOTES

The secretary of Union 180, Danbury, Conn., would like to hear from Otto Lorenzo.

Herbert Hayt (80818) is requested to correspond with the secretary of Union 499, Trinidad, Col., at once. This will be the last notice.

Union 94, Pawtucket, R. I., suspended H. Grat-tan, James Campbell and F. Muellein for failure to repay private loans granted in 1900, 1904 and 1906.

Any secretary holding the card of S. F. Moses (10685) will please collect \$1.00 and remit to Union 205, Battle Creek, Mich.

W. C. Good (26749), initiated by Union 165, Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, 1907, had better correspond with the secretary of Union 161, Denver, Pa., or any secretary holding his card will please notify the secretary, John A. Mowrey, Lock Box 25, Denver, Pa.

The secretary of Union 94, Pawtucket, R. I., holds three due books of A. Perus (8689) which were picked up on the street in Pawtucket.

The secretary of Union 198, Roanoke, Va., would like to hear from L. Berkley (9229) before the next issue of the Journal.

Secretary holding the card of Frank Cornell of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., please notify the secretary of Union 463, Pontiac, Mich.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., writes there are about forty out of work there and chances of getting work not at all good. Some of the shops are on limit.

Any secretary holding the card of John Dixon or Adam Brown (79914) please notify the secretary of Union 447, Kenosha, Wis.

The secretary of Union 179, Bangor, Me., would like to hear from J. J. Thorton, Eugene Caron, A. J. Halloran and Jos. T. Perry (18100). Important.

Any secretary holding the card of Morris Isaacs (18181) please notify Union 29, New Haven, Conn.

The secretary of Union 129, Denver, Col., requests Jule Grazer (80561) to send amount of 50 cents for local assessment which the secretary overlooked when he drew his card December 5th.

Any secretary holding the card of Adam Dechert please notify the secretary of Union 82, Meadville, Pa.

Any secretary holding the card of J. B. Lyons (726) please notify his son, S. Lyons, 294 Littleton avenue, Newark, N. J.

If Chas. Michael (51208) will send his address to the secretary of Union 37, Ft. Wayne, Ind., he will receive 30 cents which was sent in for a due stamp after he had paid his dues and drawn his card.

Secretary holding the card of Geo. F. Case (106342) please communicate with secretary of Union 482, Wausau, Wis.

Secretary of Union 180, Danbury, Conn., would like to hear from Martin Springer and Jerry Crow.

Secretary holding card of L. Davidson please notify secretary of Union 180, Danbury, Conn.

The secretary of Union 282, Bridgeport, Conn., will not grant loans during working hours. Will grant loans at The Eldorado, Stapleton's Cafe, Water street, opposite railroad depot, 12:30 noon and 5:30 p. m. At residence no later than 10 p. m.

The financial secretary of Union 99, Ottawa, Ill.,

will not transact any business during working hours.

Secretary of Union 311, Auburn, N. Y., would like to hear from Geo. Grafft and Geo. Elzer.

The financial secretary of Union 185, Paducah, Ky., will not transact any business during working hours.

The financial secretary of Union 54, Evansville, Ind., would like to hear from Geo. Adams (95621).

Notes by Union 97, Boston: 97 donated \$25 to Italian sufferers.—Levied \$7.50 assessment for needy unemployed.—Our last label committee by hard and persistent efforts have done much to prevent re-filling.—Special effort should be made to organize the unorganized. The Delsel-Wemner Co. of Lima, Ohio, employ 1,500 people in Lima and 500 in Wapakoneta, a total of 2,000; have the team system; they make the San Felice 4 1/2 inches long, for which a small, very small, wage is paid.—The Trust are selling too much of their trash; when will or-ganized labor ask for and demand the label?—The number of cigar factories are decreasing; the spas-modic increase of small factories during depres-sions don't count, for they don't last. What do they receive for their product?—There were 650,000,000 less cigars produced in 1908 than in 1907.—There was a decrease in the number of cigars made in Massachusetts in 1908 in six months of 2,037,656.—Efforts are being made to reduce tariff on Sumatra.—Average number of cigars imported from Cuba, 60,000,000 per year.—One of the good things of 1908 was the closing of the convict labor cigar factory in Marquette, Mich.—The old year is gone; we have nothing to regret. May the new year be a prosperous one.—Fraternity is a great word.—Advertise the label; boom it; work for it.—97 passed resolutions condemning actions of Judge Wright for his violation of law.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union; or amounts more than \$10 15 per cent, aside from payments no loans as provided in the constitution.

In all cases where fines are imposed by local unions it will facilitate matters by giving the number, if party fined is a member of the union.

Union 129, Denver, Colo. Alex Lemm (82364) has paid fine of \$25 imposed by Union 93, Omaha, Neb., in full to above union.

Union 143, Lincoln, Neb., fined Thos. Cavenaugh (77661) and A. E. Penny (95400) \$5.00 each for forging the financial secretary's name to room order and leaving town without paying the same.

Union 113, Tacoma, Wash., fined E. Z. Hill \$4.95 for working in the unfair shop of H. G. Kurliitz, Ellensburg, Wash.

Union 318, Chattanooga, Tenn., fined Gilbert E. Trowbridge (97481) \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 431, Litchfield, Ill., fined C. M. Jenkins \$6.00 for unpaid board bill.

Union 381, Watertown, Wis., fined Oscar Beisner (105309) \$7.70 for willfully allowing himself to become suspended the second time.

Union 90, New York, N. Y., fined Mathilde Lesiesky (56271) \$5.00 for conduct unbecoming a union member.

Union 373, Sherbrooke, Can., fined E. Lemaire (103393) and T. Perusse (120082) \$10.00 each for allowing themselves to become suspended and speaking against the interests of the union.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

The secretary of Union 188, Seattle, Wash., would like to learn the address of E. C. Ward. Last heard of in Great Falls, Mont.

Mrs. Owen McCarrier would like to hear from her son, Frank. Address Sioux Falls, S. D. By secretary Union 153, Sioux Falls, S. D.

The secretary of Union 180, Danbury, Conn., would like to hear from Otto Lorenzo.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of any relatives of August Meyer, formerly of Chicago, Ill., but of late years in Waterbury, Conn., will kindly correspond with International headquarters or secretary of Union 395, Waterbury, Conn. Mr. Meyer used to run a small shop on Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Ill., nine or ten years ago. He died in Waterbury, Conn., December 20th.

Henry Archambault is requested to correspond with the secretary of Union 463, Pontiac, Mich., at once.

Ross Morris would like to hear from Gus Beck.

Andrew J. Griffin would like to hear from W. D. Wilson. Address 45 Hawthorne street, Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Wm. Steadman would like to hear from Thos. Towman. By secretary Union 165, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. P. Segal, 1104 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa., would like to hear from Mr. Applebaum.

Eugene Weise would like to hear from Thos. J. Brady. Address care of secretary Union 447, Kenosha, Wis.

Henry Ferdinandus, New Haven, Conn., would like to hear from Geo. G. McClintic (97012).

Wm. Zrenner, 265 Cherry street, Buffalo, N. Y., would like to hear from Wm. Wagoner.

Osie Burton would like to know the whereabouts

of J. J. Lusier. Would like to hear from him at once. Important. Sick. Address 416 E street, Richmond, Ky.

R. B. Stickley would like to hear from A. H. Mutchink (80904). Address Westville, Ill.

G. Westbrook, Huron, S. D., wants Jack Hayes to correspond.

John Collins, send your address to 522 Talbot street, London, Ont.

David Ritz, Sioux City, Iowa, would like to hear from Val Gumo (842).

Mrs. Jacob Minninger would like to hear from her husband or any information of his whereabouts. Address Richland Center, Pa.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office, after being advertised in Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago P. O. By order P. O. Dept., Washington.

Returned the following to P. O. Department since last issue of Journal: Chas. W. Morris, Paul Behrens (2), Frank Winter and J. Kirchhoffer.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 232, Sellersville, Pa., for Henry Norring.

Union 180, Danbury, Conn., for Walter Bedford.

Union 439, Carbondale, Pa., for Len Berkley.

Union 53, New Orleans, La., for Herman Netter.

Union 14, Chicago, Ill., for Frank Harmon. Phil Hoerner, Manuel Moreno, P. M. Maloney, John F. McEvoy and Medford Wilson.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Geo. W. Jines and Jos. Pida.

Union 81, Peekskill, N. Y., for Phil Reichert and O. Hackman.

Union 488, Middletown, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. Brower of Middletown, N. Y., holds mail for Mathew Larkins (59171)."

Union 490, Fairfield, Iowa, for E. M. Doherty, E. B. Young and Jos. Shanly.

Union 208, Kalamazoo, Mich., for Frank Emeterio, Robt. Steever, W. J. Rudy, Louis Landry, Chas. Thomas, John Bacon, A. Deslaurler and Webster Gardner.

Union 102, Kansas City, Mo., for Earl Shever, J. Kissinger, Robt. Peyton, Wm. Guenther, Richard Quinn and John Dudding.

International President holds mail for C. F. Duke, Frank Meyer, Samuel Coon, J. J. Collins, Tom A. Wood, Chas. Wenzel, Geo. McClinic and Chas. Renfro.

Union 165, Philadelphia, Pa., for James Shouse and Henry Miersch.

Union 491, Huron, S. D., for Henry Widner and Walter Rich.

Union 407, Norwich, Conn., for Peter Rutz (110985).

Union 143, Lincoln, Neb., for C. W. Berger.

LOST CARDS

Section 11. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate.

Members having lost their traveling cards take notice:

No duplicate card will be issued for lost card unless the full name of member, the card number, the date of initiation and the union where the card was last deposited are given. Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Secretaries have no right to issue certificates in place of lost cards. Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made. Report full name, number, date and place of initiation and when and where card was last deposited.

Private loans will be entered on duplicates issued upon request of unions.

Enter all loans granted in figures and letters. 66119 Joe Murphy. Reptd. by 469; last deposited at 224.

9743 M. Farrell. Reptd. by 87; last deposited at 156.

81163 V. Makewicz. Reptd. by 14; last deposited at 426.

17834 Al. McCann. Init. at 14. Reported by 48; last deposited at 17. No such party initiated or card withdrawn from Cleveland.

Frauds report loss of card and get some confidential secretary to issue certificate or letter and then use it in place of card.

Don't issue any certificates.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the Constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 18th edition of the Constitution:

By Union 14, Chicago:
Amendment to Sections 76 and 77 of International Constitution:

Section 76. Any member quitting the trade or becoming a foreman as defined in Section 64, or a continuous employer of one or more union cigar-makers who has not been a member for three years, may continue to pay full dues and all assessments, local and international, and receive all sick and death benefits to which his term of membership may entitle him. When such member has paid dues continuously for three years he shall be transferred to the beneficiary class and be subject to Section 77. Members failing to avail themselves of this privilege shall, upon the payment of all union indebtedness within thirty days, be issued an absolute retiring card, which shall entitle the holder to readmission, as a new member, free of charge.

Section 77. Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years quitting the trade, or becoming a foreman as defined in Section 64, or a continuous employer of one or more members, may be placed in the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefit, upon the payment of 20 cents dues per week and all international assessments, and local assessments levied for labor agitation. All persons in the retired beneficiary class shall be entitled to vote on all questions relating to sick or death benefits, or assessments they are subject to, but shall not be entitled to sick benefit while in a foreign country, away from the jurisdiction of the International Union. Any member failing to avail himself of the beneficiary privilege shall be granted, within thirty days, if clear on the books, an absolute retiring card, entitling the holder, upon his return to the trade, to readmission free of charge as a new member. The retiring card of any person of the beneficiary membership of any person, violating the laws or working against the interests of the International Union, shall be annulled.

Section to read accordingly.
(Adopted October, 1908, Journal.)

By Union 467, Areclibo:
Amendment to Section 67: By adding after the words "three dollars (\$3.00)," except in Puerto Rico, where the initiation fee shall be one dollar, payable in advance, or in four weekly installments. This amendment to remain in force one year from the date of its adoption.

Section to read accordingly.
(Adopted October, 1908, Journal.)

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 481, Bayamon, P. R., as published in the December Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 92 of our Constitution by adding, after the words "September, in any year," line 9, the following: "Except in Porto Rico, where they will be held during any month in the year."

Received the endorsement of Union 90, New York; 129, Denver; 499, Trinidad, and 305, Monmouth; 99, Ottawa, and 228, San Francisco.

The amendment of Union 148, Caguas, P. R., as published in the December Journal, as follows:

Amend Sec. 82 of the Constitution by inserting after the last line the following:

"Local unions in the District of Porto Rico will be notified by cablegram about the results of their applications."

Received the endorsement of Union 90, New York; 129, Denver; 449, Trinidad, and 305, Monmouth; 150, Sioux City; 94, Pawtucket.

The amendment of Union 449, Ponce, P. R., as published in the December Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 221 of the International Constitution by inserting the word "Spanish" after the word "German," in the third (3rd) line.

Received the endorsement of Union 90, New York; 129, Denver; 499, Trinidad, and 305, Monmouth; 150, Sioux City; 99, Ottawa; 228, San Francisco, and 94, Pawtucket.

The amendment of Union 376, Utuado, P. R., as published in the December Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 156 of the Constitution by inserting, after the word "Canada," in line 22nd, the following: "and Porto Rico."

Received the endorsement of Union 129, Denver, and 305, Monmouth; 150, Sioux City, and 99, Ottawa.

The amendment of Cigar Packers' Union 440, Tampa, Fla., published in the December Journal, as follows:

Section No. 117, second paragraph. Strike out the word "no," to read "benefits shall be paid for the first week after a member was discharged from employment or laid off."

Section No. 121, second paragraph. "No member shall be entitled to any out of work benefits of any year from October 1st to January 31st, but shall be entitled to out of work benefits from February 1st to September 30th of any year."

Section 135, first paragraph. "That any member taken sick shall be entitled to sick benefits as long

as he is sick or disabled, and his sick benefits to start from the first day of his report."

Received the endorsement of Union 455, Galena, and 499, Trinidad.

The amendment of Union 257, Lancaster, Pa., as published in the December Journal, as follows:

"After the words Puerto Rico add the following: "And the First and Ninth Internal Revenue District of Pennsylvania."

Section to read:

All applicants for membership may be elected upon their own statement upon payment of an initiation fee of three dollars (\$3.00), except in Puerto Rico, and the First and Ninth Internal Revenue Districts of Pennsylvania, where the initiation fee shall be one dollar, payable in advance, or in four weekly installments. This amendment to remain in force one year from the date of its adoption, etc.

Received the endorsement of Union 297, Canton: 171, Greenville; 126, Ephrata; 129, Denver, and 305, Monmouth.

The amendment of Union 14, Chicago, Ill., as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Strike out Section 2 and insert the following: "The session of the International Union shall be held whenever ordered by two-thirds of the members voting on the question."

Received the endorsement of Union 39, New Haven; 90, New York; 315, St. Cloud; 430, Fulton, 150, Sioux City; 305, Monmouth; 9, Troy; 44, St. Louis; 114, Jacksonville; 81, Peekskill; 58, Montreal; 76, Hannibal; 357, Vancouver; 134, La Porte; 314, Jackson; 98, St. Paul; 227, South Chicago; 49, Springfield; 149, Brooklyn; 6, Syracuse; 281, St. Louis; 132, Brooklyn; 118, Peoria; 120, Muscatine, and 22 others.

Having received the required number of endorsements will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 42, Hartford, concerning arbitrators, as published in the November and December Journals, concerning arbitrators and agents, received the endorsement of Union 39, New Haven; 395, Waterbury; 44, St. Louis; 192, Manchester; 500, Tampa; 129, Denver; 305, Monmouth, and 97, Boston.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following, and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of our own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 146 to 161, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence, relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 61, La Crosse, Wis.—August Richter (33839), who died Dec. 6, 1908, and Paul Bakalars (82346), who died at El Paso, Tex., and was buried at LaCrosse. Union attended both funerals in a body.

Union 188, Seattle, Wash.—Wm. F. Johnson, who died Oct. 15. Committee attended funeral.

Union 211, Victoria, B. C.—A. McNeil (52748), who died Nov. 30.

Union 293, Ft. Smith, Ark.—Wm. B. Minor (66673), who died Dec. 16. Union attended funeral in a body.

Union 278, London, Ont.—Geo. Nelson, who died at Hamilton and was buried at London. Committee attended funeral in a body.

Union 39, New Haven, Conn.—Alois Stibek (53894), who died Dec. 7.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—Adam Kaiser (93613), who died Dec. 19.

Union 211, Victoria, B. C.—Joseph Russell (58921), who died Dec. 14. Remains sent to Seattle for cremation. Union escorted body to Seattle boat.

Union 32, Louisville, Ky.—W. C. Kratz (34316), who died Nov. 27. Committee attended funeral in a body.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Keokuk, Iowa, Jan. 6, 1909.

Iowa State Blue Label League for first and second quarter:

Balance on hand beginning of first quarter.

July 1st \$264.97

Receipts for first quarter, ending Sept. 30th. 84.50

Receipts for second quarter, ending Dec. 30th 54.50

Total \$403.97

Disbursements for both quarters 5.85

Balance on hand \$398.12

In possession of Treasurer 243.56

In possession of President 154.56

Total \$398.12

Fraternally yours,

M. CONNERY.

JAS. R. WELSH.

Auditing Committee I. S. B. L. L.

Attest: D. J. HEMMY, President.

PRIVATE LOANS.

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return of same to union making request:

Union 410, Centralia, Ill.—Jas. F. O'Donnell (\$5882), \$1.00; Chas. Clark (76253), \$1.00, and Wm. Crossgrove (34923), 75 cents.

Union 21, Marlboro, Mass., requests those owing private loans to pay up, as there is nothing coming in.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Will secretaries holding cards of the following members collect private loans from them and forward to 129, Denver? If unable to collect, please notify Union 129 that you have cards of these members: From D. Greenberg (1584), \$15; F. R. McIntyre (43488), \$6; Sam Ratner (36352), \$15; H. Malonin, \$9; E. R. Murphy (115702), \$3.50; H. M. Good (53280), \$18. There are quite a number of traveling members that owe this union \$2. If they are working should make an effort to pay without being advertised.

If Frank Falte does not pay Union 379 private loan before February meeting he will be suspended.

Union 499, Trinidad, Colo.—Mr. Melloy (87005), \$5, and A. Cameron (22821), \$2.50.

Last call for members owing private loans to Union 188, Seattle, Wash. Some have been owing over ten years. "Jog your memory."

Union 133, Richmond, requests Bert Dillon (68078) to remit the private loan he owes said union.

Members owing private loans to Union 180, Danbury, Conn., please forward same or names will be published.

Union 273, Rockland, Me.—Dan Cram (84289), \$5.00, and J. T. Perry (18100), \$6.00.

The following members are notified to pay the private loans due Union 77, Minneapolis, at once and avoid action by this union: James Knudson, 75c; F. Tinsley, 75c; Wm. Smith, 75c; James Byrnes, 75c; Pete Ehinger, 75c; S. Spang, Chas. E. Lantz, W. E. Dalton, Andrew Schnessler, Alex. Oeller, William Cappel, Paul Nagel, Robert Stuart, Wm. Kurz, Stance Lasinsky, Emil Feige, W. E. Shields, Roscoe Lee, J. F. Wilson, M. J. Gallivan, M. Muhlin, J. Allan, Wm. King, W. J. Labelle, Al DeForge, Merritt H. Mock, Jas. Brown, P. J. Shaughnessy, W. H. Jackman, Chas. W. Eastberg, John W. Powers, M. V. Engvalden, Earl W. Berry, Eddie West, Edward Donlon, Frank Loftus, George Smith, H. A. Meek, Joe Walter, Geo. McCann, Herman Plevka, Jacob Stutler and Ed Bixby, each 75c. These loans have all been drawn previous to July 1, 1908, and must be returned at once. Secretary of Union 491, Huron, S. D., collected from Elmer Shindell, card No. 12984, which he failed to remit to Union 77.

Union 484, Meriden, Conn., made the following private loans of 50 cents each: J. Costello, 93504; A. J. Hallorin, 104657; F. N. Hanson, 850083; J. J. Bollard, 86680; W. Mosher, 7438; E. J. Joyce, 105704; G. W. Clayford, 94374; J. Trudell, 35695; F. Harding, 54136; P. G. Sunding, 48398; W. Berman, 71314; C. Gibson, 76118; A. Lawson, 97251; B. J. Lewry, 112741; A. F. Mitchell, 110590; J. Burns, 82096; C. Janisiewicz, 29987; T. F. Brody, 49460; J. Hey, 83231; L. H. Daughy, 96677; H. Dietrich, 98557; J. J. Scanlon, 87894; F. L. Oehlert, 109435; A. Kolasek, 112145; A. Pedrovile, 16715; D. Burns, 75776; R. A. McGrew, 97560; P. Claffey, 86581; J. Murray, 74532; J. Trel, 35974; M. Clark, 63206; M. Raines, 3858; C. Cass, 69661; R. Lasher, 389.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

483 Gloversville	100	53 New Orleans	100
497 Kankakee	100	23 Springfield	100
414 Winnipeg	100	27 Toronto	100
35 Dayton	100	38 Springfield	100
12 Oneida	100	98 Akron	100
30 Moberly	100	98 St. Paul	100
43 Urbana	100	108 Lock Haven	100
4 Cincinnati	100	125 Norwich	100
34 Chippewa Falls	100	135 Appleton	100
3 Paterson	100	105 Maysville	100
45 Springfield	100	158 Lafayette	100
56 Leavenworth	100	107 Erie	100
50 Terre Haute	100	115 Canton	100

BOOK AND VOUCHERS.

315 St. Cloud	1.00	492 Colorado Spgs.	1.00
148 Cagau	1.50	48 Toledo	1.00
275 Aberdeen	1.50	27 Toronto	3.00
1 Baltimore	1.75	440 Tampa	4.50
173 Zanesville	1.00	493 Tampa	1.50
87 Brooklyn	3.00	316 McSherrytown	3.00
105 Maysville	1.00	402 Quakertown	.50
J.A.B. Binghamton	1.60	253 Oakland	1.50
186 Flint	.50	331 Crookston	1.50
7 Utica	1.00	118 Peoria	1.00
122 Warren	2.25	135 Appleton	1.60
423 Sterling	.50	444 Walla Walla	.50
80 Danville	.50	254 Wapakoneta	.50
491 Huron	1.00	133 Richmond	1.00
6 Syracuse	4.20	99 Ottawa	1.00
345 Kansas City	1.00		

STATIONERY.

292 Brooklyn	1.75	89 Schenectady	1.75
73 Alton	1.75	81 Peekskill	2.40
23 Springfield	1.75	484 Meridan	1.20
268 Escanaba	1.20	112 Oneonta	3.50
135 Appleton	1.20	154 Lincoln	1.20

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

418 Kingston, supplies	8.41
113 Tacoma, supplies	.35
118 Peoria, supplies	6.50
63 Corry, supplies	3.44
39 New Haven, supplies	2.95
483 Gloversville, supplies	.90
58 Montreal, supplies	1.45
10 Providence, supplies	1.38
417 Dunkirk, supplies	.65
68 Albany, supplies	.90
49 Springfield, supplies	4.45
4 Cincinnati, supplies	2.10
172 Davenport, supplies	3.00
227 Chicago, supplies	1.00
393 Cadillac, supplies	4.75
35 Dayton, supplies	4.10
28 Westfield, supplies	3.25
220 New Orleans, supplies	4.00
91 Allentown, supplies	1.62
46 Grand Rapids, label cuts	.45
118 Peoria, label cuts	.90
79 Sandusky, label cuts	.25
76 Hannibal, dates	.15
316 McSherrytown, dates	1.00
447 Kenosha, dates	.55
488 Middletown, dates	.15
301 Akron, dates	.40
64 Lebanon, dates	.55
75 Columbus, dates	.15
431 Litchfield, dates	.22
39 New Haven, dates	.22
235 Peru, dates	.16
426 Heibing, type	1.00
174 Joliet, ink pads	.35
222 Peru, ink pads	.70
294 Duluth, canceling stamp	.75
122 Warren, canceling stamp	.75
266 Memphis, canceling stamp	.75
206 North Adams, canceling stamp	.75
368 Pt. Huron, canceling stamp	.75
275 Aberdeen, label press	6.00
Cigarmakers of Kingston, Jamaica, charter	5.00

Receipts for December.....\$2,741.25
Balance December 1, 1908.....3,688.25

Total\$6,329.50

EXPENDITURES, DECEMBER, 1908.

Office rent	90.00
Salary to International President	120.00
Salary to clerks	388.40
Printing 5,000 English constitutions	85.00
Printing 3,000 postals, form 1	6.00
Printing 4,000 retiring cards	12.50
Printing circulars reference 7th vice-president	8.50
Printing official ballots, 7th vice-president	7.50
Printing stationery for local unions	17.90
Printing 10,000 envelopes for office	7.50
Printing strike application N. Y. and McSherrytown	5.00
Printing 1,200 local officers' blanks	7.50
Printing and numbering 2,740,000 blue labels	328.80
Printing November Journal	884.05
W. Strauss, expense to Newark, N. J.	1.00
Jerry Cronin, salary and expense to Rutland	35.50
Ed. Zacker, expense to Ottawa	5.60
F. G. Hopp, expense to Jacksonville	14.75
A. Strasser, salary and expense as financier	150.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	100.00
A. Sinerez, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as organizer	123.05
W. V. Todd, expense to Montreal	30.00
G. R. French, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
Thos. Dermody, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
E. E. Greenwalt, salary and expense as organizer	150.00
Tax to A. F. L. for November, 1908	202.50
60 reams Journal paper	183.91
Paper and twine	16.89
Advertising matter	18.00
Postage on letters and cards	61.48
Postage on 6 months' supply of monthly blanks	45.00
Postage on Journals	35.91
4,000 postals for form 1-2	40.00
Expressage on labels and supplies	133.71
Storage on ballots and old records	20.00
Electric light	2.42
Expressage on package from Buffalo	.75
Expressage on package from Salt Lake	2.45
Exchange on checks	.65
Carting supplies to Chicago unions	.50
Miscellaneous expense for supplies	2.75
Eight telegrams not prepaid	4.40

Expense for December.....\$3,344.87
Balance December 31.....2,984.63

Total\$6,329.50

There are habitual fault finders with trades union methods and policies; it is hard to build up but much easier to tear down. Promises will not do; results alone tell. This is the only practical test which can be applied.

State of Trade Jan. 1, 1909.

GOOD.		
395 Waterbury	54 Evansville	242 York
	56 Leavenworth	246 Salamanca
	57 Champaign	247 Blue Island
	58 Montreal	249 Findlay
	60 Keokuk	250 Bellville
	61 La Crosse	257 Lancaster
	66 Lewiston	259 Bloomington
	68 Albany	263 Dallas
	69 Three Rivers	263 Adrian
	71 Elgin	264 Rutland
FAIR.		
3 Paterson	73 Burlington	265 Waverly
	7 Utica	266 Memphis
	20 Decatur	274 Poughkeepsie
	21 Marlboro	277 Catlettsburg
	24 Muskegon	275 Rockland
	26 Westfield	276 Plattsmouth
	34 Chippewa Falls	277 Okaloosa
	39 New Haven	278 London
	43 Hartford	279 Plattsburgh
	49 Springfield	280 Owego
103 Ansonia	81 Peekskill	283 Bridgeport
	82 Meadville	283 Geneva
	83 Saugerties	286 Wichita
	85 Eau Claire	287 Marinette
	86 Mansfield	288 Brookings
	88 Dubuque	295 Scranton
	89 Schenectady	296 Wilmington
	92 Worcester	300 Michigan City
	93 Omaha	301 Akron
	94 Pawtucket	302 Tecumseh
104 Pottsville	95 St. Joseph	304 Racine
	96 Akron	306 Pueblo
	97 Boston	307 Reno
	98 St. Paul	308 Muncie
	99 Ottawa	309 Rothsville
	104 Pottsville	310 Manistee
	107 Erie	311 Auburn
	109 Aberdeen	314 Jackson
	111 Des Moines	315 St. Cloud
	113 Oneonta	317 Wilkes-Barre
114 Jacksonville	114 Jacksonville	329 Joplin
	115 Canton	328 Taunton
	119 San Juan	327 Coxsackie
	121 Ithaca	330 Alpena
	123 Hamilton	333 San Diego
	124 Watertown	338 Eureka
	126 Ephrata	340 Traverse City
	127 Mattoon	343 Malone
	128 El Paso	345 Kansas City
	129 Denver	349 St. John
131 Jersey City	130 Saginaw	351 Mankato
	131 Jersey City	352 Brookville
	132 Brooklyn	355 Honesdale
	133 Richmond	358 Fremont
	140 St. Catharines	366 Ann Arbor
	142 Lockport	367 Ogden
	143 Lincoln	368 Pt. Huron
	145 Williamsport	371 Barre
	149 Bangor	377 Mitchell
	150 Sioux City	378 Brandon
152 Youngstown	152 Youngstown	380 Wallace
	153 Sioux Falls	384 St. Augustine
	157 Rockford	385 Portsmouth
	158 Lafayette	389 Paris
	161 Denver	393 Cadillac
	163 Marysville	394 Sycamore
	165 Philadelphia	399 Vincennes
	168 Oshkosh	404 Austin
	173 Davenport	409 Kewanee
	173 Zanesville	410 Centralia
174 Joliet	174 Joliet	411 Brookville
	175 Kingston	413 Newport News
	176 Newark	415 Elkhart
	178 Olney	417 Dunkirk
	180 Danbury	419 Salina
	182 Madison	420 St. Thomas
	184 Bay City	424 Stratford
	185 Paducah	435 Kenton
	186 Flint	437 Cairo
	187 Covington	443 Albuquerque
191 Morris	191 Morris	444 Walla Walla
	193 Jefferson City	446 Norristown
	196 Grand Island	450 Oklahoma City
	198 Roanoke	452 Petoskey
	199 Atlantic City	456 Albia
	200 Galesburg	457 Benton Harbor
	202 Portland	463 Pontiac
	204 New Albany	466 Easton
	208 Kalamazoo	467 Arcibo
	210 Rome	469 Albion
212 Superior	212 Superior	476 Pontiac
	214 Bluffton	479 Wheeling
	220 New Orleans	482 Wausau
	221 So. Bend	483 Gloversville
	222 Peru	484 Meriden
	225 Los Angeles	488 Middletown
	231 Amsterdam	489 Iola
	233 Sedalia	490 Fairfield
	236 Reading	492 Colorado Spgs
	239 Lyons	494 Fall River
240 Norfolk	240 Norfolk	495 Marshalltown
		496 Waterloo

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents. Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 15, 1909.

The Kind of Relief That Does Not Degrade.

While all classes of workers have suffered severely during the long depression the reports of the officers of charitable associations indicate that the applicants for relief have been almost exclusively confined to people who have no affiliation with labor organizations. Many of the unions which do not pay regular out of work benefits have assisted needy members by donations, loans, etc.

The Int. Union has expended for out of work benefit during the year 1908 about \$102,000.00, surely a splendid sum given not as charity, but as a matter of right from the members' own fund created for that very purpose.

Based on the comparison of the amounts expended for out-of-work benefit during 1908, with the three severest years of the depression of 1893 to 1898 it will be seen that the depression, insofar as the number of the unemployed who drew benefits was not near as severe as the former one.

During the former depression taking the three severest years, we averaged about \$170,500 per year for out-of-work benefit. During that period the membership averaged a little over 27,000 members, while for the year 1908 we expended for out-of-work benefit purposes about \$100,000, with a membership of about 41,000. However, for a more complete comparison, it should be remembered that during the former depressions we paid four terms, \$18 per term, with a limit of \$72 per year, while now we only pay for three terms, or a limit of \$54, hence, if we deduct one term from the average amount, \$170,000, paid during former depressions, it would mean about \$127,875 on a three-term basis on a membership of 27,000, while, as stated in the foregoing, during the year 1908, with 41,000, and on a three-term basis we expended about \$100,000. With 14,000 more members in 1908, we paid \$27,000 less per year than we did in the former depression with only 27,000 members.

While the general accounts have not been marshaled and tabulated for the year 1908, this work is sufficiently advanced to warrant an estimate as to the result. Present available figures indicate that the expenditures exceeded the income by fully \$70,000.00. This, however, will leave us a comfortable sum of \$705,000.00, and more than the legal per capita, with which to do business at the same old stand in the same substantial way. While we all feel glad of the fact that we are able to spend this amount to relieve the distress of our members all regret the necessity of having to do so on account of the suffering and privation of the unemployed. Regardless of what the immediate future may hold in store in the way of better employment we are fortunate in having a well stocked treasury and able to meet the demands be they large, small or indifferent.

Some observers say they think the worst of the depression is over and that the state of trade will steadily grow better.

We, however, see no great improvement in the trade and do not look for normal trade conditions in the immediate future. We can all expect and hope for better trade but should not close our eyes to actual conditions.

The Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously adopted resolutions calling upon the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to co-operate in any effort to proper and fittingly celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of A. Lincoln and calling upon all affiliated unions to make February 12th a holiday wherever possible. The following are some of the more striking of the many splendid things Lincoln said which applied directly to the organized labor movement:

LINCOLN THE COMMONER.

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor. Capital could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the more consideration."—From the First Annual Message of President Lincoln.

"If this country cannot be saved without giving up the principle of Liberty, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it."—Speech at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1861.

"I am exceedingly anxious that this Union, the Constitution, and the liberties of the people shall be perpetuated in accordance with the original idea for which the Revolution was made."—Trenton, New Jersey, Feb. 21, 1861.

"Thank God, we have a system of Labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workingman may stop."—Speech at Hartford, 1860, referring to the New England Shoeworkers' great strike.

"I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails in New England under which the laborers can strike when they want to. * * * I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere."—Speech in New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1860.

"I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve, not only his own condition, but to assist in ameliorating the condition of mankind."—Speech at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 12, 1861.

The foregoing sayings are more striking and notable because of the fact that the labor movement was small and insignificant as compared with its present proportions and because they were given birth at a time when it was neither fashionable nor customary to look with favor or even tolerance on the labor movement. A great many cities and places have arranged to have public celebrations on Feb. 12th and our members and locals are urged to co-operate in an effort to make the occasion one befitting the memory of the great commoner and undoubted friend of organized labor. Regardless of how we may have differed with Lincoln on some policies we can afford

to forget that and as working men and women take our hats off to Lincoln from an organized labor standpoint.

Shall free speech and a free press be maintained as a guaranteed constitutional right, or will the American people spinelessly permit this right and privilege to be stolen from them by judge-made law? No democratic form of government, with its republican institutions, can long exist without the right of free speech and a free press. The sentencing of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison to one year, nine months and six months in jail, respectively, for exercising the right guaranteed to them by the federal constitution, is a flagrant violation of all law, precedent and even-handed justice.

We call your especial attention to the constitution of the United States bearing upon this point, which we publish elsewhere in a set of resolutions adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor. The constitution expressly guarantees the right of free speech and a free press, and a right to trial by jury for any offense committed. No law has ever been adopted which in any way abridges the right of free speech and a free press by any legislative body. True, however, an attempt has been made to steal this right and privilege from us by judge-made law. The American people, whether in the organized labor movement or not, cannot afford to permit this attempt to succeed if they desire to maintain our republic and its free institutions. If judge-made law is to govern in a free republic, then our boasted democracy is a hollow mockery and insofar as freedom is concerned we are no better off than the countries governed by kings and potentates. The right of free speech and a free press carries the right to say and print the things which displease as well as the things which may please. By common consent, however, all decently inclined people recognize that while we have the right of free speech and a free pen, we cannot print libelous matters or things that traduce the personal character of our fellow-men without being liable to be arrested, tried by a jury and punished for the offense committed. Despite this well-defined moral principle and the laws relating thereto, people still have a right to say or print even libelous matter, but, of course, are amenable to the law, and if they say or print libelous matter they should be punished in compliance with the written laws prohibiting the offense committed.

There is nothing in the law or mode of jurisprudence as guaranteed by the federal constitution, however, which permits a judge to say whether the offense committed is against the law and punishable by fine and imprisonment; even in cases where men or papers say or commit libelous acts they cannot be declared criminal and deprived of their liberty without a trial by jury. Labor does not deny the right of judges to issue injunctions for the purpose of protecting property, but does deny the right of any judge to issue injunctions which will rob labor or any citizen of his right to say or print anything he may please. Labor asks for no immunity and for no privileges not guaranteed to all other citizens. We will abide by the law of our land, made such by the will of the people, expressed in the constitution and through our chosen representatives; but protest against being robbed of any of our constitutional rights and privileges by judge-made law. We are not prepared to say that

the people of this country are not capable of self government, but assert that when judges arrogate to themselves the right to do things contrary to guaranteed constitutional rights, they are the ones who first cast a shadow upon the success of our free institutions, and the right and ability of the people to successfully govern themselves. Labor strenuously objects to an attempt upon the part of certain judges by the injunction route, to make labor any part of property. The right to own the time or labor of the individual or the individual himself we had fondly hoped had forever been destroyed in our common country. Samuel Gompers and associates have committed no crime nor violated any written law in connection with the matter and things on account of which they were unconstitutionally and illegally deprived of their right to free speech, free press and their liberties by the recent drastic action and decisions made by Judge Wright. It was commonly supposed that people wearing the judicial ermine and occupying the exalted position of federal judges were also equipped with dignity and impartiality. The labor movement or its methods was not on trial before Judge Wright and the unprecedented insulting and biased language employed by the judge in lecturing Samuel Gompers and associates has raised a doubt in the minds of some as to whether all judges possess the judicial temperament or either of the foregoing qualifications. We now, as heretofore, believe in our free institutions and in human freedom, justice and liberty and believe that they cannot be destroyed by designing individuals who may be selfishly or otherwise inclined. We urge that every union take this matter up, discuss it in a calm and dignified manner, and that the delegates to the Central bodies bring the matter up in the Central Labor unions and have it fully discussed in a calm and dignified way.

We call your attention to the resolutions adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor and urge that all members carefully read them and that you be outspoken in denunciation of the attempted policy and new departure of certain captains of industry who are seeking to stifle the growth and usefulness of the organized labor movement of our time and country, and in so seeking are apparently regardless of methods employed. While, in our judgment, we have reached a crisis and critical period, we counsel careful and dignified action. It may be barely possible that certain people seek to divert the labor movement from its declared peaceable and evolutionary methods into one of a revolutionary character and one which they perhaps feel, if diverted, could be more easily destroyed. If so, we shall disavow them.

The records of this office show that we shipped during the year 1908 to local unions, less amounts returned, 27,172,156 blue labels as compared with 31,586,094 for the year of 1907. Which is some indication of the effect of the depression showing as it does a falling off of 4,413,938 in labels used during the dull times of 1908.

Speaking of industrial accidents, the United States Bureau of Labor says "between thirty thousand and thirty-five thousand workmen lose their lives in accidents in the course of their employment in this country during a year." Probably more than one-half of these fatal accidents are due to carelessness, indifference and a lack of proper safeguards on the

part of the employer, and by the same logic it may be said that one-half of these fatal accidents could be averted by intelligence and rational methods, factory inspection, legislation and control. In addition to the frightful number of fatal accidents, the same source of information discloses the fact that there are about two million non-fatal accidents, which is due, almost wholly, to the needless risk, caused largely by avarice and greed.

Last spring the near prophets said the dull times would be over as soon as the nominations for president were made, they then said they will be over after the election but old prosperity still held back.

Excuses commenced to follow; first it was the tariff, then it was the members of the cabinet. The facts are, nobody knows when the depression will end and old prosperity will again be in the saddle. Of one thing we are morally certain, that is, that this depression like all others will end in due time. Good judges hold that times are gradually improving and that we will witness the return to full normal trade conditions by the spring of 1910.

The radical hair brain shouter who professes that he wants to fight any way regardless of the merits of his case or the injustice done often tears down in a minute that which it has taken years to build up.

The men with cool heads, good judgment and who are conscious of the rights of others and who know how to be fair are the ones who keep the labor movement alive and on a permanent basis.

The necessity of harmony and unity of purpose with a determined shoulder to shoulder all together movement is greater today than ever before.

REPORT OF DELEGATES A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

To the Officers and Members of the Cigar Makers' International Union, Greeting:

We, the undersigned, your delegates to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, desire to submit the following report:

The convention was called to order in the Auditorium, Denver, Colorado, on Monday, November 9th, by President Gompers. Addresses of welcome were delivered by the governor of Colorado, the mayor of Denver, President Halley of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, and President French of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, to which a fitting response was made by President Gompers.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed the presence of 321 delegates, representing 83 national and international unions, 25 state branches, 61 central bodies and two fraternal delegates, representing the British Trade Union Congress, one representing the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, one representing the National Women's Trade Union League, one representing the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian church and one representing the Women's International Union Label League. During the course of the convention several of the delegates were seated representing different organizations. By action of the convention, charters were issued to two international unions; the Operative Plasterers and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Your delegates served upon the following committees:

Committee on President's Report—Tracy.

Committee on Labels—French.

Committee on Adjustment—Smith.

Special Committee on Lincoln Centennial Celebration—Barnes.

Several delegates from city central bodies and the delegate from the Ohio Federation of Labor were denied seats in the convention because of the fact that they were members of an organization known as the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, because they had seceded from the American Federation of Labor and were trespassing upon the jurisdiction of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, an affiliated organization.

President Gompers submitted his annual report, which was a most interesting and valuable document and since it has been already published in the columns of our official journal, it needs no further comment at our hands other than the suggestion that it be carefully read and studied.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have been and are going through a very serious industrial depression, the report of Secretary Morrison showed the receipts to be considerably in excess of the expenditures, as well as showing an increase in membership of affiliated organizations during the year.

During the convention able and interesting addresses were made by fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, John Wadsworth and Herbert Skinner, as well as addresses from fraternal delegate P. M. Draper of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Mrs. Raymond Robins, representing the National Women's Trade Union League, Miss Anna Fitzgerald, representing the Woman's International Union Label League, and Rev. Charles Stelzle of the Presbyterian church, as well as a most excellent address on general labor matters by Mr. Raymond Robins of Chicago.

During the convention another new department was formed to be known as the Railroad Department, by the delegates from the various organizations engaged in transportation. This now makes three departments within the Federation; the Building Trades Department, the Metal Trades Department and the Railroad Department.

During the convention a large number of resolutions were adopted dealing with many subjects; among which were a resolution to exclude from the United States all Asiatic races; one for stricter efficiency of the laws in the merchant marine and fishing industry; one to provide better sanitary conditions for men employed on public works; one for free text books and woman suffrage. Another resolution was adopted providing to raise a benefit for Frank K. Foster of Boston, who is in broken health; another approving the Massachusetts saving bank and annuity system; one declaring against compulsory arbitration and favoring voluntary arbitration; another calling for more vigorous agitation in the interest of union labels and union stamps; another urging all local unions to immediately affiliate with state branches and city central bodies; another against sending public work to foreign countries for the purpose of having such work done by cheap labor. A resolution was adopted instructing the Executive Council to continue gathering and compiling information regarding loss of life and providing for laws for the protection of the same. Another resolution was adopted urging congress to make Lincoln's

birthday, February 12th, a legal holiday and calling upon all unions to make that day of the coming year a holiday wherever possible by the unions. It was reported to the convention that an agreement had been arrived at in the jurisdiction dispute between the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Union of Brewery Workers, such agreement to be subject to ratification by referendum vote of the two organizations. A dispute between the firemen, teamsters and brewery workers was left in the hands of the Executive Council for further efforts at adjustment. A resolution was adopted instructing the Executive Council to compile and have published as widely as possible the decisions of the Supreme Court in the past fifteen years affecting labor. A rising vote of thanks was given to President Gompers for his courageous position in the Buck's Stove and Range Company suit. An adjustment of the differences between the International Longshoremen's Union and the International Seamen's Union was reached by the parties in interest.

The report of the Committee on President's Report, as adopted by the convention, doing as it does, declaring the policy of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year, is a most valuable and interesting document and your delegates deem it advisable to embody the report of that committee in full in this report. The report of the Committee on President's Report, which we hope our members will carefully read, is as follows:

Denver, Colo., Nov. 19, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:

Your Committee on President's Report, to whom was referred such report, some matters from the report of the Executive Council and sundry resolutions, beg to report as follows:

The President calls attention to the fact that fourteen years ago the Convention of the American Federation of Labor met at Denver; that then, as now, the country was in the throes of a financial and industrial panic. We are in entire accord with him when he charges "The Princes of Finance" and "Captains of Industry" with their responsibility for such conditions. He expresses the hope that the mountain regions of The Rockies and The Sierra, with the population living under less restraint, may stand as a bulwark against all efforts to destroy government by law, and to curb human freedom. We desire to join with him in this hope, and at the same time we urge upon all the working people of this country the imperative necessity and the solemn duty to resist by all means at their command the present tendency on the part of the employers and the "Princes of Finance" to establish in some form or other in this country political and judicial despotism.

We realize fully that the President has not only been required to "devote all his time" to the interests of the Federation and its declared policies and principles, but that he has done so to the fullest extent. We appreciate the difficulty and stress under which this report was written, and we, therefore, appreciate more fully its scope and force.

We urge that the President's report may be read with the greatest of care by all members of the labor movement and its friends and that the delegates to this Convention may, as we feel they will, use every effort to bring it to the attention of their members.

Extending Growth in Organization.

We desire to congratulate the Convention and our movement upon the fact that the membership of the Federation has increased during the past year, notwithstanding the industrial conditions and the opposition which we have been compelled to encounter.

International Unions.

Under this heading the report deals with the settled policy of organizing National or International Unions as soon as there are sufficient locals affiliated with the Federation, from which they may be formed.

The President calls attention to the fact that to permit the locals to organize National or International Unions before they have sufficient inherent strength is sometime a disadvantage to such locals, and tends to retard the movement, and he suggests that some discretion should be exercised in this matter. In this suggestion and recommendation we concur.

He further calls to our attention that there has been substantially no reduction in wages, owing to the declared policy of the labor movement and the determination of its organizations and members to resist all wage reductions and he urges the continuance of that policy. We recommend that this Convention concur in that declaration.

State Federation and City Central Bodies.

The report calls attention to the fact that there are at present affiliated with the Federation thirty-eight (38) state federations and six hundred and eight (608) city central bodies. We endorse all that the President says as to their influence for good both in the industrial and legislative fields.

Attention is called to the mutual respect and good feeling existing between the officers of the National and International Unions and the state federations and city central bodies. Your committee recommends that such good feeling and mutual respect be still further increased by the officers of National and International Unions using their influence to bring about the affiliation of their locals with such central bodies and state federations where such affiliation does not now exist.

With the purpose of further increasing the educational and legislative influence of such central bodies, your committee recommend that they be requested to provide legislative committees, that in defining the duties of such legislative committees it should be specified that they shall watch the Congressional Record, keep in touch with the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor stationed at Washington, D. C., and bring before such central bodies and state federations all matters of interest to our movement, and further, that they shall regard as unofficial any report on legislative matters that may come to them or to the central bodies, unless such report comes from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, over the signature of the President.

As a matter of information we desire to state that a daily copy of the Congressional Record may be obtained free by applying to the Congressman from your Congressional district or Senator from your state.

Directly Affiliated Locals.

Under this heading it is reported that there are now five hundred and eighty-three (583) local unions in direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The President here deals more particularly with the necessity for using discretion in the formation of national or international unions, with which matter we have already dealt. He further calls attention to the fact that there have been a number of wage contests during the year; that many advances have been secured; that reductions have been successfully resisted owing to the moral support that the officials of the American Federation of Labor have been able to give, and through the financial support from the defense fund. We desire to express our gratification at the report made, and to endorse the policy followed.

Labor Movement in Canada.

We read with great satisfaction the report made and recommend that it be adopted. We desire to congratulate our Canadian brothers upon the distinct progress which they are making, both in gathering together into efficient organizations the workers of the Dominion, as well as upon the growth of the international solidarity. We desire to recommend to the national and international unions that they give to their locals in Canada all the moral and financial assistance possible, and that they comply with the wish expressed by the fraternal delegate from Canada, that the officers of the national and international unions should personally visit their Canadian locals whenever practicable and possible.

Porto Rican Labor Movement.

There is submitted in the President's report a comprehensive statement from the official representative of the labor movement in Porto Rico, of the difficulties under which the workmen labor in the island, in which reference is made to the extension of organization in the island, to remedial legislation obtained and that which has been denied the toilers, in all of which we concur. We desire to express our gratification at the progress made and the spirit exhibited by the Porto Rican workmen, and also to express the hope that their feeling of confidence and trust in their fellow workers here may be a constantly growing value to them and to us.

The President calls attention to the recommendation of previous conventions that the Constitution and other official documents of the national and international unions be translated into Spanish and distributed among the organized workers of Porto Rico, so that they may become thoroughly acquainted with the aims, objects and principles of these organizations. He suggests as additional reasons for so doing that we may thus reach the workers of other Spanish-speaking countries on this continent. Your committee urges that the recommendation be adopted.

Labor's Fraternity—International Peace.

Your committee recommend the endorsement of what the President has to say under this heading, and expresses the hope that the interchange of fraternal visits may be continued and extended. We therefore recommend that the Convention concur in the recommendation made by the Executive Council to the effect that a representative of the American Federation of Labor attend the next Convention of the International Conference of Trade Unions which will meet shortly after the close of the British Trades Union Congress, and having in mind the report made by the fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, we recommend that the Convention concur in the request made to send Mr. Gompers as our special representative to the British Trades Union Congress. We further recommend that he be instructed to attend the International Congress of Trade Unions, and that he visit such other countries as the Executive Council may deem advisable.

Buck's Stove and Range Company Injunction.

Under this heading the President makes a clear and comprehensive report of this injunction, stating what it forbids and what action has been taken with reference thereto. He reports upon the process for contempt of court, instituted against him, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison. He further calls attention to the fact that under the injunction he is forbidden to make a report to this Convention upon this subject. We urge upon all members of the labor movement and all friends of human liberty to read and digest the report upon this subject and the subjects allied thereto. We recommend that it be adopted, and that a vote of thanks be given to President Gompers for the splendid example he sets in giving this report and his willingness to take the consequences.

Shall Injunctions Injure Free Speech and Free Press?

We note and endorse the President's report upon this question. We desire again to call attention to the report upon the subject of injunctions made by this committee to the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of this body meeting at Norfolk, Va., and in addition we desire to quote, with our approval, the following from later documents issued by the Federation:

We contend that equity, power and jurisdiction, discretionary government by the judiciary, for well defined purposes and within specific limitations, granted to the courts by the Constitution, has been so extended that it is invading the field of government by law, and endangering individual liberty.

As government by equity, personal government advances; republican government, government by law, recedes.

And further: "Despotic power under the ermine is as dangerous as despotic power under the crown." They (the judges) cannot divest themselves of their humanity by putting on the judicial ermine any more than the king can divest himself of his by putting on the crown.

We affirm that government by law and government by injunction cannot exist together, and we again state that the usurpation which undertakes to deprive us, as working people, of our rights as citizens cannot and will not stop until it has invaded all fields of human activity and made the judiciary the irresponsible arbiter of all relations between employer and employee, buyer and seller, man and man.

The President well says that it is now the American Federation of Labor and the American Federationist which are enjoined from the exercise of the right of free speech and the liberty of the press, and that in the future it may be some other publication. The American people must learn these facts in order that popular government may be preserved.

Injunctions Against Workmen.

We again urge the careful reading of this report and the statements under this head in particular. We endorse the statements therein made in full and in particular, and call attention to the fact that it is by assuming that business is property, that the barest shadow of justification can be found for the acts of the judiciary on these lines.

Business consists of a location, of stock, and patronage.

Location and stock are property; patronage is not.

Patronage rests upon nothing except the good will of the patron.

There can be no business without patronage; hence, business can not be property.

Courts used to be concerned, and justly so, with the preservation of property as such; not with the profitable or unprofitable use thereof.

When courts shall have been compelled to retrace their steps back to this fundamental position, government by law and equal freedom will to this extent have been restored.

Your committee again recommend that all candidates for legislative or judicial positions be carefully investigated as to their past acts, and interrogated as to their position on this matter, before they be given any support, and "that those who from their actions or expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated."

Supreme Court Decision Extends Sherman Anti-Trust Law to Hatters and All Labor Organizations.

We endorse all that the President has said upon this subject. We urge that it be studied; that each organization place itself, so far as it is able, in the Hatters' place in order that it may realize the terrible significance of this position.

We recommend and urge upon all officials of labor organizations to study this question for themselves, with a view of bringing it in its nakedness before their members in order that each individual may fully appreciate its full meaning and the danger to which the organizations themselves, their individual members and their joint and individual property are exposed.

Bill Amending Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Under this heading the President reports upon the bill that was introduced in Congress to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and the efforts that were put forth to have it enacted. Your committee recommend that the report be adopted and the bill approved, and the bill be urged in every way possible to its final passage.

Bill to Regulate Injunctions.

The President under this heading submits for our further endorsement or such action as we shall deem proper the Pearre bill. We recommend that it be re-endorsed.

He further submits a copy of the British Trades

Dispute Act, and calls attention to the fact that by this act the joint funds of the organized workers of Great Britain have been placed in proper security. We recommend that the Executive Council obtain competent legal advice upon the advisability or the necessity of inserting the principles contained in the Trades Dispute Act in either the Wilson (H. R. 20,584) or the Pearre Bill (H. R. 34).

We further recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to confer with the representatives of other organizations, with a view of prevailing upon them to give their full and undivided support to this important legislation.

Legislation.

We note with some interest what the President says in his report relative to the legislation passed by the last session of Congress as well as his reference to the failure to pass a general Employers' Liability Law.

Your committee recommend that the Legislative Committee be and is hereby instructed to use its best efforts in the direction of having a comprehensive general Employers' Liability Law placed upon the statutes during the forthcoming session of Congress.

We also note with interest what the President has to say relative to the passage of a Child Labor Law, to apply to the District of Columbia. As he states in his report, Congress failed to make provision for the enforcement of this law and that at the present time the law is being enforced, partially, by the selection of two members of the police department, who were selected by the District Commissioners. This arrangement, however, is only temporary, and for a successful enforcement of this law an appropriation by Congress is necessary.

Your committee recommend that a bill be drafted providing for an appropriation to cover the cost of enforcing this law, and be presented to the forthcoming session of Congress.

Some Supreme Court Decisions.

Under this heading the President calls attention to some of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Your committee recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to compile and have published as widely as possible the decisions of special interest to

Litigation Harassing Labor.

We note what the President has to say upon this subject. We recommend its adoption. We further recommend that it be carefully read, and in addition we desire to call your attention to these significant words:

"If the situation is to become so acute let us personally, as best we can, defend our rights before the courts, taking whatever consequences may ensue. For one, I can see no remedy for these outrageous proceedings, unless there shall be a quickening of the conscience of our judges or the relief which the Congress of our country can and should afford."

Bearing this in mind your committee desires to state that whenever the courts issue any injunctions which undertake to regulate our personal relations either with our employer, or those from whom we may or may not purchase commodities, such courts are trespassing upon relations which are personal relations and with which equity power has no concern; that these injunctions are destructive of our rights as citizens, as well as of popular government.

And we therefore declare that we will exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution and laws of our country, and insist it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards, and we recommend that such be our action, taking whatever results may come.

We further desire to warn our fellow unionists that testimony extorted under equity process may be partially used in a damage suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

However, your committee feel constrained to say that when blanket injunctions are applied for or issued by the courts against the members of unions for no other reason except that they are members of the unions, and these injunctions are applied for or issued solely for the purpose of intimidating the members, we believe that such legal advice and protection as may be necessary should be provided for them by the organizations in interest.

Legislation and Political Action.

Under this heading the President described in chronological sequence the history of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor along these lines. We recommend its careful reading, and the unqualified approval of the statements made and the action taken.

We shall call attention to a few of his specific statements. We quote the following:

"The American labor movement is not partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and human freedom."

We call especial attention to this statement. In order that we may emphasize its soundness and because it has to some extent been disputed. We appeal to public opinion, we do our best to so cultivate it, so that it may become on subjects which we urge sufficiently extensive and strong to be crystallized into law. One political party deals with our policies and rejects them; another deals with them and adopts them; that is, it expresses itself as being in agreement with us on these policies, and if we are to remain true to the principles and policies which we have urged upon the public, we necessarily must work with such party for the accomplishment of our object. If an endorsement of our contentions by a political party is to compel us to abandon those contentions, then it needs but such endorsement of our very exis-

tence to compel us to disband. The thought needs but to be stated in order that it may be repudiated. Partisanship is exhibited by adherence to a party which refuses its endorsement, and non-partisanship consists in continued work for our principles, regardless of what any political party may be.

Our conventions have frequently declared that our movement has neither the right nor the desire to dictate how a member shall cast his vote. It has been my privilege and honor always so to insist. I have not departed, and can not now depart, from that true trade union course. At the Minneapolis convention the following declaration was adopted:

"We must have with us in our economic movement men of all parties as well as of all creeds, and the minority rights of the humblest man to vote where he pleases and to worship where his conscience dictates must be sacredly guarded."

Your committee are in full accord with this expression, and desire to reiterate the Minneapolis declaration, but we do hold that this declaration does not apply to an executive officer while he remains as such. Executive officers, when they are elected, are aware of the declared policies and purposes of the Federation. They assume the office for the purpose, so far as they can, of sustaining and giving effect to such declaration and policies as have been adopted. If, after more mature consideration, they find themselves unable to agree with, and feel that they must, in order to be true to themselves, proceed to oppose these adopted policies, or any adopted policy, your committee believe it to be their duty, as it certainly is their right, to resign from such office, and thus place themselves squarely within the Minneapolis declaration. Such action would be honorable to themselves and advantageous to the movement.

It has been my purpose to place before you the entire matter in connection with my participation in the campaign, whatever consequences it may entail. I submit it to you for such judgment as you may deem best to render and such action as you may care to take. I am deeply conscious of this one fact, that I have endeavored to give voice to the wrongs which labor has endured and to which the toilers are subject. I have plead for the righting of these wrongs, I have pressed home to the fullest the sufferings and injustice done my fellows. To the very limit of whatever ability and power I may possess, I have thrown it into the scale of the cause of my fellow workers.

In commenting upon this statement of the President, we feel that he has gone to his fullest limit, physically and mentally, in carrying out the mandates of the previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the conclusions reached by the conferences of the representatives of the National and International Unions held in the city of Washington, D. C., in the years of 1906 and 1908, and we agree with the President when he says that the campaign as carried on by the American Federation of Labor was on a high plane; that the educational features are bound to be of lasting benefit, and that a greater moral victory has been won.

We recommend that the policy be continued and that every effort be made to bring the principles for which we contended and for which we shall continue to contend, not only to all members of the labor movement, but to all friends and adherents of popular government.

Economic Power Most Essential and Potent.

Under this caption attention is again called to the fact that the most important every-day work we can do is to get our fellow-workers organized on economic lines. We endorse the statements made by the President and desire to call attention to the fact that by far the greater number of wage workers are as yet unaffiliated with our movement, partly because it is not understood and partly because of the conditions under which they live and work. We desire to say that there is no form or kind of work that could not have its conditions improved from day to day, or rather from year to year, through organization on trade union lines and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

We hope to see the day when all legitimate wage workers will be within the fold of organized labor and will enjoy that encouragement and improvement in their condition which come from the principle of mutual aid, understood and sincerely practiced. We should work to this end to the limit of our power, bringing to it such ability and self-abnegation we have.

Initiative and Referendum.

We note the report made upon this subject and we appreciate the efforts put forth and the success gained, and hope and trust that we shall be able from year to year to note greater victories achieved. Incidentally we may here state that on the 3rd of November Missouri adopted the constitutional amendment to which the President refers.

Panama Canal and Labor Conditions.

We note the report upon the labor conditions at Panama. We endorse the statement made and recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to carry out the suggestions made by the President.

American Federationist.

We note with considerable interest what the President says in his report as to the American Federationist. We fully realize that it has been of valuable assistance in disseminating to the workers and our friends matters that are of importance and interest to our movement. That the extension of its circulation may be increased is the hope of your committee. No local union or the members thereof should be without a copy of this magazine. The price is reasonable, \$1.00 per year, and within the reach of every member. We especially desire

to call the attention of the officers of national and international unions and request them to urge their members to subscribe for the American Federationist. With an increased subscription list, such as our official magazine is entitled to, by reason of the immense value of the matter contained therein, it would give the opportunity of extending all reliable information that is of value and interest, and that should be within the possession of every member of our movement.

Regarding the "We Don't Patronize List," we recommend that the question of its republication be submitted to the affiliated unions for their decision, such action to be taken in accordance with their regular method and reported to the Federation office before September 15, 1909, and we further recommend that the President issue a circular letter giving full explanation for the information of the organizations and their members.

Labor Press.

We note what the President says in his report as to the Labor Press, and desire to express our thanks to the editors of the official journals of our national and international unions, as well as to the bona fide labor press. We fully realize many of the disadvantages under which the editors of bona fide labor papers have to work, but we desire to commend them for their untiring efforts and devotion to our cause. However, we realize that there are publications issued which masquerade as labor papers, but which in reality are but vultures upon the body politic, and whose columns are open to the highest bidder, particularly those bidders who are in opposition to our movement. For this class of so-called labor papers we have nothing but the utmost contempt, but would urge upon our members and friends, wherever possible, to give their support to the regular bona fide labor papers.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Conclusion.

In conclusion we desire to manifest our appreciation of the work done and the progress made during the past year. We express the hope that the work will continue and that we may all learn more fully to appreciate its value, and the value of absolute unity and solidarity among our members, and that by the time of holding our next Convention the substantial growth in our movement during the past year will be continued and extended.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. MCARDLE, Chairman.
A. FURUSETH, Secretary.
JAMES A. CARLE.
JAMES J. DUNN.
H. A. STEINBURGH.
OWEN MILLER.
GEORGE L. BERRY.
C. L. BAINE.
JOHN R. ALPINE.
FRANK KEOUGH.
J. P. O'REILLY.
CHAS. T. SMITH.
PATRICK LYNCH.
W. B. WILSON.
THOS. F. TRACY.

We present the above report of the Committee on President's Report as it was finally and unanimously adopted by the convention.

By direction of the convention, the Executive Council was authorized to purchase a suitable site in the city of Washington for the purpose of erecting an office building for the American Federation of Labor, the cost of which is to be \$80,000.

A resolution was adopted pledging moral and financial assistance to the United Hatters of North America in the attempt being made by the D. A. Loewe Company of Danbury, Conn., to mulct the hatters in damages to the amount of \$340,000. Many other resolutions were adopted, which space does not permit to publish.

During the course of the convention the delegates presented President Gompers with a beautiful loving cup and presented Mrs. Gompers with a handsome ring.

The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year:

President—Samuel Gompers.
Secretary—Frank Morrison.
Treasurer—John B. Lennon.
1st Vice-president—James Duncan.
2nd Vice-president—John Mitchell.
3rd Vice-president—James O'Connell.
4th Vice-president—Max Morris.
5th Vice-president—D. A. Hayes.
6th Vice-president—Wm. D. Huber.
7th Vice-president—Jos. F. Valentine.
8th Vice-president—John R. Alpine.
John P. Frey of the Iron Molders' Union and B. A. Langer of the United Garment Workers

Detailed (Referendum) Vote of Local Unions for Seventh Vice-President.

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Total vote, 11,978, as follows:		P. Mahoney		Loudenslager	
Brunell	1,907	Smith	181	Gallatin	66
Cronin	1,861	Asch	155	Brenhahn	46
E. Hall	1,660	Bower	138	Goldstein	43
Kuhn	610	J. Mahoney	139	Hollander	34
McCabe	577	Hawley	130	Fetter	41
McKinstry	508	Kelly	121	Rooney	38
Hilfers	439	Mueller	121	Hohler	33
Sanders	405	Gauner	117	Garling	30
Hoffman	403	Levy	109	Aout	29
Johnson	249	Butler	94	Parks	26
Gilliam	238	Murray	93	Lee	24
Behrens	219	Kieffer	92	Sheehan	6
DeBruyn	212	C. Hall	80	Konig	11
Mechau	204	Silverstone	68		
Haupt	197	Hammer	63		
					11,978

As no candidate received a majority of all votes cast, a second ballot was ordered. In compliance with the law—Section 52—Messrs. Jerry Cronin of Bangor, Me., and E. Brunell of Hartford, Conn., having received the greatest number of votes, their names were placed on the second ballot. The union admits that the election was held open for one week and opportunity given to vote every day in the week. Union 440, Tampa, Fla., cast 260 votes for Mr. Brunell; the vote was protested and appealed against. These votes have not been counted. However, this action does not affect the final result or standing of the two highest candidates, who are Jerry Cronin, Bangor, Me., and E. Brunell, Hartford, Conn.

The election has to take place at one regular or special meeting and cannot be strung along for a week or any length of time.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1909.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The right of trial by jury was incorporated in and made part of the constitution of the United States after the revolution of 1776. This principle was also a part of the "Bill of Rights" which the colonists enjoyed under the British government. The trial by jury is guaranteed by the following articles in the federal constitution:

"Article VI. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district where the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

"Article VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

"Article III. Section 2. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed."

Whereas, The foregoing quoted articles specifically provide for a trial by jury and clearly set forth that this right shall not be denied in any case except cases of impeachment. The words "In all criminal prosecutions" admit of no exception.

Whereas, The right to issue injunctions does not exist anywhere, not even in monarchical England, except for the protection of property and it was hoped and supposed that one of the results of the great war between the states was the destruction of the brutal and barbarous notion that human beings could in any sense be deemed property or that any person could have any property right in another or in that other's time or labor.

Whereas, The right to issue injunctions in trades disputes thus attempting to place human beings under the caption of property has been arrogated to themselves by certain judges who have not hesitated to punish for contempt and without a trial by jury those who were even alleged to have violated judge made laws and

Whereas, Labor's attitude and contention on the writ of injunction is substantially as follows:

The crass ignorance of corporation lawyers and a hostile press is so rampant on the position and attitude of labor upon the abuse of the injunction process that we deem it a public service as plainly and concisely as possible to submit labor's attitude and contention. It will be seen that labor neither questions the integrity of nor desires to "shackle" the courts; that it stands for and insists upon absolute equality before the law—nothing more, nothing less. We believe we have the right to

demand that the press, however hostile, shall not wilfully misrepresent or misinterpret labor's position. We ask a careful consideration of labor's contention upon this all-important question of our time, and we challenge a discussion of the points here submitted. Labor insists that:

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

He who would seek its aid must come into court with clean hands.

There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime.

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country.

It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury.

It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any unlawful or illegal act.

It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in a lawful effort to protect or advance their natural rights and interests.

Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation.

We protest against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country, which deprives them of their constitutional guarantee of equality before the law.

The injunctions which the courts issue against labor are supposed by them to be good enough law to-day, when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers; but it is not good law—in fact, is not law at all—to-morrow or next day, when no such dispute exists.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation, in the interests of the money power against workmen innocent of any unlawful or criminal act. The doing of the lawful acts enjoined by the courts renders the workmen guilty of contempt of court, and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

Labor protests against the issuance of injunctions in disputes between workmen and employers, when no such injunctions would be issued when no such dispute exists. Such injunctions have no warrant in law and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation rather than of congressional legislation.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if those acts are criminal or unlawful, there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape.

No act is a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime.

No act is unlawful unless there be a law on the statute books designating and specifying it to be unlawful; hence, it follows that:

No act is criminal or unlawful unless there is a law prohibiting its commission; and it further follows that:

An injunction never was intended to apply

and never should be applied, in disputes which arise between workmen and their employers.

It is agreed by all, friends and opponents alike, that the injunction process, beneficent in its inception and general practice, never should apply, and legally can not be applied, where there is another ample remedy at law.

We assert that labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of any criminal or unlawful act.

It insists upon the workers being regarded and treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our number, rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases.

The injunction process, as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers, includes the allegations of criminal or unlawful acts as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may also be incorporated and covered by the blanket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves, despite the injunction, renders them at once guilty of contempt of the court's order, which is summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In itself the writ of injunction is of a highly important and beneficent character. Its aims and purposes are for the protection of property rights. It never was intended, and never should be invoked, for the purpose of depriving free men of their personal rights, the right of man's ownership of himself; the right of free locomotion, free assemblage, free association, free speech, free press; the freedom to do those things promotive of life, liberty and happiness, and which are not in contravention of the law of our land.

We re-assert that we ask no immunity for ourselves or for any other man who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act; but we have a right to insist, and we do insist, that when a workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct, he shall be accorded every right, be apprehended, charged and tried by the same process of law as any other citizen of our country.

With our position so often emphasized and so generally known, it is nothing less than wilful untruth and misrepresentation for any one to declare that it is our purpose to obtain any special privilege, particularly the undesirable and unenviable liberty of creating a privileged class of wrongdoers.

When the real purposes and high aspirations of our movement and the legislation it seeks at the hands of the law-making power of our country shall be better understood by all our people, and the great uplifting work which we have already achieved shall find a better appreciation among those who now so unjustly attack and antagonize us, our opponents will be remembered for their ignoble work and course.

The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly and without warrant of law issued almost daily in some section of our country and are violative of the fundamental rights of man. When better understood, they will shock the conscience of our people, the spirit and genius of our republic.

We shall exercise our every right, and in the meantime concentrate our efforts to se-

cure the relief and redress to which we are so justly entitled.

Not only in our own interest, but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preservation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.

Whereas, Judge Wright on Wednesday, December 24, 1908, handed down a decision in the alleged contempt case of the Buck Stove & Range Co., declaring Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison guilty of contempt and sentencing them to one year, nine months and six months respectively in jail; thereby robbing them of a constitutional right to trial by jury.

Whereas, We hold that the sentence was not only unjust and unfair, but was given in plain, open, insolent defiance of the guaranteed constitutional right of trial by jury and in flagrant violation and disregard of any principle of law warranting the issuing of injunctions in clearly trades disputes.

Whereas, The injunction contempt proceedings and unlawful incarceration of the three defendants in prison is a wilful desecration of the fundamental, sacred and imperishable right to freedom of speech, freedom of the press and human liberty.

Whereas, Mr. Gompers and associates have committed no crime specifically made such by written law or by any moral obligation of citizenship, we fail to appreciate that fine sense of discrimination on the part of the courts that results in sending labor men to prison for long terms, while heads of rich and powerful corporations under like circumstances are punished by fines, which may be paid without hardship, and which are generally paid and borne by the corporation and not by the individual.

We unreservedly denounce such policy and action on the part of such judges as being unjust and cowardly, well calculated to magnify class distinction and hatred and to suggest to the people generally that such discrimination is prompted through hope of reward or fear of disfavor, and not through any desire to do justice or enforce the law.

Therefore, be it resolved, That we renew our faith in the integrity, honesty, devotion to duty and loyalty of purpose of Samuel Gompers and associates and commend them for the magnificent and courageous stand they have taken for justice, equity and human liberty.

Resolved, That we denounce the decision and sentence as unfair, unlawful, not warranted by facts nor demanded by any high moral or patriotic purpose, and assert, if permitted to stand, will soon be applied to other citizens and the public press in general.

Resolved, That all organized labor of Chicago co-operate with the Chicago Federation of Labor in making the public mass meeting a success, to voice the protest of labor and all liberty loving citizens, and to further protest against this unprecedented invasion of human rights, human freedom and liberty and that the Executive Board be empowered to make suitable arrangements.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished each delegate and that each delegate be and is hereby instructed to report back to their respective unions and that each affiliated union be requested to adopt these or similar resolutions.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 7, 1908.
Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz:

No. 31, Connersville, Ind.
The books and accounts here are generally in good order. Benefit cards and vouchers signed by who ever received the money, on file for all expense. The amount due Intl. Union on examination is where \$9.00 O. O. W. Benefit was paid to a member who had not been such for two years, an error not intended. Statement as follows:
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1904.....\$ 265.50
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1908..... 883.60
Expended over percentage in 1904-6-7-8..... 38.78
Due Intl. Union on examination..... 9.00

Total\$1,196.88
Expense to Nov. 1, 1908 851.45

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 345.43
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1908, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$315.00
In poss. Treas. F. J. Drescher..... 21.25

Total\$ 336.25

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 9.18
No. 33, Indianapolis, Ind.

Except for a time when R. P. Engleken was secretary, benefit cards and vouchers for expense are in good order. Ledger posted to date, however, in the future it will be balanced with members' due book for every credit given. Cash accounts balanced weekly. This local has been in the habit of turning fines over to the local fund. This will be discontinued sure. Other than this affairs are now in excellent condition. Statement as follows: Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1904.....\$ 3,222.85
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1908..... 17,366.65
Expended over percentage 1904..... 65.40
Due Intl. Union on examination..... 42.55

Total\$20,697.45
Expended to Nov. 1, 1908..... 17,081.85

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 3,615.60
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1st in Capital Nat. Bank.....\$ 500.00
Certificate of deposit on Capital
Nat. Bank 1,000.00
Certificate on Ger. Am. Trust Co. 2,000.00
In poss. Treas. E. E. Alber..... 73.25

Total\$ 3,573.25

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 42.35
No. 38, Springfield, Ill.

At present financial affairs here are in good order. Am in hopes the past few months' experience will be a lesson to our members here, never to be repeated. Explained to the new secretary and treasurer how to balance their accounts at the end of every month and why it was necessary; also why all benefits should be entered in the ledger accounts, etc.; corrected the stamp account. Statement as follows:
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907.....\$2,596.60
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1908..... 2,572.60
Expended over percentage 1907..... 73.84
Due Intl. Union on examination..... 47.25

Total\$5,290.29
Expense to Dec. 1, 1908..... 2,568.20
Balance should be Dec. 1, 1908.....\$2,722.09

Funds of Union—
Dec. 1, 1908, in 1st Trust and Savings Bank.....\$2,492.20
In poss. Treas. Roscoe Lee..... 12.00
In poss. Sec. H. Bogaske..... 14.50

Total\$2,518.70

Deficiency of Union Dec. 1, 1908.....\$ 203.39
This deficiency is the balance not replaced on amounts expended over percentage and old deficiency as per previous examination.

No. 44, St. Louis, Mo.

The books and accounts of this union are in the usual good order, correctly balance at the end of every month. Cash and stamp accounts practically correct. Ledger posted showing members' standing in dues, benefits drawn, etc. Benefit cards and vouchers signed by who ever receives the money for all items of expense, filed in rotation. The deficiency at this time is balance on amount expended over percentage, not replaced. Statement as follows:
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1906.....\$5,836.33
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1908.....29,691.88
Expended over percentage in 1908..... 50.69
Expended over percentage in 1907..... 256.71

Total\$35,835.61
Expense to Nov. 1, 1908..... 32,002.75

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 3,832.86
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1908, in German Sav. Inst.....\$2,128.05
In Mississippi Val. Sav. Bank.....1,379.98
In poss. Sec.-Treas. Ed. H. Hellman..... 168.12

Total\$ 3,676.15

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 156.71
No. 62, Richmond, Ind.

The books and accounts of this union are in good, very good order. Cash and stamp accounts

correct. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense all on file. Accounts balanced at the end of every month. Ledger posted to date, balancing each member's dues account with every credit given. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1905.....	\$ 528.27
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1908.....	2,651.30
Total	\$3,179.57
Expense to Nov. 1, 1908.....	2,937.03
Balance should be Nov. 1, 1908.....	\$ 242.54

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1908, in 2d Nat. Bank.....\$215.00
In poss. Treas. Ed. Barth..... 7.82
In poss. Sec. Chas. H. Drifmeyer..... 19.72

Total.....\$ 242.54
Could not verify amount claimed in bank as they were closed, it being election day.

No. 73, Alton, Ill.
The books and accounts of this union are at present in the best condition Union No. 73 ever had them. Benefit cards and vouchers neat and accurate. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger correctly posted to date, clean and legible. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 1, 1904.....	\$1,089.71
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1908.....	4,557.25
Expended over percentage in 1905 and 1906.....	33.53
Due Intl. Union on examination.....	2.00

Total.....\$5,712.49
Expense to Nov. 1, 1908.....4,507.22

Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1908.....\$1,205.27
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1908, in Alton Bank & Trust Co.....\$1,150.97
In poss. Treas. Al Wutzel..... 20.00
In poss. Sec. John Grossheim..... 27.46

Total.....\$1,198.43

Deficiency of union 1, 1908.....\$ 6.84
The treasurer deposited in bank \$20.00 Nov. 3, 1908. The amount due Intl. Union on examination is on account of error in dues of the ex-secretary.

No. 114, Jacksonville, Ill.
The books and accounts here are in excellent order. The secretary-treasurer and finance committee attend to their duties all the time. All benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger correctly posted to date. All accounts balanced at the end of every month. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1904.....	\$ 2,202.41
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1908.....	14,241.40
Expended over percentage in 1905.....	28.76
Due Intl. Union on examination.....	5.00

Total.....\$16,477.57
Expense to Nov. 1, 1908.....9,727.40

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 6,750.17

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1908, in Ayers Nat. Bank.....\$ 40.00
In saving dept. Ayers Nat. Bank.....2,306.46
In Jacksonville Nat. Bank.....1,147.57
Saving dept. Jacksonville Nat. Bk.....\$1,974.04
In poss. Sec. L. P. Hoffman..... 54.10

Total.....\$ 6,745.17

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 5.00
This deficiency is illegal sick benefit paid in June, 1906.

No. 158, La Fayette, Ind.
Except for the manner in which the label agitation money has been handled (which will not be continued, sure) affairs here are in good order, the first time in a good many years that Lafayette has been clear on the books, and the present officers deserve credit for it. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1905.....	\$ 138.01
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1908.....	1,120.22

Total.....\$1,258.23
Expense to Nov. 1, 1908.....899.50

Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 358.73

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1908 in Ind. Trust Co. Bank.....\$336.98
In poss. Sec.-Treas. H. E. Miller..... 21.75

Total.....\$ 358.73

No. 193 Jefferson City, Mo.
The books and accounts of this union are in good order except that vouchers for expense have recently been neglected. Benefit cards all on file. Ledger posted to show members' standing same as due books, and all benefit drawn, etc. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1906.....	\$ 32.21
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1908.....	465.75

Total.....\$ 497.96
Expense to Dec. 1, 1908.....478.00

Balance should be Dec. 1, 1908.....\$ 19.96

Funds of Union—
Dec. 1, 1908, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$ 2.89
In poss. Sec.-Treas. Jos. W. Kuehn..... 17.07

Total.....\$ 19.96

No. 195, Frankfort, Ind.
The books and accounts here are not in good order. Little care has been given union affairs; have hopes for the future. Explained to the secretary how to balance every member's dues account with each credit given, also how to balance cash account at the end of each month in day book.

The amount due Intl. Union on examination does not tell the story by any means. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1904.....	\$ 180.24
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1908.....	1,331.90
Expended over percentage 1905 and 1907.....	11.02
Due Intl. Union on examination.....	26.60

Total.....\$1,549.76
Expense to Nov. 1, 1908.....1,349.00

Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 200.76

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1908, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$103.00
In poss. of Treas. J. H. Erich..... 52.45

Total.....\$ 155.45

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 45.31
The treasurer deposited in bank Nov. 9, 1908 \$30.00, which after Nov. expense to that date was paid would leave in his possession something over \$10.00.
No. 281, St. Louis, Mo.

The books and accounts here are in good order, balanced at the end of every month. Cash and stamp accounts O. K. Benefit cards and vouchers on file for all expense and ledger posted showing members' standing in dues, benefits drawn, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1906.....	\$ 430.61
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1908.....	743.91

Total.....\$1,174.52
Expense to Nov. 1, 1908.....458.65

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 715.87

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1908, in Mississippi Valley Bank.....\$675.10
In German Sav. Instl..... 10.97
In poss. Sec.-Treas. Sam Baldwin..... 29.80

Total.....\$ 715.87
Secretary Baldwin deposited in bank Nov. 9th, \$30.00.
No. 382, Rushville, Ind.

The books and accounts here are in fair order. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense always made out, but some were lost track of. However, had the stubs to go by. Corrected a small error in dues account; also explained to the secretary how to balance each member's dues account with every credit given. Also how to balance cash account at the end of each month in the day book. This union has failed in their duty as regards the collection of amount embezzled by Mr. Dora Amos. They were instructed to attend to this matter, commencing at once. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 29, 1906.....	\$ 657.95
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1908.....	1,204.54
Expended over percentage in 1907.....	12.01
Due Intl. Union on examination.....	5.00

Total.....\$1,879.50
Expense to Nov. 1, 1908.....1,181.38

Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 698.12

Funds of Union—
Nov. 5, 1908, in Rush Co. Nat. Bank.....\$296.97
In poss. Sec. R. Hudson..... 36.15

Total.....\$ 333.12

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 365.00
No. 406, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The books and accounts of this union are in excellent order. Benefit cards, original bills and vouchers also on file for every item in the expense Ledger correctly posted to date and the members in good standing. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 30, 1905.....	\$ 280.79
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1908.....	1,468.80
Expended over percentage in 1906.....	7.14
Expended over percentage in 1907.....	.37

Total.....\$1,757.10
Expense to Nov. 1, 1908.....1,498.95

Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 258.15

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1908, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$222.73
In poss. Treas. J. K. Marshall..... 1.90
In poss. Sec. W. Swearingen..... 33.15

Total.....\$ 257.78
Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1908......37
This deficiency of 37 cents is the amount expended over percentage during year 1907.

No. 431, Litchfield, Ill.
The books and accounts of this union are in excellent condition. Corrected a difference in the Intl. fee stamp account (error of former secretary). At present stamp and cash accounts are correct. Ledger posted to date. Benefit cards and vouchers on file for all expense. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1905.....	\$ 670.05
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1908.....	3,278.85

Total.....\$3,948.90
Expense to Nov. 1, 1908.....2,578.43

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1908.....\$1,370.47

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1908, in Litchfield Bank.....\$1,376.37
In poss. of Sec.-Treas. E. Ellis..... 28.10

Total.....\$1,404.47

Surplus in funds of union Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 34.00
This surplus is caused by including in Intl. Fund local aas. collected during October and November, 1906, \$34.00.

Yours fraternally,
W. A. CAMPBELL, Intl. Financier.

REPORT OF DELEGATES A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 11.)

were elected fraternal delegates to the next British Trade Union Congress; and President Gompers was instructed by the convention to visit that congress and such others as may be held on the continent of Europe during the coming year, for the purpose of bringing about a greater solidarity in the labor movement of this country and Europe. Jerome Jones of the International Typographical Union, who represented the Georgia State Federation of Labor, was elected fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Toronto, Canada, was selected as the place for the holding of the next convention.

It is no reflection upon any of the previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor to say that there never was one so clear from pettiness, carping criticism, or personal differences as the last Denver convention. All officers and delegates approached the various problems with serious minds and high standards, and the discussions were pitched in a lofty and harmonious key. The debates were pointed, logical and eloquent. The spirit actuating the convention was that of unity, fraternity, and solidarity. The convention expressed the determination to organize the yet unorganized workers, to bring into greater harmony the united workers, and to establish and maintain the greatest general federated labor movement of our time.

In view of recent action of the courts, particularly condemning President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison to terms of imprisonment of twelve, nine, and six months respectively, for alleged violation of the Buck's Stove and Range Company injunction, and their maintenance of the rights of labor not only to do the things which they were enjoined from doing but also in the exercise of the freedom of the press and freedom of speech, clearly shows the wisdom of the action of the Denver convention. It is our hope that the men of labor will learn and clearly understand the lesson, and to stand true to the great cause of organized labor which in its best sense stands for universal justice and human liberty.

In conclusion, we respectfully submit the above report to the consideration of the members of the Cigar Makers' International Union, and with gratitude for the respect and confidence reposed in

Fraternally yours,

JOHN T. SMITH, SAMUEL GOMPERS,
THOS. F. TRACY, J. MAHLON BARNES,
GEO. R. FRENCH,

LE POUVOIR ECONOMIQUE LE PLUS ESSENTIEL ET LE PLUS EFFICACE.

Le mouvement des corps de métiers, fidèle à son histoire, ses traditions et ses aspirations, a fait, fait aujour'hui, et sans nulle doute, dans l'intérêt du genre humain fera plus pour humaniser la famille humaine que toutes les autres agences combinées. Consacrant nos efforts primitifs aux membres de nos organisations il n'y a pas cependant de déclaration que nous puissions faire ou d'acte que nous puissions prendre pour leur protection et leur avancement, qui n'ait sons influence bienfaisante sur les travailleurs non-organisés et sur la masse du peuple. La résistance à la réduction des gages par les travailleurs de l'union est le frein à de nouveaux empiètements sur

les non-organisés. D'obtenir une augmentation de gages ou une réduction d'heures de travail par les travailleurs de l'union, c'est aussi d'assurer ces avantages au labeur non-organisé. Nous ne pouvons obtenir un acte législatif pour protéger les droits et les intérêts des organisés sans que cet acte ne comprenne également tous les travailleurs.

Notre mouvement est la barrière et le frein contre l'agression et la tyrannie d'un côté; de l'autre côté, c'est le levain pour l'élévation de tous, et c'est pourquoi le pouvoir économique et l'influence du mouvement du travail est le plus puissant. Nous avons exercé et nous continuerons à exercer notre pouvoir politique et cela aussi sans devenir partisans politiquement. Nous aspirerons à élire aux législatures nationales, d'état, et municipales, des hommes dans les rangs des travailleurs, des hommes de bonnes foi, intègres, intelligents, et sincèrement dévoués à la cause des travailleurs du peuple en général.

De quelque manière et de quelque forme les travailleurs exercent leur énergie et leur activité, commencement et résultat, l'effort est pour l'élévation de tous, quelque notre activité naturellement doit être primitivement consacrée à obtenir pour notre mouvement économique le développement de plus libre et le plus étendu.

Notre mouvement n'a demandé et ne demandera au gouvernement rien de ce que les travailleurs peuvent et devraient faire pour eux-mêmes. Le mouvement du labeur est fondé sur le principe que ce que nous faisons pour nous-mêmes, individuellement et collectivement, est bien mieux fait. C'est pourquoi, pour les travailleurs, l'exercice de leur pouvoir économique est, après tout, le plus grand et le plus efficace dont ils puissent se servir.

La possession d'un grand pouvoir économique ne veut pas dire d'en abuser, mais plutôt d'en user d'entablement. La conscience et la possession du pouvoir économique demandent responsabilité, sagesse et soin dans son usage. C'est ce qui a fait du mouvement des travailleurs un levier de force qui inspire la confiance et le respect des masses de nos travailleurs aussi bien que le support sympathique des érudits, des penseurs et de tous ceux qui aiment la liberté.

Le mouvement des travailleurs comme il est compris et exprimé par "La Federation Americaine du Labeur" est le combat historique des travailleurs. Il a apporté la lumière et l'espoir dans les manufactures, dans l'atelier, dans la vie et le foyer de nos travailleurs. Il a soutenu le choc de la bataille, et porte d'honorables cicatrices des batailles du passé. Il représente les espérances et les aspirations pour un jour serein et meilleur, non seulement pour l'avenir mais pour aujourd'hui, demain, et après-demain, chaque jour meilleur que son prédécesseur.

Le Mouvement du Labeur au Canada.

C'est avec une grande satisfaction que je rapporte les grands progrès du mouvement des travailleurs parmi nos compagnons de labeur dans le Canada. Ceux qui ont charge des affaires du mouvement tant local que provincial sont sérieux et fidèles et voient à ce que les intérêts des travailleurs sont protégés d'une manière nationale aussi bien qu'internationale.

Il est intéressant de remarquer que, malgré les efforts de ceux qui voudraient rompre les relations fraternelles, internationales et bienfaisantes qui existent parmi les travailleurs du Canada, des Etats-Unis et tout le continent

American, les liens d'union et de fraternité sont constamment et plus fermement resserrés. Les relations fréquents entre les représentants compétants de l'union avec les nôtres des deux côtés des frontières et surtout par l'ardeur de notre organisateur spécial, Mr. John T. Flett, et le travail volontaire des organisateurs de l'unification des buts et des aspirations des travailleurs amènent des résultats sensibles, économiques et bienfaisants. L'exercice des droits législatifs et politiques doit, sans doute, être toujours reconnu et concédé mutuellement.

Dans un rapport fait récemment par le secrétaire du Congrès de Commerce et de Labeur du Canada, que nous honorons et accueillons aujourd'hui parmi nous comme délégué fraternel à notre convention, Mr. P. M. Draper, dit:

"Sans exagération on peut dire qu'il n'y a jamais eu, dans l'histoire du mouvement du travail au Canada, tant de progrès dans l'organisation des travailleurs. La conscience de sa puissance quand elle est unie a balayé le pays d'un bout à l'autre et cela malgré les mêmes vieux appels au préjugé et à la cupidité, malgré les faux-rapports, les persécutions et la coercion, les forces du travail ont continué à s'unifier.

"Aujourd'hui les travailleurs organisés au Canada respirent les mêmes aspirations, entretiennent les mêmes ambitions, luttent pour la même fin, à savoir: l'élévation et l'amélioration de la masse des travailleurs qui souffrent non-seulement des coups et traits de l'outrageante fortune, mais aussi des lois injustes et oppressives, de leur administration prévenue, des barbares conditions qui environnent le travail journalier des hommes, femmes et enfants, plus que des mille maux qui affectent la chair.

Un enthousiasme illimité est la note tonique du mouvement au Canada. Dans toutes les provinces du Canada, du British Columbia à l'ouest à Nova Scotia à l'est, l'élévation a commencé. Les yeux des travailleurs se sont ouverts enfin à la futilité de dépendre sur d'autres sur eux-mêmes. Ils comprennent la nécessité de fortes organisations internationales. L'urgence d'envoyer à la législature leurs propres représentants prendre part à la formation des lois aux quelles il leur faut obéir, leur en a appelé comme jamais avant aujourd'hui, et un optimisme salutaire inspire tout le mouvement et promet les résultats les plus bienfaisants.

Les deux points saillants du mouvement du labeur au Canada en ce moment sont: Premièrement, une fidélité inébranlable à la cause de l'union internationale des métiers, et secondement la même loyauté dans l'action politique indépendante pour le support de la candidature d'un représentant du labeur.

Las uniones locales que emitan cartas circulares que se hayan rechazado por el redactor del periodico oficial, lo hacen en violación absoluta de la letra así como del sentido de la ley. La Sección 206 de la constitución dice en parte como sigue:

Sec. 206. "El periodico oficial de la Union Internacional se instituirá 'Cigar Makers' Official Journal' (Periodico Oficial de los Cigareros). Se redactará de conformidad con los principios y resoluciones de la Union Internacional. El Presidente Internacional será el redactor y publicador."

La Sección 208 dice como sigue:

Sec. 208. "Los miembros que se crean perjudicados porque el Presidente no quiera publicar sus comunicaciones tendrá el derecho de apelar a la Junta Ejecutiva Internacional cuya decisión será conclusiva."

Se verá por lo que precede que, primero, segun las leyes el Presidente Internacional es el redactor, y segundo, es su deber redactar el Journal de conformidad con los principios y resoluciones de la Union Internacional; tercero, la ley previene que los miembros que se crean perjudicados porque el redactor rehuse publicar sus comunicaciones pueden apelar a la Junta Ejecutiva, cuya decisión será conclusiva.

Las uniones que emitan cartas circulares cuya publicación haya sido rehusado, lo hacen en violación y desafío abierto de las leyes. Al cubrir los delincuentes con la capa de caridad les hemos el beneficio de la duda tocante a si sabian o no las leyes. El hombre que habla en voz más alta acerca de las leyes y que da arengas más largas con respecto a lo que debemos hacer, por lo general es él que sabe poco de las leyes y las aprecia menos. Las leyes que se han adoptado como el resultado de la larga experiencia de los unionistas sinceros, pensativos y fieles, algunas veces sufren ataques de las personas que nunca leen una constitución sino para buscar algún tecnicismo que les permitirá eludir el resultado de alguna infracción, cuyas personas no estiman de ningún modo el verdadero interés de la unión. Las leyes previenen, además, en la Sección 44, que si algún miembro o alguna unión no quede satisfecho con una decisión del Presidente Internacional, puede apelar en primer lugar a la Junta Ejecutiva y por último a un voto popular de los miembros en general. El Presidente Internacional se tiene dispuesto siempre para sostener sus decisiones si se apelan contra ellas conforme a la provisión de las leyes, pero no se cree obligado a contestar a aquellas personas que asen la ley en sus propias manos, quienes no hacen caso de las leyes de apelación si tienen quejas verdaderas o imaginadas, no muestran el respeto debido a la Junta Ejecutiva Internacional y como último ultraje no hacen caso del voto popular, el tribunal final. Aunque el Presidente Internacional invita la crítica sincera y respeta las opiniones sinceras de otras personas, él no cree que debe hacer caso de las insinuaciones sutiles y los menosprecios que se deseminan por circulares ilegales enviadas por personas que profesan representar el tipo que se llama más alto de la existencia socializada. Estas personas tienen la costumbre de dar las leyes que quieran, se constituyen si mismos como el tribunal, el juez, el jurado y los arbitros finales en cualquiera dificultad sin hacer caso de las leyes que previenen para la apelación hasta el voto popular, cuya decisión la ley dice es conclusiva, y esto se hace cuando se crea conveniente para ganar un privilegio injusto a otras personas a quienes no pueden dominar y a quienes esperan destruir. Las leyes dicen claramente que al poner una cuestión a voto popular y al decidirla por aquella autoridad más alta, los miembros en general en su capacidad suprema, dicha decisión será conclusiva. El fin y motivo indisputable de esta ley prudente y benéfica es que una vez se haya resuelto una cuestión de este modo, los malcontentos, perturbadores, reaccionarios y candidatos contrariados no puedan continuar sus disputas y disensiones en la Unión Internacional. Nuestras leyes son las mejores que existen en cualquiera organización de oficios del mundo, pues protegen los derechos de todo miembro por el privilegio de apelar al voto popular, y aquellos que no quieran someterse a estas leyes magníficas no son dignos de gobernar, ni aun de aconsejar; no son honrados con sus contrarios ni con la organización y sus

leyes, y mal representan y mal respetan su organización con una impunidad que procede de un desprecio premeditado de los derechos de sus prójimos. El Presidente Internacional queda preparado para sostener cualquiera decisión aún hasta voto popular; convida á críticos honrados para una discusión franca y abierta de todas las cuestiones de la unión. Pero él somete que no es justo dar oídos á las insinuaciones ó acusaciones de cualquiera clase que se hagan y circulen contra alguien, á menos que sean de conformidad con nuestras leyes y á menos que cada parte á cualquiera controversia tenga la oportunidad de explicar su posición. Cualquiera miembro ó gremio que tenga dudas ó temores tocante á cualquiera cuestión que trata de los derechos de un miembro ó gremio ó de la Unión Internacional en general, nos hará un favor escribiendo á la oficina central, y en tal caso siempre recibirá una contestación atenta con toda la información que sea posible obtener.

Siempre el escuchar ambas partes de una cuestión antes de determinar, es una buena regla para gobierno en una organización de trabajadores.

La ley no pone al Presidente Internacional como un autócrata ó juez final, ni hace á la Junta Ejecutiva Internacional el tribunal final, pero de veras le ley hace á los miembros mismos en su capacidad suprema el tribunal de recurso final, y ningún miembro ó gremio tiene derecho de seguir otro modo de procedimiento.

Al quitar el derecho de radactor de rehusar comunicaciones, ningún miembro, oficial ó gremio estaría seguro de los ataques de malcontentos y enemigos maliciosos. Se llenaría el Journal con los acusaciones y contra-acusaciones que muy pronto destruirían toda confianza, toda fraternidad, y toda seguridad en la solidez de la Unión Internacional.

Para la información de los miembros en general, permitámonos avisarles que no rehusamos más de dos cartas al año como promedio. Y SE DEBEN ACORDARSE QUE REHUSAMOS Á TANTAS QUE ESTAN ESCRITAS EN ALABANZA DE LA ADMINISTRACION COMO A AQUELLAS QUE ATACAN A LOS OFICIALES. Hemos rehusado artículos que alababan al Presidente Internacional si contenían algo ofensivo ó injusto con respecto á otra persona. Tenemos varias cartas llenas de aprobación de la oficina Internacional y de los oficiales en los archivos de esta oficina que no hemos publicado, y si cualquier miembro ó gremio duda esta declaración, pede nombrar su propia comisión para verlas.

El redactor trata de obrar justamente en proteger los derechos de todos los miembros y gremios en el rechazar ciertas comunicaciones. Las personas que escriban cartas calumniosas deben acordarse que hay otras que pueden y están dispuestas de vengarse. La única regla segura parece la que ahora existe, conforme á nuestras leyes actuales, bajo la cual un redactor justo protege los derechos de todos, y impide á la vil calumnia que resultaría en la destrucción de toda confianza, y que perjudicaría á todas las personas interesadas.

El Movimiento del Trabajo en Puerto Rico.

Hemos continuado nuestros esfuerzos para ayudar á nuestros compañeros y á la gente en general de Puerto Rico tanto que las oportunidades hayan permitido. Con otros representantes de la unión, hemos hecho visitas en Puerto Rico, y también hemos trabajado por medio de correspondencia, y literatura enviadas allí, así como por medio del servicio permanente de un organizador competente, con quien cooperan

algunos de los organizadores voluntarios. Hay un espíritu de solidaridad entre la gente allí, y su simpatía con los ideales americanos ha producido buenos resultados.

No puedo hacer mejor que cotiar aquí el informe de nuestro organizador allí, el representante del movimiento de organización en la Isla de Santiago Iglesias:

"La Federación Americana de Trabajo es al presente el único recurso del cual esperamos obtener la libertad, la justicia y la felicidad, no solamente para los trabajadores, sino para la gente en general en Puerto Rico."

La organización de los trabajadores en Puerto Rico ha sido, sin duda alguna, y aún es, el modo mejor y más seguro para comunicar los sentimientos é ideas de la gente Norte-americana á los corazones de la gente de Puerto Rico. Si la gente de Puerto Rico llega á ser americanos, la única institución responsable por este resultado sería la Federación Americana de Trabajo. Los "trusts," los monopolios y las combinaciones capitalísticas se han importado de los Estados Unidos para explotar la inexperience y la infelicidad de los rancheros y trabajadores en general, con el motivo de construir grandes fortunas con el producto del trabajo barato. Ninguna de estas instituciones podrá jamás transformar los puertorriqueños en americanos. Las ideas americanas que existan ahora entre los puertorriqueños se deben al trabajo, á la fidelidad y la bondad de la Federación Americana de Trabajo, así como á sus principios de justicia, y á la ayuda que hemos recibido, y lo que pueda hacer para nosotros en lo futuro.

Auflehnung wider das Gesetz.

Untergeordnete Gewerkschaften, welche als Rundschreiben Briefe aussenden, welche von dem Redacteur des amtlichen Journals zurückgewiesen worden waren, thun dies in offener Verletzung von Geist und Buchstaben des Gesetzes. Section 206 der Verfassung lautet theilweise, wie folgt: "Sekt. 206. Das Amtsblatt der Internationalen Gewerkschaft soll den Titel tragen "Cigar Makers' Official Journal". Es soll in Uebereinstimmung mit den Prinzipien und den Beschlüssen der Internationalen Gewerkschaft redigiert werden. Der Internationale Präsident soll sein Schriftleiter und Herausgeber sein."

Section 208 lautet, wie folgt:

"Section 208. Mitglieder, welche sich dadurch getränkt fühlen, daß der Präsident sich weigert, ihre Zuschriften zu veröffentlichen, sollen das Recht der Berufung an die Internationale Vollziehungsbehörde haben, und deren Entscheid soll endgültig sein."

Aus dem Vorstehenden kann man ersehen, daß das Gesetz erstlich den Präsidenten zum Schriftleiter ernannt, und es zweitens ihm zur Pflicht macht, das "Journal" in Uebereinstimmung mit den Prinzipien und den Beschlüssen der Internationalen Gewerkschaft herauszugeben. Drittens, daß es die Bestimmung enthält, daß Mitglieder, welche sich durch eine Weigerung des Schriftleiters, ihre Zuschriften zu veröffentlichen, getränkt fühlen, Berufung bei der Vollziehungsbehörde einreichen können, deren Entscheidung dann endgültig sein soll.

Untergeordnete Gewerkschaften, welche Rundschreiben aussenden, welchen die Veröffentlichung verweigert worden war, und dies thun, ohne Berufung bei der Vollziehungsbehörde eingereicht zu haben, thun das in offener Verletzung und Nichtachtung der Gesetze. Indem wir diese Schuldigen mit dem Mantel der Liebe bedecken, haben wir ihnen die Wohlthat des Zweifels darüber andeuten lassen, ob sie die Gesetze kannten oder nicht. Der Mann, der am Lautesten über die Gesetze spricht und die langatmigsten Tiraden darüber losläßt, weiß gewöhnlich am Wenigsten darüber und giebt selbst wenig um diese Gesetze. Gesetze, welche als das Ergebnis einer Lebenserfahrung von wohlmeinenden, nachdenkenden und getreuen Gewerkschaftlern geschaffen worden sind, werden

manchmal von denen angegriffen, die sich niemals eine Verfassung durchlesen, es sei denn, um in ihr eine Technikalität zu finden, mit deren Hilfe sie aus einem bösen Loch herauskriechen können; diese Leute geben auch nicht mehr um die wirkliche Wohlfahrt der Gewerkschaft, als um ein Butterbrot. Die Gesetze schreiben weiterhin in Section 44 vor, daß Mitglieder, welche mit irgend einer Entscheidung des Internationalen Präsidenten unzufrieden sind, zuerst Berufung bei der Internationalen Vollziehungsbehörde und dann bei der ganzen Mitgliedschaft, von der sie eine Urabstimmung verlangen, einlegen können. Der Internationale Präsident ist aber zu jeder Zeit bereit, seine Entscheidungen zu vertreten, wenn gegen diese in Uebereinstimmung mit den Gesetzen Berufung eingelegt wird, sieht sich aber nicht veranlaßt, denen Antwort zu geben, welche das Gesetz in ihre eigene Hand nehmen und bei jeder eingebildeten oder wirklichen Kränkung die Bestimmungen über die Berufung außer Acht lassen, sich über die Köpfe der Mitglieder der Internationalen Vollziehungsbehörde hinweg ihre eigenen Bestimmungen machen und schließlich das Ganze direkt dadurch beleidigen, daß sie die Urabstimmung als endgültigen Gerichtshof gänzlich mißachten. Während der Internationale Präsident eine ehrliche Kritik gern sieht und die ehrlichen Meinungen Anderer hochhält, sieht er sich doch nicht gehalten, schlaue abgefeimte versteckte Andeutungen und Sticheleien zu beachten, welche durch gefeindliche Pamphlete von denen weit verbreitet werden, welche unter dem Vorgeben, daß sie den höchsten Typus der sozialisierten Existenz vertreten, gewohnheitsmäßig das Gesetz in ihre eigene Hand nehmen, sich selbst als das Ganze betrachten, und Richter, Geschworene und endgültige Schiedsrichter in irgend einer Schwierigkeit dadurch zu spielen versuchen, daß sie das Gesetz, welches eine Berufung sogar an die Urabstimmung vorschreibt, welche nach dem Gesetze den Abschluß bilden muß, links liegen lassen, und welche diese Urabstimmung immer außer Acht lassen, wenn es ihnen dazu geeignet erscheint, einen unbilligen Vortheil über diejenigen zu erzielen, welche sie nicht ausnützen können, und welche sie deshalb aus dem Wege zu schaffen hoffen. Das Gesetz sagt deutlich, daß eine Frage, welche der Urabstimmung unterbreitet und dann von der höchsten Autorität, nämlich der gesamten Mitgliedschaft, in ihrer souveränen Stellung entschieden wird, damit auch endgültig entschieden ist. Die Bedeutung und der unbezweifelte Zweck dieses weisen und wohlthätigen Gesetzes ist es, daß nach der Erledigung einer solchen Frage nicht ein oder mehrere Dickköpfe, Unzufriedene, Reaktionsäre oder enttäuschte Amtsklüsterer im Stande sein sollen, die Internationale Gewerkschaft immer und ewig auf der Höhe des Streites und der Uneinigkeit zu erhalten. Unsere Gesetze sind von all denen, unter welchen irgend eine Arbeitergewerkschaft in der Welt steht, die gerechtesten, da sie das Recht eines jeden einzelnen Mitgliedes auf Berufung auf die Urabstimmung gewährleisten, und diejenigen, welche diese prächtigen Gesetze nicht anerkennen oder ihnen nicht gehorchen wollen, sind nicht dazu geeignet, die Führrstellung einzunehmen, ja noch nicht einmal dazu geeignet, Anderen einen beachtenswerthen Rath zu geben; sie sind unbillig ihren mannhaften Gegnern gegenüber, unbillig dem Verbands gegenüber und ebenso auch den Gesetzen gegenüber, welche sie falsch auslegen und mißachten mit einer Unverfrorenheit, welche aus einer abfälligen Mißachtung der Rechte Anderer und von Recht und Gerechtigkeit entspringt. Der Internationale Präsident ist bereit, jede Entscheidung zu vertreten, und müßte es darüber zur Urabstimmung kommen; er fordert zu einer ehrlichen Kritik und zu einer offenen und ehrlichen Besprechung aller die Gewerkschaft berührenden Fragen heraus. Er behauptet aber, daß es ungerecht ist, wenn Jemand sein Ohr Anklagen oder Andeutungen leiht, welche gegen einen Anderen erhoben und in Umlauf gebracht werden, es sei denn, daß diese Anklagen in Uebereinstimmung und Einklang mit unseren Gesetzen erhoben werden, und daß jede Seite die Möglichkeit hat, sich auszusprechen. Ein Mitglied oder eine untergeordnete Gewerkschaft, welche über irgend eine die Mitglieder oder die einzelnen Gewerkschaften oder die Internationale Gewerkschaft berührende Frage im Unklaren oder im Zweifel ist,

řít uns einen Gefallen, wenn sie sich schriftlich an das Hauptquartier wenden, und wenn das geschieht, dann wird stets eine höfliche Antwort mit aller nur erreichbaren Aufklärung erfolgen.

Zimmer beide Seiten anzuhören und dann das Urtheil zu fällen, ist ein vorzüglicher Grundsatz zur Befolgung in allen Arbeiterorganisationen.

Das Gesetz stellt den Internationalen Präsidenten nicht als Autokraten oder Richter der letzten Instanz hin, auch macht es nicht die Internationale Vollziehungsbehörde zum letzten und unfehlbaren Gerichtshof, sondern das Gesetz sieht in der ganzen Mitgliedschaft in ihrer souveränen Eigenschaft den allerhöchsten und ausschlaggebenden Gerichtshof, und keine Einzelgewerkschaft und kein Einzelmitglied hat das Recht, für sich selbst eine andere Methode des Vorgehens zu schaffen.

Nimmt man das Recht dem Schriftleiter fort, gewissen Zuschriften die Aufnahme zu verweigern, dann würde kein Einzelmitglied, kein Beamter und keine Einzelgewerkschaft vor Angriffen von Mißvergnügten und hämischen Feinden sicher sein. Das Journal würde mit endlosen Klagen und Gegenklagen angefüllt sein, und das würde sehr bald alles Vertrauen, jedes Gefühl der Brüderlichkeit und jedes Gefühl der Sicherheit für das Bestehen der Internationalen Gewerkschaft zerstören.

Zur Aufklärung der Mitglieder möchten wir sagen, daß wir durchschnittlich noch kaum zwei Briefen im Jahre die Aufnahme verweigern. Und dann bitten wir daran zu denken, daß wir ebenso viele zurückweisen, welche das Lob der gegenwärtigen Administration fingen, als solche, welche die gegenwärtigen Beamten angreifen. Wir haben Artikel zurückgewiesen, welche den Internationalen Präsidenten hoch priesen, wenn sie irgendwie anstößig waren oder einen ungerechten Angriff auf irgend einen Anderen enthielten. Wir haben in unserer Redaktion eine Anzahl Briefe liegen, welche voll von Lob für den Internationalen Vorstand und seine Beamten sind, die wir nicht beröfentlichten, die wir aber gern irgend einem Mitgliede oder irgend einer Einzelgewerkschaft vorlegen, welche Zweifel in die bestehende Behauptung setzen, und sie können zu ihrer Durchsicht auch noch ihren eigenen Ausschuß ernennen.

Der Schriftleiter sucht bei der Schätzung der Rechte aller Mitglieder und Gewerkschaften und bei der Zurückweisung von Zuschriften recht und billig zu handeln. Diejenigen, welche verleumderische Briefe schreiben, sollten daran denken, daß es andere Leute giebt, welche bereit, willens und fähig sind, den Fieb auriß zu geben. Die einzige sichere Maßregel dafür scheint uns die in unseren jetzigen Gesetzen enthaltene zu sein, welche, unter einem billigen denkenden Schriftleiter, die Rechte aller schützt und etelchaste Verleumdung und nutzloses Dreckschleudern unmöglich macht. Wäre das aber gestattet, so würde es alles Vertrauen zerstören und würde allen Vetheiligten unheilbaren Schaden zufügen.

Začneme všichni Nový rok s pevným odhodláním získati více členů, sesilati a zvelebiti naše unie, pěstovati laskavého ducha vůči všemu lidstvu, býti papskem slunečna a ne "kopalem" a jako unionisté činiti nejvíce možného dobra největšímu počtu bez ohledu na vlastní zájmy.

PROTIVENSTVÍ ZÁKONU.

Místní unie, jež rozesílají dopisy v oběžníkové formě, které byly odmrštěny redaktorem úředního časopisu, činí tak ve zřejmém rozporu s písmenou a úmyslem zákona. Odstavec 206 hlavních stanov z části zní, jak následuje:

Odstavec 206. "Úřední časopis mezinárodní Unie budiž označen Úřední časopis doovníkářů. Tem budiž řízen v soulasu se zásadami a usnesením Mezinárodní Unie. Mezinárodní předseda budiž redaktorem a vydavatelem."

Odstavec 208 zní, jak následuje:

Odstavec 208. "Členové, kteří se domnívají, že jim bylo ukrivdno předsedou odepřením uveřejnění jejich dopisů, mají právo odvolati se k Mezinárodní výkonné radě, jejíž rozhodnutí bude konečným."

Povímněte si z předchozího, že první zákony ustanovují mezinárodního předsedu redaktorem, a za druhé ukládají mu za povinnost říditi časopis v soulahu se zásadami a usnesením Me-

zinárodní Unie. Za třetí činí opatření, že členové, kteří se domnívají, že jim bylo ukrivdno odepřením uveřejnění jejich dopisů, mohou se odvolati k výkonné radě, jejíž rozhodnutí bude konečným.

Unie, které rozesílají oběžníkové dopisy, jichž uveřejnění bylo odmrštěno, aniž by se odvolaly k výkonné radě, porušují zřejmý zákon a protivi se mu. My však na prospěch těch provinilců předpokládáme, že dopustili se přestupku z neznalosti zákona. Tem, kdo nejhlásitěji mluví o zákonech a vykládá nejděle, co by se mělo státi, obyčejně nejméně ví o zákonech a nejméně dbá, co za povinnosti ukládají. Zákony, které byly přijaty po celoživotní zkušenosti dobře smýšlejících věrných a rozvázných unionistů, jsou často napadány těmi, kdož mečetli stanovy, leč aby tam našli nějakou technickou trhlínu, kterou by se mohli protáhnouti a kteří nemají nejmenšího porozumění pro nejlepší zájmy unie. Zákony činí dále opatření, v odstavci 44, že, je-li nějaký člen neb unie nespokojena s rozhodnutím mezinárodního předsedy, mohou se odvolati napřed k Mezinárodní výkonné radě a konečně k celkovému hlasování členstva. Mezinárodní předseda je vždycky hotov hájiti své rozhodnutí, když podáno jest proti němu odvolání v soulahu se známým zákonem, ale míní, že jest nucen odpovídati těm, kdož bérout zákon do svých vlastních rukou a kteří při každé domněle neb skutečně krivdě ignorují zákony dovolující odvolání, kráčí přes hlavy Mezinárodní výkonné rady a na konec uráží ignorováním celkového hlasování nejvyšší instancí. Kdežto mezinárodní předseda rád se podrobí poctivé kritice a váží si poctivého mínění jiných, on není toho náhledu, že měl by si všimati chytrácký stylisovaných insinací, které jsou šířeny nezákonitými oběžníky těmi, kdož vyhláší o sobě, že představují tak zvaný nejvyšší typ socialisované existence, jako ze zvyku bérout zákon do vlastních rukou, ustaví se jako soudce, porota a nejvyšší rozhodčí v každém nedorozumění, ignorováním zákonů, jež jasně činí opatření pro odvolání, i k hlasování všeho členstva, o němž stanovy praví, že jest konečným, a kteří vždycky ignorují celkové hlasování, když se jim to hodí do krámu a když mohou nabýti nesprávné výhody nad těmi, jichž jest nemohou používat za své nástroje a jež doufají zničiti.

Zákon jasně ustanovuje, že když nějaká otázka dána jest k rozhodnutí celkovému hlasování a jest rozhodnuta nejvyšší autoritou všeho členstva, že toto rozhodnutí bude závazným. Úmysl a nesporný účel tohoto moudrého a blahoděrného zákona jest, aby když nějaká otázka jest konečně vyřízena tím neb oním způsobem, nespokojenci, zpátečníci a zklamání úředlovci nemohli neustále udržovati Mezinárodní unii ve viru sporů a nesvárů. Naše zákony jsou ty nejspravedlivější, jež ovládají kteroukoli dělnickou organizaci na světě, zabezpečující práva každého jednotlivého člena zaručením práva odvolání ku všemu členstvu a ti, kdož nechtějí poslouchati a zachovávat tyto znamenité zákony, nehodí se, aby stáli v čele, ba ani by rady dávali; oni jsou nespravedliví vůči mužným odpůrcům, nespravedliví vůči organizaci a její zákonům, které překrucují a jichž nedbají s beztrápností, vyplývající z bezohlednosti vůči právům jiných a opovrhováním veškerým správným jednáním. Mezinárodní předseda jest hotov hájiti každé rozhodnutí, i před celkovým hlasováním; on vítá poctivou kritiku a otevřenou a upřímnou rozpravu o všech otázkách týkajících se unie. Avšak on tvrdí, že je to nesprávné propůjčiti sluchu insinucím a obviněním jakéhokoli druhu činěným a cirkulovaným proti komukoli, leč když činěna jsou v soulahu se zákony a když každá strana ve sporu měla příležitost býti vyslechnuta. Má-li nějaký člen neb unie pochybnost ohledně kterékoli unionové otázky, jež by se dotýkala práv člena neb unie neb Mezinárodní Unie, prokáže laskavost když dopíše do hlavní úřadovny, a když tak učiní, obdrží vždycky zdvořilou odpověď s všemi možnými informacemi. Vyšlyšte vždycky obě strany a pak rozhodněte, jest znamenitým pravidlem k následování v dělnické organizaci.

Zákon nečiní Mezinárodního předsedu žádným

samovládcem aniž nejvyšším soudcem a také nečiní Mezinárodní výkonnou radu nejvyšším soudním dvorem, nýbrž zákon činí členstvo, v jeho svrchovaném právomoci, soudem posledního útočiště a žádný člen aniž unie nemají právo zafiditi nějakou jinou proceduru sami pro sebe.

Vezměte redaktoru právo odmítnuti dopisy a žádný člen, úředník neb unie nebudou bezpečni před útoky škorpilů a mativých nepřátel. Úřední časopis byl by pak pln obvinění a protiobvinění, která by brzy zničila všecku důvěru, bratrské city a vědomí jistoty ve stálost Mezinárodní Unie.

Pro informaci členstva dovolte nám říci, že neodmítneme do roka průměrně ani dva dopisy. A rovněž pamatujte, že odmítneme uveřejnění zrovna tolik dopisů, které chválí administraci, jako těch, jež napadají úředníky. My odmítni jeme články, jež chválily mezinárodního předsedu, když obsahovaly něco, co bylo nepřijemné neb neoprávněný útok na kohokoli jiného. My máme značný počet dopisů, plných chvály pro mezinárodní úřadovnu a úředníky nyní zachovaných v této kanceláři, jež jsme neuveřejnili a jež ukážíme každému členu neb unii, kde by se vyskytly pochybnosti o této výpovědi a mohou si jmenovat svůj vlastní výbor k jich přezkoumání.

Redaktor chce býti spravedlivým ve obráně všech členů a umí př. odmítnuti dopisů. Ti, kdož píší urážlivé dopisy sem, měli by si pamatovati, že jsou jiní, kteří jsou ochotni, schopni a hotovi uhoditi zpět. Jediným bezpečným pravidlem zdá se býti ono, které je v platnosti nyní v našich přítomných zákonech, jež při nestranném redaktoru, chrání práva všech a zabráňují ohybným pomluvám a neuzitečnému házení blátem, jež, kdyby bylo dovoleno, brzy zničilo by všecku důvěru a způsobilo nenapravitelné poškození všem stranám.

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(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)

Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	.....	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	.....	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district)	.....	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five	.....	.22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicates	.....	.35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid	.....	.50
1 200-page label register, prepaid	.....	.60
1 100-page label register, prepaid40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/4 x 1 1/4 in.20
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Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps75
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One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	.....	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	.....	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.00
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One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	.....	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	.....	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	.....	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	.....	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00

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REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

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Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with cards; 15-yr. with cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipts blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; *financial secs. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- ‡ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

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- 219 Albert Leland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
- *405 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
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- 441 Geo. S. McKnight, 800½ Main st. Little Rock.

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- †228 F. M. Wolf, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
- Geo. A. Simmons, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
- †228 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- †253 Geo. R. Permien, 453 8th st., Oakland.
- 291 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
- *332 J. S. Hertsprung, 957 4th st., San Diego.
- 338 Chas. Stebbins, Box 264, Eureka.
- 339 Frank H. King, 507 State st., Santa Barbara.
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- 469 W. J. Knapp, 1415 19th st., Bakersfield.

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- *55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
- †58 A. Gariepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- *59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Box 165, Brantford, Ont.
- 140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
- †211 J. C. Meles, 1041 Regent st., Victoria, B. C.
- 278 Wm. Heslop, 93 Albion st., London, Ont.
- R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
- 349 W. J. Barnbury, 253 Britain st., St. John, N. B.
- 357 John C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
- *373 A. Perusse, 90 Queen st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 378 Frank Shernik, 134 7th st., Brandon, Man.
- 411 J. H. A. Fortier, Box 36, Brockville, Ont.
- 414 W. B. Rose, 258 Manitoba ave., Winnipeg.
- *420 J. Pearse, Box 754, St. Thomas, Ont.
- 422 S. Weltheuser, 150 E. King st., Box 224, Berlin, Ont.
- *424 James Hagarty, 139 Center st., Stratford, Ont.
- *432 F. Nohel, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
- 441 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
- 445 A. Marcoux, 18 Plessis st., Quebec.
- 484 Herman Knudsen, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

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- †129 J. W. Sanford, 405 Railroad bldg., Denver.
- 306 T. D. Sanborn, 313 S. Main st., Pueblo.
- 402 A. N. Tinker, Box 546, Colorado Springs.
- 499 T. C. Hammer, Box 653, Trinidad.

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- †39 I. Hollander, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
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- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
- 156 C. J. Dollinger, Lock Box 32, Suffield.
- 180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Danbury.
- *232 Geo. Engelhard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *239 Chas. Anderson, 264 Main st., Middletown.
- *321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
- 395 Val. Hahn, 46 E. Main st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
- *398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
- *407 D. S. Martin, 243 Main st., Norwich.
- 484 F. Despins, Jr., 211 Curtis st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 396 Peter C. Dupont, 59 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
- John H. Brahler, 419 11th st. S. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 Jas. Robinson, R. F. D. No. 2, Jacksonville.
- 248 Wm. F. Marzyck, 818 W. Adams st., Jacksonville.
- *336 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 262, Ybor City (Tampa).
- 327 Wallace Pinder, 301 Ellis st., Key West.
- *386 R. J. Colman, Box 176, Palatka.
- *384 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.

- †440 M. B. Florentes, P. O. Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Begganin Casal, Ybor City (Tampa).
- 462 Ramon Torres, 237 Howard av., Box 135, W. Tampa.
- 464 Fernando Ramos, Box 48, Ybor City (Tampa).
- Francisco Llanos, Box 48, Ybor City (Tampa).
- 493 Patricio Martinez, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
- 500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

GEORGIA.

- 344 R. R. Cone, 158 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
- 471 M. Moses, 414 Poplar st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 256 John Jedlick, Box 596, Boise.
- 380 Thos. Nicholson, 706 Cedar st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lentz, 198 E. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
- †15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
- *20 Chas. Wright, 344 Main St. N., Decatur.
- *38 H. Bogaske, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
- 41 Frank Blier, 416 Benton st., Aurora.
- *Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
- 47 Joe Stolze, 1431 N. 5th st., Quincy.
- *Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
- *57 Spencer Dukes, 29 Curtis st., Champaign.
- 71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
- *73 John J. Grosshelm, 512 Oak st., Alton.
- *80 Clifford Reed, 101½ Payne ave., Danville.
- 99 Fred E. Nelson, 712 W. Lafayette st., Ottawa.
- *Phil Seiffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
- *114 L. P. Hoffman, 234 W. Walnut st., Jacksonville.
- *118 Edmund Schnur, 201 Garden st., Peoria.
- *127 B. Craddick, 2517 Shelby av., Mattoon.
- 154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
- *157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton ave., Rockford.
- 164 Chas. C. Munal, Box 155, Metropolis.
- *174 A. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
- 178 Wm. Wetzelau, Box 144, Olney.
- *183 H. D. Kindig, 404 S. 5th ave., Mendota.
- 191 Ed. Burke, 121 W. Washington st., Morris.
- *200 Gus C. Rausch, 285 E. Simmons st., Galesburg.
- 201 H. J. Hulsbrink, 831 4th av., Rock Island.
- 207 Chas. Brown, Box 202, Carthage.
- 217 Benjamin Cohen, 231 92d st., South Chicago.
- 222 Ed. Zacher, 1516 2d st., Peru.
- *227 Nic. Medinger, 1458 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
- 243 H. Hemker, 1718 W. End av., Chicago Heights.
- Chas. Mazini, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 Max Troemel, 465 Highland av., Blue Island.
- *250 Wm. O'Keefe, 322 S. Richland st., Belleville.
- 258 P. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., Streator.
- *259 R. Saltzman, 705 E. Jefferson st., Bloomington.
- *274 O. C. Hill, 409 Court st., Pekin.
- *297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A., Canton.
- *305 Frank S. Dickens, 301 N. Main st., Monmouth.
- 319 H. F. Fitts, 335 Buttrick st., Waukegan.
- 365 John Euteneuer, Box 423, Havana.
- 389 R. C. Rives, 226½ W. Court st., Paris.
- 394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
- *409 C. F. Sullivan, 210 W. 2d st., Kewanee.
- 410 Henry J. Carl, 129 N. Walnut st., Centralia.
- 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
- 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
- *437 M. J. Dobschutz, R. 10, Vincent Bk., Cairo.
- 438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
- *451 P. W. Ballard, Box 87, Bushnell.
- 455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
- 476 Walter Emery, 213 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 T. H. Thompson, 209 Bourbonnais st., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108½ W. Court St., Connersville.
- Chas. Garleim, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
- 33 Clarence Gaumer, 741 S. East st., Indianapolis.
- *John Hess, 1807 Chestnut st., Indianapolis.
- 37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
- 50 J. C. Wirth, 1119 S. 2nd st., Terre Haute.
- C. Stoeckler, 2018 S. 7th st., Terre Haute.
- *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
- *62 Chas. H. Drimeyer, 609 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 A. Zimmerman, 411 K st., La Porte.
- Barney Palmer, 115 D st., La Porte.
- 158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
- 159 S. W. Polley, 544 E. Snayzee st., Marion.
- 195 Harry Lavery, General Delivery, Frankfort.
- 197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
- 204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
- *214 Emery B. Goff, 427 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
- *215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
- *221 John La Point, 215 N. St., Louis st., So. Bend.
- *235 Ed Bender, 113½ S. Broadway, Peru.
- 237 C. W. E. Marks, 55 Marshall st., Huntington.
- *300 C. E. Wakefield, 109 W. 10th st., Michigan City.
- 308 Wm. F. Gohn, 2220 S. Walnut st., Muncie.
- *335 Aug. Ebert, 323 Sohl st., Hammond.
- 352 Willard Hall, Box 233, Brookville.
- *379 Chas. Scholder, 122 W. 8th st., Rochester.
- *382 R. Hudson, 127 W. 2nd st., Rushville.
- 399 Henry Yungmans, 409 Main st., Vincennes.
- *406 Warner Swearingen, 605 Liberty st., Crawfordville.
- *415 John M. Gregor, 420 Main st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 Al Hunter, 1810 Palesan st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
- *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 Wm. Kern, 828 Des Moines st., Des Moines.
- *120 H. F. Kurger, 613 W. 5th st., Muscatine.
- 150 Adolph Haupt, 211 4th st., Sioux City.
- 155 H. Bickenbach, Box 494, Mt. Pleasant.
- *172 Emil Joens, 1615 Liberty st., Davenport.

- *177 Carl C. Johnson, 1004 Madison av., Council Bluffs.
- *181 Henry F. Smith, 803 5th st., Fort Madison.
- 223 J. C. Fisher, 216 E. Penn. av., Ottumwa.
- 239 Ed Kamer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
- *270 W. F. Ehlerding, 24 S. 7th st., Ft. Dodge.
- 277 E. L. Fisher, 309 W. High av., Oskaloosa.
- 328 Geo. Hall, 219 W. Adams st., Creston.
- *454 A. M. Sammet, 86 W. 14th ave., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 Geo. Tucker, 21 East Benton av., Albion.
- *490 Mel Johnson, 506 E. Adams st., Fairfield.
- 496 C. A. Bowman, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- T. Buchwald, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- *496 J. J. Garvin, 926 Third ave., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 804½ Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 423 Cherokee st., Leavenworth.
- 163 T. W. Landon, Box 436, Marysville.
- 286 Chas. Rocker, 130 N. Market st., Wichita.
- 345 C. G. Warrington, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
- 359 L. Waldauer, 701 Commercial st., Atchison.
- 419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
- 489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 John Gimble, 418 Centre st., Louisville.
- *105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
- 185 T. C. Culver, 113 N. 4th st., Paducah.
- 187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).
- 267 Jno. E. Evans, Box 295, Catlettsburg.
- 350 W. M. Tuttle, Hernando Bldg., Room 25, Lexington, Ky.

LOUISIANA.

- 58 Wm. Kersten, 122 Exchange Place, New Orleans.
- †220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne av., New Orleans.
- *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 Jos. F. Curtis, 34 St. Mary's st., Biddeford.
- 66 C. O. Beals, 66 Court st., Auburn (Lewiston).
- 179 A. Scherer, 36 Pearl st., Box 125, Bangor.
- 273 Simon Goldberg, 184 Main st., Rockland.
- 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 700 E. Baltimore st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 Richard Boyd, 183 E. Main st., Marlboro.
- *28 S. J. T. Wall, 14 Gowdy's, L. B. 102, Westfield.
- 49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
- *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
- *51 T. F. McCullough, 625 Hampden st., Holyoke.
- 65 Jas. F. Gibbons, 35 Spring st., Lynn.
- *92 Geo. Apholt, 25 Mechanic st., Box 339, Worcester.
- †97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- J. Lipp, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *160 Chas. A. Bowen, Box 162, Milford.
- 206 H. P. Huffnagle, 51 Eagle st., North Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 4 Locust st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
- 324 Jos. F. Courant, 7 Spring st., Gloucester.
- 326 D. J. Kervick, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
- 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 J. J. Kelleher, 18 Middle st., Fitchburg.
- 494 M. A. Geary, 26 Bedford st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
- †22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot av., Detroit.
- 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 105 Central av., Gd. Rapids.
- 69 C. C. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., L. B. 113, Three Rivers.
- *130 Frank Bricker, 512 N. 10th st., Saginaw.
- *167 Harry Renker, 107 Main st., W. Owasco.
- *169 Norman Lennox, 915 Mackinaw ave., Cheboygan.
- *184 A. W. Lefler, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A, Bay City.
- 186 T. J. Broderick, 319 Noble House, Flint.
- *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
- †208 Wm. H. McKinstry, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 394, Kalamazoo.
- 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
- *263 John G. Terbill, 25 E. Maumee st., Adrian.
- *268 Henry Anderson, 414 S. Charlotte st., Escanaba.
- *272 Harry Deacon, 525 Larch st., Lansing.
- *284 David Morgan, 249 W. Kirby av., Detroit.
- 302 A. G. Heldenreich, Box 220, Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
- *214 C. F. Stoeckle, 811 Chicago st., Jackson.
- *330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
- 340 C. J. Roop, P. O. Box 294, Traverse City.
- 366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
- *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
- 397 Wm. H. Kenny, 125 Tower st., Ionia.
- 408 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
- *408 Nicholas Miller, 94 Portage st., Houghton.
- *413 J. P. Meehan, Laurium (Calumet).
- 452 Wm. T. Bray, Box 414, Petoskey.
- *457 Amos D. Hill, 310 State st., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
- *468 Harry V. Isaacs, P. O. Box 194, Pontiac.
- 468 H. C. Kamp, 313 Mechanic st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
- †77 E. G. Hall, 28 S. Wash av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
- *98 Henry Feyder, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
- 271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.
- 294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- J. Patchkowski, 511 E. 7th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.

- 331 Geo. Brunner, 207, Lincoln ave., Crookston.
 *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 426 H. Mulford, Box 433, Hibbing.
 434 R. Bakken, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 H. A. W. Juneman, Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 Fred Dreyer, 1211 Center st., Hannibal.
 *75 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 *102 J. E. Butler, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 Clyde M. Brown, 121 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 *1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 J. H. Hebbeln, 610 Main st., Joplin.
 442 C. A. Davis, 38 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 Dan McMahon, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *361 Jos. H. Lynch, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 J. J. Gillam, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 446 Henry Kuschke, 116 S. 30th st., Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 C. C. Lightner, 120 N. Pine st., Grand Island.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 J. A. Booth, 345 Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 Emil Lorke, 187 S. Virginia st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 369 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 Herman Walther, 370 Main st., Paterson.
 *Wm. A. Cook, 28 Washington st., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *117 Andrew E. Hange, 121 South st., Orange.
 *131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingstone ave., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 484 Central ave., W. Hoboken.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
 199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
 230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Dellus, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klalber, 512 Liberty st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 W. J. Gepford, 110 So. Edith st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- *12 Fred Weigel, 732 Michigan st., Buffalo.
 *15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Jacob B. Sigel, Room 404, Bastable block, Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
 *9 Jas. Horan, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Willson, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
 12 Jos. McCullough, 23 North st., Oneida.
 *C. D. Cortright, Trades Union Assembly Hall, Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 1487 5th ave., New York City.
 *16 Jas. Dundon, 5 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 553 Grove st., Elmira.
 *68 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 *Thos. F. Cahill, R. 23, Beaver bl., Albany.
 *74 Geo. Hitz, 106 Church st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 *84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 270 1/2 9th st., Brooklyn.
 *89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
 *90 Adolph Groelinger, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 John H. Ostendorf, 80 1/2 Tomkins st., Cortland.
 121 Aug. Schmitt, 117 Mechanic st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 *124 A. Allen, 254 Hamilton st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billinghamer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 308, New York City.
 149 C. Weber, 949 Willoughby av., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
 *203 J. P. Gontier, 83 Pine st., Wellsville.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Hy. Vital, 433 E. 80th st., New York.
 *Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First av., New York.
 218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *229 Harry Curry, 19 Pearl av., Binghamton.
 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
 *251 C. L. Lindau, 334 E. 90th st., New York.

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- *265 W. L. Weller, 532 Clark st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, 25 Champlain st., Plattsburgh.
 280 John Elower, 94 Spencer av., Owego.
 *283 Dan De Lant, 22 High st., Box 27, Geneva.
 *292 Thos. E. Silvester, 1231 Halsey st., Brooklyn.
 298 J. H. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 Frank Rigby, 28 Chestnut st., Auburn.
 327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsack.
 334 W. A. Phillip, 23 George st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
 *348 E. R. Saxton, 75 Davis st., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
 *417 Jos. Waite, 17 Gazette st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *430 Peter Mooney, 725 Emery st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce B. Dick, 26 Bleeker st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *127 W. J. Cannon, 2373 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 310 E. Fifth st., Dayton.
 *43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
 45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 1761 Edwards ave., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 *75 Julius Ebe, 743 S. Parsons ave., Columbus.
 79 Frank Miller, 210 Stone st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 251 N. Mulberry st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudeman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1148 Arch st., Canton.
 123 A. P. Lombard, 818 Buckeye st., Hamilton.
 *Fred Pippet, 408 S. Monument av., Hamilton.
 137 John K. Jacoby, 6 S. Erie st., Massillon.
 Andrew Paul, 6 S. Erie st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 268 W. Federal st., Box 32, Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 Chas. O. Dozer, 636 Seborn st., Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 614 W. Main st., Newark.
 249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerheim, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 385 Chas. H. Rice, 1325 Findly st., Portsmouth.
 J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st.
 392 H. L. Theis, 108 Wooster st., Marietta.
 *416 L. C. Colson, 109 1/2 Whittlessey ave., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 401 Wm. Westerfeld, 218 W. Main st., Shawnee.
 450 M. E. Forsyth, Room 34, National bldg., Box 771, Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, care Flynn & Co., Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schults, Box 301, Penn st., Meadville.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *107 Wm. Chandler, 2402 Cherry st., Erie.
 *108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Chas. Gerold, 13 Dartmouth st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
 F. B. Enig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoehner, 448 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 Emil Friedman, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 Chas. S. Stiles, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 28 Lemon st., Reading.
 *A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 H. M. Gooding, 35 S. Newberry st., York.
 John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 Harry Burns, 604 S. Duke st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotszwinkle, 607 Prospect av., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 806 Eynon st., Scranton.
 301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 31, Akron.
 *Wayne M. Zell, Box 55, Akron.
 309 E. S. Mumma, Box 73, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
 *1318 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *1317 John H. Schmidt, 40 Metcalf st., Wilkes-Barre.
 F. Hochberg, 121 Blackman st., Wilkes-Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetsch, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 John Weiser, 847 Main st., Homestead.
 402 George W. Wimmer, Box 32, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 32, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
 *439 A. C. Houck, 40 S. Main st., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Juan G. Garcia, Stop 7, Puerta de Fina, San Juan.
 Pedro Garcia Andujar, Stop 7, Puerta de Fina, San Juan, P. R.
 148 Fortunato Rodriguez, Box 131, Caguas.
 A. Ferrer, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Concepcion Satana, Gurabo.
 Guillermo Colon, Gurabo.
 333 Rafael R. Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
 Jesus M. Garcia, San Lorenzo.
 374 Feliz Cordero, San Pedro st., Mayaguez.

- Tomas Rodriguez, San Pedro st., Mayaguez.
 376 Jose Colomer, Box 737, Utuado.
 Guillermo Vargas, Box 737, Utuado.
 386 J. D. Figueroa, Ciales, P. R.
 Francisco Franco, Ciales, P. R.
 *388 Manuel Alvarez, Box 163, Utuado.
 390 Manuel F. Rojas, Box 106, Vega-Baja.
 448 E. Rodriguez, Stop 7, Puerta de Fina, San Juan.
 Juan P. Rivera, Stop 7, Puerta de Fina, San Juan.
 449 Eladis O. Moura, Baldorioty, 79 st., Ponce.
 Jose Toro, Calle Virtud 22 Playa, Ponce.
 458 Felix Lopez, Cidra, P. R.
 Ceferiano Hernandez, Cidra, P. R.
 459 Francisco Casteneda, Nagurbo, P. R.
 Ignacio Leddu, Naguabo, P. R.
 460 Guillermo D. Lopez, 43 Cruz st., San Juan.
 Gaspar Garcia Voles, 43 Cruz st., San Juan.
 467 Miguel G. Villalon, Box 337, Arecibo.
 Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 Eloy Franquiz Federacion Libre, Juncos.
 Manuel Franquiz, Federacion Libre, Juncos.
 473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
 Adolfo Rodriguez, 39 Flores St., Catano, P. R.
 481 Jose Torres Muniz, Comerico st., Box 163, Bayamon.
 Manuel Soler, Puerto Rico st., Bayamon.
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 303 L. E. Haynes, 323 Main st., Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 John Gilberg, 1309 N. Philip av., Sioux Falls.
 275 W. H. Magnus, Aberdeen.
 *288 H. A. Berge, 6th st., Brookings.
 377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
 *387 Peter Halverson, Box 343, Yankton.
 491 Howard O'Connor, Box 133, Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 Geo. Lehning, 713 Church st., Nashville.
 *361 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 264 A. H. Johnson, 245 N. 2d st., Memphis.
 318 Wm. E. Eckenrod, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 J. N. Phillips, Box 673, El Paso.
 *Conrado La Farga, 504 S. Florence st., El Paso.
 *216 John Elsenbroich, 216 N. 25th st., Galveston.
 262 A. C. Portman, 615 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. E. Fleet, 904 E. Weatherford st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 Chas. W. Rossy, 222 Dolores st., San Antonio.
 384 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 A. C. Fleitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 H. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 R. Leprond, 43 Murray st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 N. J. Smith, 914 N. 28th st., Richmond.
 M. N. Fisher, 2301 E. Clay st., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 E. T. Cannoles, 29th st., near Church, Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Milette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *118 Chas. A. Thompson, 1119 S. 17th st., Tacoma.
 *188 K. Morris, Box 151, Station G, Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, 823 2d ave., Spokane.
 *39 J. G. Duppenthaler, 1005 Harris av., So., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 Wm. Goodell, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 41 Smith Lane, Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

WEST VIRGINIA.

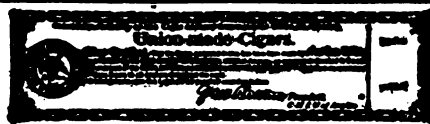
- 479 J. F. Helmbricht, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
 *John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
 *24 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Emil Hieckel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
 *85 Guy Johnson, 823 Chippewa st., Eau Claire.
 *135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
 *182 Chas. Frewerd, 133 S. Jackson st., Green Bay.
 168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 Jos. Heller, 1220 Ogden av., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 721 Prentice ave., Ashland.
 *287 A. E. Sanders, 823 Maggie st., Marinette, Wis.
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
 304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *341 Anton Jensen, 212 E. Doty ave., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurms, 745 White Rock av., Waukegan.
 *373 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
 *477 Jos. Schmitt, 1915 Western ave., Manitowoc.
 *482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIII.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 15, 1909.

No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 320, Monon Building, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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Box 391, Bangor, Maine.
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1704 Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

254 Boise	\$109	305 Monmouth	\$100
253 Streator	100	306 Pueblo	100
252 Bloomington	100	310 Manistee	100
260 Piqua	100	311 Auburn	100
271 Rochester	100	312 Livingston	100
274 Pekin	100	313 Lima	100
276 Plattsmouth	100	317 Wilkes-Barre	100
279 Plattsburg	100	318 Chattanooga	100
284 Detroit	100	319 Waukegan	100
287 Marinette	100	320 Athens	100
293 Brookings	100	322 Joplin	100
290 Janesville	100	323 Sheboygan	100
292 Brooklyn	100	326 Taunton	100
296 Wilmington	100	328 Creston	100
299 Middletown	100	334 Saratoga	100
302 Tecumseh	100	338 Eureka	100

NOTICE.

Tom A. Wood (106617) for altering figures the second time is hereby expelled as per Section 109. This party was initiated October 3, 1903, at Springfield, Mo. His card was duplicated at Kalamazoo, Mich. Secretaries are requested to confiscate his card on presentation. He is a man about 5 feet 10 inches, about 30 years old, smooth face and talks with a southern accent, hair inclined to be sandy with a sprinkling of gray about the temples; nice smooth talker; keeps eyes partly shut.

NOTICE.

J. Andrews (51722) for having altered figures the second time is expelled and as he forged the names of several secretaries, officers are requested to have him arrested on sight, and the means for vigorous prosecution to land him in the penitentiary will be furnished. He is described as a man 25 years old, dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches and weighs about 165 pounds. Examine carefully all loan cards.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

Any secretary knowing one C. Lewis, who has a blue card, please correspond with secretary Chas. Gerold, No. 122, Warren, Pa. A man beat a board bill of \$3.00, left last August without his card. We hold his blue card, No. 1580. Joined July, 1908, No. 166, Defiance.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union, insofar as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 20-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

To Financial Secretaries.

NOTICE.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink in figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc. This is important.

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance the order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

P. Jungen appealed against 24 Muskegon for fining him \$5 without trial. The appeal was sustained.

T. Arrastibia appealed against 3 Paterson for refusing to let a jurisdiction member vote by letter. The appeal was sustained.

M. Winkler appealed against 4 Cincinnati for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

J. Massias appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him. The evidence shows that appellant bought assessments instead of dues by mistake, which is agreed to by the union. The appeal was sustained.

N. Shanfield appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him. The appeal was sustained.

Fred Koch appealed against 168 Oskosh for fining him for failure to parade on Labor Day. Appeal not sustained.

Chas. R. Crane appealed against Union 160 of Milford for compelling him to pay a 50-cent assessment levied for label agitation without giving him an opportunity as a jurisdiction member to vote. The union claims the assessment was proposed and adopted the same night. The appeal is not sustained.

J. Krautsleder appealed against Union No. 85 of Eau Claire for failure to fine members working with less molds than the bill of prices called for. The union claims the matter has been corrected and as it was a first and technical offense no fine was imposed. The appeal is not sustained.

Wm. McAllister appealed against Union 89 Schenectady for refusal to try a member on the charge of trucking and expunging the charge from the minutes. The evidence positively disproves the charge of trucking. The appeal is not sustained.

Max Strauss appealed against Union No. 73 Alton for refusing him sick benefit. The union claims sickness was caused by a fight. The appeal was not sustained.

W. R. Sartor & Sons appealed against Union No. 111 Des Moines for withholding label because of alleged violation of apprentice law. The union in subsequent evidence admits error. Appeal dismissed.

Eddie West et al. appealed against Union 437 Cairo for permitting a manufacturer to hold office. Section 172 prohibits members holding manufacturer's license from holding office. The appeal is sustained.

R. M. Calhoun appealed against Union 298 Glens Falls for refusing to suspend H. H. Le Clair for not paying percentage on loans. Le Clair claims he refused to pay and that his neglect to do so arose from his inability to obtain his money from the appellant, who

PELLING him to deposit \$100 for further use of the labels. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Nathenson appealed against 14, Chicago, for compelling him to pay the 10c price for a cigar that sold for 10c in the market. The appeal was not sustained.

W. E. Miller, shop collector of Timothy Bros. Cigar Co., appealed against Union 47, Quincy, Ill., having refused to grant the label to said shop, because the Timothy Bros. Cigar Co. entered into an agreement with Iron Molders' Union No. 44 to make a brand of nickel cigars at \$35 per 1,000, with the proviso of a royalty of \$1 per 1,000 to be paid monthly. The appeal was sustained.

John Hill appealed against Union 307, Reno, Nevada, for refusing to pay him out of work benefit, because he declined to travel and take a job in Yerlington, Nevada, some hundred miles distant from Reno. Part of section 128 of the constitution reads as follows: Any member refusing to work in a shop where work is offered him, or who neglects to apply for work in a shop if directed by the financial secretary or any officer of the union, or shop collector, shall not be entitled to any benefit until he has secured employment for at least one week. This shall apply to jurisdiction towns within a radius of ten miles." The appeal was sustained.

Thomas M. Carroll appealed against Union 97, Boston, Mass., for discriminating against members out of employment, not drawing international benefits. Some are given \$6, some \$5, others \$3 and \$2, while others get nothing. The source of this money comes from local assessments. The appeal was sustained.

Union 295, Scranton, Pa., appealed against the action of the joint unions of Binghamton, N. Y., for allowing the use of the label to Mr. H. A. McCann, who sells cigars to Mr. Hurley of Scranton, Pa. The appeal was not sustained.

Louis Syth appealed against Union 73, Alton, Ill., concerning \$1.50 private loan which he paid to the secretary on October 24, 1908, \$1.50 for private loan due to Union 186, Flint, Mich., for which he holds receipt. The reply was that the money was refunded to Louis Syth before he left Alton, Ill. The secretary of Union 73, Alton, Ill., has no receipt for the money returned. The appeal was sustained.

J. S. Kemper et al appealed against Union 188, Seattle, Wash., having decided to pay the death benefit due to the heirs of Wm. F. Johnson under the amendment offered by Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., which was adopted some time ago. This death benefit has to be paid. The appeal was not sustained.

Edgar L. Mills appealed against Union 440, Tampa, Fla., having suspended him for acting against the interests of the union and for violating its rules. The appeal was not sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 32, Louisville Ky., to fine Louis Pearlman (17705) and John Bonkowsky (7893) \$50 each and annulment of cards for going to work at Lancaster's strike shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8. Note—One member votes no on annulment of cards.

Approved the application of Union 315, St. Cloud, Minn., to fine Frank H. Wire (114186) \$50 and annulment of card for going to work in his father's non-union shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8. Note—One member votes no on annulment of card.

Approved the application of Union 54, Evansville, Ind., to fine Henry J. Stolz (2084) \$50 and annulment of card for quitting a union job and securing employment as assistant foreman in Fendrich's non-union shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 76, Hannibal, Mo., to fine H. H. Rueter (118053) \$50 and annulment of card for taking a job in an unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8. Note—One member votes no on annulment of card.

Approved the application of Union 225, Los Angeles, Cal., to fine L. Adelman (101022), F. W. Crew (66933), Paul Ostreich (109105) and A. A. Pallarer (86714) \$50 each for quitting union and taking jobs in Baer's strike shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 343, Malone, N. Y., to fine F. P. Meehan \$50 and annulment of card for working against the interests of the union. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 322, Joplin, Mo., to fine Jos. Thorpe (104408) \$25 and suspension for going to work in Sprigg's unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8. Note—One member votes no on suspension.

Approved the application of Union 231, Amsterdam, N. Y., to fine Benj. Smith (79381) \$25 for allowing himself to become suspended. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 5; negative, 2.

Approved the application of Union 341, Neenah, Wis., to fine Walter H. Lindar (106371) \$50 and annulment of retiring card and Arnold Lindar (115452) \$50 for accepting jobs and working in the closed shop of Geo. Schmidt and Son. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 357, Vancouver, B. C., to fine J. Luft (98715) and Jos. Rottenberg (83983) \$25 for working below the bill, cards annulled, and \$50 for refusing to come out of shop which the owner had declared non-union. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8. Note—One member votes no on annulment of cards.

Approved the application of Union 172, Davenport, Iowa, to fine H. J. Westphal (109008) \$50 for taking job in the N. Kuhnlen unfair shop and Wm. Rieberbach (82868) \$25 for quitting union job and taking job in non-union shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 321, New Britain, Conn., to fine Paul Lude \$25 for selling scab cigars, \$25 for running a non-union shop and \$25 for allowing himself to become suspended, making \$75 in all. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8. Note—One member votes no on \$25 fine for allowing suspension.

Keep Away From Boston.

Boston, Mass., March 25, 1909.

For the first time in our history we are compelled to warn travelers in quest of work to keep away, we have at this writing three hundred men out of work and no jobs in sight.

There has been such distress this winter that assessments aggregating thirteen dollars and fifty cents were levied upon every man at work and another is pending.

We have so many of our own members out of work that it is impossible to render any assistance whatsoever to travelers.

To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

There are no chances of work here.

Per order Executive Board,
Henry Abrahams, Sec'y.

CORRESPONDENCE

Westfield, Mass., March 18, 1909.

The advocates of the amendments offered by Union 42, Hartford, Conn., are evidently ashamed of the illegitimate child they have brought into the world. They have not the moral courage to defend their offspring, and are endeavoring to bolster up their case by resorting to falsehood, misrepresentation and evasion. The arrogance and bluster displayed in referring to the arbitration clause in the constitution is the outgrowth of ignorance and confusion.

Twenty-five years ago the Cigar Makers' International Union was not confronted with the dangers which surround it now. The American Cigar Company, backed by the still more powerful corporation, the American Tobacco Company, was not in existence. The so-called "United Cigar Manufacturers," another powerful corporation, with a capital of twenty million dollars, were unknown.

The "United Cigar Stores," a branch of the American Tobacco Company, which is gradually absorbing the retail cigar trade of the country, by opening up new stores constantly in every section of the country, was a stranger to us twenty-five years ago.

The powerful combination of cigar manufacturers of Tampa and Key West, Fla., with drastic rules in reference to strikes and lock-outs, was not in sight.

The Island of Porto Rico, with its cheap and efficient labor in one craft, of which over one half is controlled by the American Cigar Company, was still a province of Spain twenty-five years ago.

There are other dangers lurking in the pathway, which will be mentioned from time to time.

Anybody who pretends to believe that the Cigar Makers' International Union will have smooth sailing for the next ten years to come, is laboring under a most serious delusion.

Bluster and flim-flamming of the rank and file does not constitute leadership; neither does it represent any constructive force. It lives from hand to mouth, preying upon its victims like the spider upon the fly, and blown to atoms when the first storm appears upon the horizon.

A chain of benefits backed by a sound financial system and an ample reserve fund are important features in a trade's union. But without common sense leadership, the strongest trade's union cannot maintain its strength and usefulness.

By underestimating the resources of the employers, financially and otherwise, and overestimating their own power, local unions destroyed union factories of old standing, setting the cigar makers adrift to shift for themselves.

With proper amendments to the arbitration clause, which will enlarge its usefulness, many dangers now in sight can be minimized and probably avoided.

Yours fraternally,
A. Strasser.

Pessimism and the Labor Movement.

The following paragraphs taken from the Bakers' Journal, the official organ of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Int. Union of America, furnishes food for deep thought, and reflection. This union, and its Journal, has the reputation of holding strong so-called radi-

cal, or socialistic, predilections, its utterances are therefore all the more significant.

I quote the original German, in which the paragraphs appeared:

„Die Zahl der Pessimisten in der Arbeiterbewegung ist nicht nur weit größer, als angenommen wird, sondern sie wächst, besonders unter den Deutschen, in einem ganz ungeheuerlichen Maßstabe. Wo sind sie hingekommen, die Vielen, die noch vor Jahren eifrig mitwirkten an dem Aufbau und Ausbau der neuen Klassenbewegung der Arbeiterklasse? Viele sind total verspiegelt, nur die Wenigen halten allenfalls noch insofern Fühlung mit dem Organisationswesen, daß sie die eine oder andere radikale Zeitung lesen. So schreibt die „Freiheit“.

Wenn man rückwärts schaut, so findet man, daß diese Zurückzieher im Verlaufe der Zeit immer beliebter wurde. Während früher einer durchschnittlich zehn Jahre in der Bewegung ausharrte, konnte man später schon zufrieden sein, wenn man fünf Jahre lang die nämlichen Genossen im Gesichtskreise sah! Heute dauert die Aktivität vieler Genossen in der Regel höchstens zwei Jahre!

Manchmal begegnen wir solchen Verschwundenen im Wirtshaus, und wenn wir sie wegen ihres indifferenten Verhaltens zur Rede stellen, so entzücken sie sich als total vergiftete Gewerkschaftler, oder als Garnichtser. Aus ihren Entschuldigungsreden, sofern sie solche noch überhaupt der Mühe werth erachten, klingt ein Pessimismus heraus, welcher im höchsten Grade unwürdig und verächtlich ist.

Wer recht imponierend auftreten will, fündigt an, daßer gewiß am Plage sein werde, „wenn es einmal losgeht“. Die übrigen schimpfen wie die Rohrspäßen über diverse Personen, welche innerhalb der Arbeiterbewegung sich befinden, und die sie im Handumdrehen mit den Bestrebungen derselben, mit dem ganzen historischen Beruf des Proletariats als Gesellschaftsklasse identifizieren. Nach ihrer Ansicht ist Jedermann, der mit den Arbeiterparteien im Zusammenhang steht, verblumt, die Bewegung ist „für die Katz“, das Ziel zu erreichen, die ganze Menschheit eine verrückte Rottz u. s. w.

The sense and subject matter of the above translated into plain English is as follows:

„The number of pessimists in the labor movement is not only much larger than is generally admitted, but is growing at a tremendous rate, especially among the Germans. What has become of the many who only a few years ago were most active in the up-building of the new class-conscious movement of the workers; only a few still keep up a casual interest in the movement by reading one or another of the radical organs. When one looks over the past, it is found that this backsliding has grown more and more popular as time advanced. In the past active participation by individuals in the movement averaged about ten years; later this activity fell to five years; today many of our comrades hold their activity for but two years. Occasionally we meet some of those who have vanished, in a bar room, and when we call them to account for their indifference they either unmask as complete „pure and simple unionists,“ or non-entities. In their excuses, if at all they think it worth excusing, there sounds a note of pessimism that is unworthy, and contemptible to the highest degree; some boastfully announce that they will be on hand when the thing is once let loose, the rest content themselves with „knocking“ (like common scolds) various individuals within the ranks and who do not fully come up to their identification of the proletariat in society. According to their view everyone connected with the labor parties is on the „bum,“ the movement itself is to the dogs, the object never attainable, and the whole human race a disreputable mob.“

The article then continues in deploring this depressing tendency; vainly tries to explain it, and founders about seeking its cause. The Bakers' Journal (being familiar with socialist philosophy) need not go far to find the cause.

It is found right at home. The socialist doctrines founded upon the Marxian philosophy, breeds a fatalism, destructive of hopeful accomplishment in the minds of many men; naturally pessimism, misanthropy and despair, gradually absorbs their mentality, and calamity howling, coupled with physical inertia, fills up their temperament and disposition. And we cannot justly censure them, either; they are but the fruit grown from the seed. The socialist cult in its propaganda from Marx, and his disciples, down to the present day, spread this preachment, and doctrine; they proclaim that the modern capitalistic system of society is „rotten to the core,“ that it has a debasing, enslaving, degenerating effect upon mankind, making of us all a motley crew of rogues, scoundrels, etc., and a pack of hungry dogs fighting and snarling over the bones of a gross materialistic existence. In the same breath in which this is proclaimed, crime, greed, extortion, poverty and tyranny, is very fiercely denounced and pilloried; but in the final analysis the criminal the extortionist, the oppressor, the scab, even the heartless capitalistic exploiter of labor, is commiserated as a victim of an outrageous system of society. They cannot be blamed. They say the system compels it, thus the promptings of conscience are silenced by the convenient expedient of blaming it all on the system. How can such a doctrine produce anything but pessimism and misery. How can anyone harbor ennobling thoughts, lofty aspirations, or a courageous, hopeful resolve to apply his energy in joyous endeavor toward a better world, when such a harrowing black picture is forever held up before his mental vision.

Most minds are able to withstand its nefarious, baneful influence, and retain a feeling of optimism and hopeful interest in mankind. It is due to this power of resistance in the most of us that progress is made, and that the world is today better than it has ever been in all recorded history. But there are also some, less strong, and easily swayed, who soon give way to its blighting effects. It is of such the Bakers' Journal makes its lamentations. Woe! is to youthful, sensitive, impressionable persons, who let their minds become absorbed and carried away with the fallacies and snares of such a philosophy. They are lost—lost to the world, a nuisance to their fellows, and a burden to themselves. The end inevitably is an intolerant fanatic, or a perverted and morbid intellect. The doctrine of Marxian socialism also teaches that in the final analysis, force will be required to execute its tenets, and put in practice its theories. Logical minds will deduce from this that constitutional, peaceful efforts, through the ballot, are a waste of time and energy, since force will be necessary finally. Nevertheless, thus is produced the anarchist in our labor movement. The Socialist cult also teaches, that the present capitalistic system carries within itself the germs of its own destruction; that the ever narrowing cycle of repeated panics, with the progressive augmentation in the exploitation of labor by capital, and the breaking down of commerce in the life, and death struggle of competition for possession of the markets of the world, by all the nations of the earth, will force the crisis. Then the present system will break down of its own weight, and inherent rottenness; upon the wreck, and ruin, of which will be reared a new, and radically different, system and condition of society.

All this we are told is bound to come to pass, is inevitable, the inexorably fatal working of the present system permits of no other

conclusion. Whether we like it or not, regardless too whether we do anything against it or for it, likewise also will any attempt at amelioration, or reformatory modification meet with failure. The logical easy going thinker will conclude from this teaching, the utter uselessness of any active interest, or participation in that line, he will say, oh! what's the use, the thing is bound to come off anyhow, it would therefore be foolish to waste either time, talent, energy, or means in its consummation, 'twere better to take things easy and wait until the social cataclysm comes of its own accord. The wait won't be any longer than the time it will take, for Socialists to get enough votes to give them the offices, thus is bred the self indulgent do nothing nobody, and of which the Bakers' Journal so justly complains. All this would not be so bad if it spun its gloomy, and enervating web over its own narrow sect, and cult, but its contaminating influence goes beyond it. The Socialist propaganda, its vile tactics, and its unscrupulous tacticians, cause much mischief in the trades unions. If the mischief were confined to its own faction we could look upon the elimination of the Socialist movement (in America at least) with perfect equanimity. In the trades unions, (the real bona fide labor movement, and which has so far proven to be of any help, or lasting value to us,) the same mischief is wrought, but by different methods, there the understrappers and small fry generally of the class conscious cult, is constantly scheming, plotting, and undermining, to gain control of the organizations, for the purpose of diverting the trade unions from their real work, and mission, in order to exploit, and prostitute them for the benefit of the Socialist theories, and its political propaganda. Their favorite method is to point the finger of suspicion at any, and every one, who does not agree with their half brained ideas, tried, true, and able veteran officials such as Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison, Perkins and Strasser, etc., are denounced, and maligned as fakirs, rogues, and grafters. If this does not work successfully another tack is taken, consisting of berating, and belittling the whole trade union movement, its progress is flatly denied, its successful achievements sneered, and scoffed at. Every failure is heralded from the house tops, and magnified into alarming proportions, every adverse action by government authorities, every unfavorable decision by the courts is at once seized upon, and used as an argument against what they are pleased to call obsolete trades unionism. While they are thus loud in these instances, they are discreetly silent when the results are favorable to the efforts of trade unions. We are further told that to raise wages, lower the hours of labor, etc., are mere palliatives, a plaster as it were to cover up a rotten ulcer; that it is equivalent to a man's effort to raise himself up by his bootstraps. Trades unions, strikes, boycotts, etc., they say, are no good and of no permanent value, except as a means of agitation, or to keep the pot of social unrest and discontent ever at the boiling point, thus fanning the embers of revolution. This is the only purpose and use they have for trades unions; the whole is then finally rounded up by an infallible dogmatism, (against which that of religious fanaticism is but child's play,) and according to which nothing is any good, or of use, except to build up a political machine; go to the ballot box, capture the state by voting the Socialist ticket. This, and this alone, we are told by these prophets of dark, and devious ways, will save us from perdition, and give us the millennium.

In the matter of strikes this same gentry is ever on the lookout for trouble, and most zealous in promoting them, because they are in line with their tactics to agitate, to keep the pot a boiling. If the strike succeeds they ingratiate themselves still further in the confidence of their dupes by saying we did it, if it fails they say we told you so, strikes are no good anyhow, you must strike at the root of the evil. This is only another proof of our philosophy, etc., thus they play the handy game of tails I win, heads you lose. To what unscrupulous end such tactics lead is best shown by the efforts made by Herr Bebel, the leader of the Social Democracy party of Germany. At the congresses of that party held in the cities of Bremen (1904) and Jena (1905) Herr Bebel used all his masterful ability, eloquence, and powerful influence, to compel or cajole the leaders of the German trades unions into bringing about a general strike of all the German trades unions, numbering then nearly two million members, for the purpose of following up, and giving additional effect to the revolutionary manifestations then the order of the day, in all the large industrial centers of Russia, consequent upon the disastrous ending of the Russo-Japanese war.

But at the congress of the German trades unions, held just prior to the congress of the Socialists at Jena, namely at Cologne, a general warning was issued to all their members to refrain from all association with the propaganda carried on by people, devoid of all practical experience of the struggle, between capital and labor; and who favored the general strike. To the lasting honor of the German trades union officials, it must be said that they frustrated the dastardly design of Herr Bebel, and his colleagues. They very wisely refused to enter into a scheme which would have surely, and completely, wrecked the whole German trade union movement, squandered its funds, and undone the work of twenty-five years of unremitting labor, and sacrifice spent in its development, progress and beneficent achievement.

It is needless here to say that at the succeeding congress of the Socialist party, held in the city of Mannheim (1906) Herr Bebel was forced to eat "crow" as best he could, seeing that he and his colleagues could not boss the German trades unions, and without who's co-operation his plans could not succeed. It mattered little, or nothing to Bebel how much havoc, riot or ruin would ensue therefrom, how many individuals would come to grief, and destitution, or how many families and homes were wrecked and ruined, so long as it served his revolutionary propaganda. The same effort was made here, and from a like source at the time of the Pullman strike in 1894, when it was very seriously urged for all labor organizations to engage in a general sympathetic strike, thus to tie up and paralyze the industrial energy of the whole country. Later on in 1903 the same agitation was begun by the same crowd, to induce the bituminous coal miners to go on strike in sympathy with the anthracite strikers, both attempts failed, thanks to the rockribbed steadfastness, and common sense of the unions. The bituminous miners kept steadily at work furnishing the sinews of war, about \$1,500,000, which was the only way by which the anthracite miners could, and did win their strike. The teamsters of Chicago were not so fortunate, they allowed themselves to be inveigled into a sympathetic strike for a few locked out garment workers at Montgomery Ward & Co.'s, the result was it retarded the growth and usefulness of the once large

and powerful Teamsters Unions of Chicago. How can the weakling, the lukewarm member, the new recruit, draw any cheerful inspiration, or courageous resolve when such a mass of senseless contradictions, and inconsistencies are constantly dinned into his ears? How can they retain a happy frame of mind when they see the mean factional wrangle going on for the mastery? How can they be filled with anything but disgust and inaction, when they see our oldest and best officials insulted, and slandered, and their character drawn into the mire? Thus many of the newer additions to our ranks are turned adrift and become pessimists and lost to the cause. This is the damage wrought by Socialist philosophy, and its tactics, in the trades union movement, were it not for this the American Federation of Labor would today number 3,000,000 members instead of only two million. The wonder is that it has progressed as far as it has with this incubous, this millstone hanging around its neck, and furnishes a convincing proof of its sterling integrity, sound principles, and salutary accomplishments. Let no one therefore be dismayed, pessimistic, or misanthropical but enter anew with a joyous resolve, and an optimistic hopefulness, to do our best in the uplift of humanity, to live and let live, making the most of our opportunities along the practical, rational, sensible lines of trade unionism. Remember every black cloud has its silver lining, and that tomorrow the sun may be shining.

John S. Kirchner, Philadelphia.

April 7th, 1909.

N. B.—For further information regarding Bebel, etc., see North American Review issue of November, 1906, the article quoted from the Bakers' Journal appeared in its issue of March 13th, 1909.

J. S. K.

Boston, Mass., March, 1909.

To the members of the C. M. I. U. of A.

Fellow-Craftsmen: During the last campaign "The New York World" canvassed the vote of sixty-three delegates of the N. Y. Central Federated Union. Later a correspondent of "The New York Evening Call" and also "The Chicago Daily Socialist" characterized this poll as follows:

"One was brave enough to say he would vote for Taft. Eleven had sense enough to say they would vote for Debs. Fifty-one were foolish enough to say they would vote for Bryan."

Now it is sense—good sense—which enables one to know what to do and how to do it in order to better the lot of the poor, the sick, the halt and the blind. But this being so, good sense must long since have forsaken the standard bearer of the Socialist party.

But now to come to the facts. Pray, tell me, how can it be a sign of "sense" for trade unionists to vote for a candidate who on four different occasions used his utmost endeavor to destroy the trade union movement? Were these eleven delegates of the C. F. U. forgetful of the part which Mr. Eugene V. Debs is playing and has played in the labor world? If so I would remind them, for Socialists are fond of the delusion that Mr. Debs is a trade unionist, but a trade unionist should not be so deluded.

Mr. Debs was officially announced as the only workingman running for the presidency of the United States, that therefor all trade union men should vote for him. I deny this Socialist "fact" and the facts will prove the contrary of the Socialist conclusion.

Mr. Debs is not a workingman. Thus he is

not a trade unionist, for he neither works at a trade nor is he an officer of a labor organization. Moreover he has done all he could to destroy the influence of trade unions. From 1897 up to the time his "red revolutionary devil wagon" left the windy city his only work has been to travel over the country "with fire in his eye and sulphur in his mouth." Surely his verbal pyrotechnic exhibitions are not work, for work implies doing something that is useful for somebody.

Kindly allow me to record some of the "work" of this man to vote for whom it is a sign of "sense." While acting as secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and editor of its official organ, Mr. Debs entered into a compact with Mr. George W. Howard, formerly of the Railway Conductors, to destroy the then existing organizations of steam railway employees. Shall unionists then vote for a man who with tears in his eyes and Debistic protestations of love for the workingmen, organized the American Railway Union (1892) "to smash the brotherhoods"?

This organization lived just long enough to show that it requires something more than an inflated ego to found, and something more than cheap dues and a loud call to arms to sustain a labor union. Conversely it proved that rational leadership is necessary to found, and sound judgment to maintain a trade union. These the A. R. U. lacked, hence the failure of the first "work" of Sir "E. Violent" to become in his own too-sweet-for-anything-way an absolute despot.

When the American Railway Union was no more "E. Violent D." stomped the country for the free silver party. Upon the defeat of Mr. Bryan in 1896 Sir "Violent" sent forth a wall of despair, there was no longer any hope "except by the pathways mapped out by Socialists." Nothing will avail but a revolution of blood! blood!! blood!!!

"As a weapon (the ballot) could not be relied upon to execute the will of the people while they are in industrial bondage. An industrial slave cannot be expected to cast an independent ballot." (The Railway Times, Jan. 1, 1897.)

Addressing a body of workingmen (St. Louis, Aug. 1897), "E. Violent Debs" is reported to have again expressed his bloody outlook.

"The time will come to incite the populace. In the near future there will be an uprising of the people; Congress will be dispersed and the Supreme Court abolished (ein, zwei, drei). When that time comes you can count upon me. I will be ready to shed the last drop of my blood when that time comes (Sic)."

"To incite the populace" has been the work of the Socialist standard bearer.

In April, 1906, upon the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, under the caption "Rise, Ye Slaves," he issued a "call," summoning "a million men to take up arms" for "we have got to fight." "If murder must be committed it is not the working class alone that will furnish the victims this time." He called upon organized labor "regardless of all other differences, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf" to rise "in one solid phalanx." This inflated class conscious leader's third "call" was so red-red that the Canadian postal authorities refused to circulate the issue of "The Appeal To Reason," which was the first to publish the treason. Even Victor Berger (who taught Debs his revolutionary doctrine) reminded his protegee that the "call to arms" he issued was "most foolish" it had "too much cucumbers" in its stomach. At least the Victor of Mil-

waukee thought the E. Victor of dual union fame ought to wait until the A. F. of L. shall adopt the "pistol resolution," (which Berger has presented lo! these many years to the Federation conventions), for then every man, woman and child will have a gun. So hot did "E. Violent" become that even his colleague in arms, lawyer Darrow, was forced to quiet him with "a strong substantial gag." Shall this gentleman with "sulphur in his mouth" blow the bugle call for organized labor to assemble at the ballot box? Where could such an irresponsible leader lead us save to destruction? Yet we are brazenly told a vote for him is a sign of sense.

Where, ah where, is the colony which was organized in 1897 which was to solve for all time the question of work, and the questions that afflict mankind? What became of the 175,000 acres of land, the railroad franchise and the money so freely given the Social Democracy, heaven only knows; for suspicion, distrust and dissolution set in. One clique keeping the colonization scheme while E. V. D., leaving the people in the lurch whom he had induced to invest, organized the Social Democratic party. Later, after some historical maneuvering, it became the Socialist party whose candidate Mr. Debs was for the third time.

Let us take another look at his record to see if a unionist of "sense" ought to have voted for him.

In 1898, the Western Federation of Miners issued a call which brought into existence a federation of some unions in the Rocky Mountain states. To this organization Mr. Debs lent his influence. It was organized in violation of the principle of American trade unionism, which knows no north, no south, no east or no west. For we believe in that solidarity which unites the men of one craft or trade in one country into one organization. And we believe in one national federation of these unions. Is this Debsitic dual union a reason why trade-unionists should have voted for the gentleman who works but does nothing useful? Would it be a demonstration of sense to have voted for the man who organizes for the purpose of disruption?

In 1902, the Western Labor Union, which, by admitting three Massachusetts shoe workers locals had departed from its jurisdictional intent, met in Denver, Col., where it adopted the name of the American Labor Union. Secretary Morrison and Vice President Kidd of the A. F. of L. appealed to the Socialists assembled in this Denver convention for unity. The A. F. of L. officials tried to dissuade them from organizing a dual federation. The mission of the committee was unsuccessful primarily on account of the tirade of "E. Violent" Debs against the competency of the A. F. of L. and its affiliated unions. Would we show sense by voting for this Apostle of Dual Unions, who mouths the Marxian battle-cry, "Workingmen of the world unite," who said the "pure and simple" unions are "effete and reactionary"?

The American Labor Union issued labels to destroy the power of the existing trade union labels. The "acorn label" granted to some disgruntled St. Louis shoemakers, and the boycott placed upon the product of six St. Louis manufacturers who used the label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union is good proof of this charge. Besides in Lynn and in Salem, Mass., the label committee of Union 97, Boston, C. M. I. U. of A. were informed by some of the liquor dealers there that they would no longer keep on sale

cigars bearing the blue label of the C. M. I. U. of A. for the reason that the American Labor Unions of those cities had notified them that its membership would withdraw the socialist patronage in the event of union cigars being continued on sale at their saloons.

Union 29, Denver, C. M. I. U. of A., in accordance with the International constitution was compelled to belong to the A. F. of L. central body. The followers of "E. Violent" thereupon declared the cigar makers' label would be "boycotted in the mountains" if they did not return to the A. L. U. central body. These socialist humanitarians who love the whole wide world brought unhappiness and affliction to our unfortunate brothers who are compelled to work in Denver on account of the climatic conditions so beneficent in repairing their broken health.

The edict of Herr Debs was that "the American Federation of Labor must go forward to the American Labor Union." The A. F. of L. did go forward and in its onward march it buried its dishonorable adversary in a grave of dishonor. Should trade unionists have voted for "E. Violent" for this exploit? The socialist press announced that a Debs vote from a trade unionist would be an evidence of sense. But let us look further for the innocence of voting for Debs.

In June, 1905, there assembled in Brands' Hall, Chicago, a collection of the various kinds of Socialist breeds—from "E. Violent" down to Lucy Parsons. This assembly was "called to order" by Mr. Haywood. He declared: "This is the Continental Congress of the working class. The A. F. of L. is not a working class organization." So amid "great applause" the assembled delegates designated themselves "The Industrial Workers of the World." Clasp hands with Daniel De Leon "over the bloody chasm," "E. Violent," the Socialist wisacre, gravely announced: "The A. F. of L. is not sound in its economics. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is sound in its economics." But all that now remains of that "sound" economic body is its notorious record.

Though forgetting his repeated failures E. V. D. said:

"We are here for the purpose of eliminating that form of unionism which is responsible for the conditions as they exist today."

"For the purpose of eliminating pure and simple unions," the I. W. W. condemned the cigar makers' organization for withholding the blue label from Chinese and tenement house made goods. It declared that:

"The constitution of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America establishes an aristocracy of labor and discriminates against the workingmen because of their race and the poverty of their circumstances."

The rollers and bunch breakers' optional clause in our constitution we are told "is manifestly designed to foster a monopoly of a few craftsmen in collusion with a certain class of manufacturers against outsiders."

"The blue label of the C. M. I. U. of A. stands for the organizing of a few and denying the real workers the right to organize; it signifies that you must pay a price for a cigar stipulated by the union, no matter whether the cigars are made of potato peels or sauerkraut leaves."

That the work of elimination shall be complete the I. W. W. convention adopted a world wide label with hands clasped around the globe. This label adorned the Eugene V. Debs brand of cigars. Are these the reasons why a trade-union vote for the standard bearer of the

Socialist party would have been a sign of sense?

Mr. Debs has time and again referred to trade unions as "graft infested," "rotten," "cesspools." He has on many occasions maligned the character and tried to belittle the work of its ablest leaders. In a pamphlet, bearing the printers label of the I. W. W., Mr. Debs, after questioning the integrity of John Mitchell and other trade union officials, inquires:

"Is this organization (the United Mine Workers' Union of America) of any real benefit to coal miners? What has it really done for them during the last few years?"

Is this attempt to belittle the work of our great leaders a reason why a unionist vote for Debs would have been a vote which shows sense? But a refusal to recognize facts or an attempt to bluff facts by asking questions, which infer the United Mine Workers' Union has not been of benefit to the coal miners, does not wipe out the record made by that union under the able guidance of John Mitchell. We shall answer your questions, "E. Violent." The wages of the men who work in and about the mines have been increased one hundred per cent during the past few years. Even the common laborers who formerly received \$1.25 per day now receive \$2.35 and \$2.56 a day. The hours of labor have been reduced from 12 to 8 per day. Boys five, seven, nine and ten years of age are no longer employed in coal mines where the U. M. W. U. of A. have jurisdiction. By trade union and by legal enactment the United Mine Workers' Union has made it almost impossible to employ a boy in the coal mining industry below 14 and in some states 16 years of age. The United Mine Workers' organization has in many districts reduced the ton required by the operators of their miners from 3,000 to 2,000 pounds. It has had a check weighman representing the men standing at the scales recording the weight of the product the men sent to the surface. It has abolished the "pluck-me-stores" and established bi-weekly payment of wages in legal tender. This is what has been "really done for them during the last few years." Should union men have voted to tear down this work to show their sense?

What has Eugene V. Debs done to elevate the economic, the civil, the moral condition of the toilers since the day he left the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen? I shall answer that he has done them all harm. One thing and one thing only of value has Mr. Debs done. But that was of value only to Mr. Debs himself. By his erratic conduct of that memorably misled A. R. U. strike he gained the notoriety that has permitted him to travel throughout this broad land spreading his false philosophy at \$100 per night.

But after all these reasons for opposing Mr. Debs and his party are only secondary to those deeper ones which prove that Socialism is a body of false doctrine; that it would disrupt the home, the state and those social and religious institutions which are necessary to sustain civilization. I shall not enter upon these reasons but I have shown that for a trade unionist to vote for the Socialist candidate is not a demonstration of sense but the very opposite, for here is the indictment:

1. Debs is not a workingman.
2. Debs is a professional agitator.
3. Debs is not a friend of the toilers.
4. Debs is an enemy of the toilers.
5. Debs is not a trade unionist.
6. Debs is a disrupter of trade unions.

7. Debs led in organizing the American Railway Union.

8. Debs led in organizing the Western Labor Union.

9. Debs led in organizing the American Labor Union.

10. Debs led in organizing the Industrial Workers of the World.

11. Debs thus aids the Parrys, Posts, Van Cleaves and the citizen alliances in weakening the power of the trade union movement.

My fellow-craftsmen, the great body of trade unionists of this country have not followed Debs and his so-called workingman's party, for they have sense, good common ordinary horse sense, sense enough not to destroy their own power of getting a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, sense enough not to become part and parcel of that force which follows the red flag to its own Waterloo.

Fraternally,
David Goldstein.

Boston, April 6th, 1909.

In the Feb. issue of the Journal I tried to show that the fears entertained by some that in the event of Sec. 94 being wiped out entirely some local unions, or some members of local unions who are bent on destruction, could endanger the International Union by causing strikes and lock-outs, were not genuine fears but merely thinly veiled attempts to slander; and that the International Union was well protected by the constitution.

In the March issue I tried to prove to you that the above named section was the direct result of the Cincinnati strike, and was never intended as an arbitration measure; that it was only intended to prevent a recurrence of strikes similar to the one in Cincinnati. Furthermore, I tried to prove that Sec. 94 played absolutely no part in the growth of the International Union, since in 21 years, from 1885 to 1906, not in one instance was it deemed necessary to make use of that section to protect the funds; and that our organization grew financially and numerically without the aid of that much-talked-of section.

In this issue I will show how that law was carried out by our arbitrators and what caused the Hartford amendment to be introduced.

All well regulated organizations and societies are governed by laws. The laws of any organization, especially one based on democracy, are the opinions of at least a majority of its members expressed by means of votes. Laws enacted in that manner are binding on all its members. Whether they are old or new members, big or small, strong or weak, powerful and influential or the most humble, all are supposed to be governed alike by those laws, and all are amenable to those laws; for, if that is not the principle upon which any organization is based then the whole question of democratic government is a farce, and the act of proposing and voting on laws is mere child play.

If laws are to be carried out properly, there are two things that must be taken into consideration; first, the intent of the law and what was sought to be remedied, and second, the word of the law.

In carrying out Sec. 94 the intent of the law was entirely ignored, and only the word of the law was taken into consideration when the arbitrators were appointed. The members of such local unions that may be on strike, who are forced to settle their difficulty with their employer according to Sec. 94, may grumble and protest that the spirit of that law was

ignored, yet they can not refuse to receive the arbitrators since the letter of the law was carried out. When an objection is raised it is not against the law itself, but against the manner in which the arbitrators carry out the law after they are appointed.

Only in two strikes were arbitrators appointed; once in the Boston strike of 1906 and the other in the New Haven strike of 1908; and in both instances they violated not only the spirit of the law, but even the letter of it.

I will quote part of the law so that you may understand fully what I mean. Sec. 94 reads in part as follows:

"The Executive Board shall be empowered to appoint one or two members of the International Union with instructions to arbitrate, IN CONJUNCTION WITH A COMMITTEE OF LOCAL UNION, any difficulty affecting the members."

You will notice by the above that the arbitration board consists of one or two members appointed by the International Executive Board and a local committee which in all cases is the local strike committee. Those appointed by the Executive Board have no right to ignore the strike committee any more than the strike committee has to ignore them; to put it in plain words: the arbitrators representing the International Union and the strike committee representing the local union constitute one committee whose duty it is to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty. Any method of procedure other than that prescribed by the constitution is a direct violation of the law.

Have the arbitrators in the Boston strike and in the New Haven strike conducted themselves in accordance with the above law? Let us see if they have. The arbitrators that were appointed to act in the Boston strike openly admitted that they held conferences with the employers without the knowledge and consent of the strike committee representing Union 97. The constitution gave them no such powers, and by them ignoring the strike committee, and especially after having promised that they would not attend any conference with the employers without the strike committee, they not only went back on their own promise, but willfully and knowingly violated the constitution.

In the New Haven strike the same thing occurred. The strike committee reported that they were ignored time and again by the arbitrators.

Whether you construe that law as an arbitration measure, or whatever name you wish to apply to it, the fact still remains that the arbitrators that are appointed, whoever they may be, are still our servants, since we have to foot their bills and pay their salaries, and it is their duty to represent the cigar makers and not the employers; for if they are to represent the employers then they should pay their expenses.

Now let us see how our servants looked after our welfare. In April, 1906, Union 97 made application to strike for an increase in wages, which was sustained by a vote of the International Union. The International Executive Board saw fit to appoint two arbitrators to settle the difficulty between the union and the employers. Messrs. A. Strasser and Willard Best were appointed and took charge prior to the men going on strike. On May 1st, 1906, the strike committee of Union 97 received a communication from the manufacturers setting forth their attitude on the demand for an increase in wages. In the May issue of the

Journal the communication from the manufacturers appeared in full with no statement from the union. This was conclusive proof to the members of Union 97 that the arbitrators came prepared to line up with the employers and against Union 97, in spite of the fact that they were to represent the C. M. I. U. who paid their expenses, of which Union 97 is part and parcel of.

That act, of having the employers' side of the question published and ignoring the union's side entirely, was not only contrary to the spirit of fair play, but was a direct violation of Sec. 94 since they ignored the strike committee of Union 97, when the law plainly says that they shall act in conjunction with a committee from the local union. But that offense is insignificant compared with what followed.

For further proof that the arbitrators ignored the strike committee and held conferences with the bosses, in direct violation of Sec. 94, I will refer you to a letter written by Mr. Strasser in defense of his action as an arbitrator, which was published in the Journal, in the issue of September, 1906. In that letter he informs us that on May 24, 1906, he and Mr. Best received an invitation from the manufacturers to attend a meeting which was to be held in Young's hotel that same day from 2 to 4 p. m. He also informs us that he and Mr. Best (the strike committee knew nothing of this invitation at that time) held a conference and decided to attend that meeting. Later on in his letter he informs us that at that meeting with the bosses the strike was settled, and the bosses agreed verbally to have all members on strike reinstated without discrimination. I want you to keep in your mind the day and date of this meeting—Thursday, May 24th.

On Friday, May 25th, one day after the strike was settled, of which neither the strike committee nor the union knew anything of, the members of Union 97 were discussing, at their regular meeting, the advisability of opening up negotiations with the bosses for a conference. Mr. Best was present at that meeting, and although he knew the day before that the strike was over he did not inform the members of that fact and allowed the discussion to go on and finally to take a vote on the matter. The union was not informed of the fact that the strike was over until the following morning, Saturday, May 26th, when Mr. Strasser personally handed Secretary Abrahams a letter from the manufacturers informing him that the strike was over.

Such conduct on the part of OUR arbitrators was a flagrant violation, not only of the word and spirit of our constitution, but a violation of the very principles upon which our organization was founded.

In New Haven they had even a worse experience than Boston had. Their strike committee also charges the arbitrators with holding secret conferences with the bosses, and in many instances absolutely ignoring the strike committee. Furthermore, the arbitrators in the New Haven strike rendered a decision, granting every demand of the employers, without even consulting the strike committee; an act that the arbitrators in the Boston strike very carefully avoided. I will not press the point that the arbitrators in the New Haven strike acted entirely in the interest of the bosses and against the men; but, what became of the instructions that they were supposed to receive from the International Ex-

Executive Board to arbitrate in conjunction with a committee from the local union? Is it possible that the Executive Board neglected to give such instructions to these men when Sec. 94 reads in plain English that they should? I cannot believe that the Executive Board neglected their duty; and the reason they voted to submit to a popular vote the award of the arbitrators was, that it was done in such haste that there was no time for the union to place all the facts before them; in fact the award was submitted before all the members of the board had voted.

As further proof that the arbitrators violated the constitution by rendering a decision without the knowledge and consent of the local committee, I will call your attention to that part of Sec. 94 which reads: "Should the terms of settlement not be agreeable to the union involved, but if approved by the arbitrators appointed, the Executive Board shall have power to submit said terms to a vote of the local unions, when, if approved, shall be binding on all members of the International Union."

If the arbitrators had the right to render a decision without the local committee, in accordance with the above law, why then, does it become necessary for them to approve their own acts before the Executive Board can submit it to a vote of the local unions?

The fact that it is necessary for the arbitrators to approve the terms of settlement before it can be submitted to a popular vote, is conclusive proof that some one else must be consulted regarding the term of settlement, and that some one else, according to Sec. 94, is the committee from the local union.

In the opinion of the members throughout New England, Sec. 94 plainly reads that the arbitrators are only part of a committee whose duty it is to bring about an amicable settlement of any difficulty. But, if that section can be construed as any one sees fit, then it is absolutely necessary to amend it so that it will be impossible to misconstrue it.

Sec. 94 became part of our laws as a result of past experience; and the change proposed by union 42 of Hartford is also the result of past experience. While it may not be altogether perfect, yet, it is a beginning in the right direction.

This amendment was either misunderstood by the members, or it did not meet with their approval for other reasons; or, it may be possible that they could not locate the amendment on account of it being placed in such an obscure corner in the November Journal, a corner where no one would ever look for amendments; but the principle is still there, and it is only a question of time when some amendment will be proposed that will meet with the approval of the members, and will destroy the usurping powers of individuals, and restore to the members of the International Union the protection that they pay for, and to which they are justly entitled to.

Faternally yours,
M. H. Touvim.

Note—The writer of the foregoing attempts to arrogate to himself the right to construe the constitution and does so to suit himself regardless of the facts, the law or the rule of fair dealing, although there is nothing in the constitution which authorizes him to do so. He, however, has a right to differ and to express his own opinions and if confined to facts nobody can reasonably find any fault. Let us get down to brass tacks, the facts and the law.

Section 44 of the constitution reads as follows:

"Sec. 44. The President shall decide all questions of law, or regulate any controversy or difficulty that may arise between the local unions, or members of the union, or the local unions and the International Union, subject to an appeal to the Executive Board, whose decision shall be final, unless reversed by an appeal to a popular vote of the members. A majority of all members voting to be final."

The facts. Nobody questions the constitutional right of the arbitrators to be in Boston; all agree that they were constitutionally appointed and there by constitutional right with a duty to perform in compliance with our laws.

If Union 97, Boston, was under the impression that the arbitrators ignored or violated any part of the constitution the PROPER AND CONSTITUTIONAL WAY TO PROCEED, AS WELL AS THE FAIR WAY, WAS TO APPEAL IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PLAIN LETTER OF THE LAWS as set forth in the foregoing to the International President, to the International Executive Board and finally to the membership at large AND IN THAT CONSTITUTIONAL WAY ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN REDRESS.

This they failed to do for reasons best known to themselves. Instead of proceeding as the law provides, they ignored the International President, the International Executive Board and the final court—the membership at large—and started a campaign of endless misstatements and insinuations in the columns of the official journal, which the writer of the foregoing letter is now, parrot-like, trying to perpetuate under the guise of a free press.

Section 94 of the constitution authorizes the Executive Board to appoint the arbitrators whenever they deem it advisable to do so for the best interests of the International Union. The local strike committee are not arbitrators; they represent the local union and are bound by local instructions. The strike committee represents the local union, the manufacturers represent themselves, and the International arbitrators, acting as the third party, have to carefully weigh the evidence presented to them by both of the first two parties concerned and decide in accordance with their honest convictions, impartially and for what they consider the best interests of all concerned. The arbitrators are union men and their action is subject to approval of the membership at large, hence the union is fully protected and has always the best of the situation. They must be fair, fearless and honest and act without fear or favor. This was the intent of the framers of the law. This is the fairest arbitration law conceivable. It is vastly different from the ordinary plan which permits the union to select one arbitrator, the manufacturers another and these two to select the third, who is not in any way connected with the union or even the trade.

Insofar as we are concerned the Cigar Makers' Official Journal is open to UNION manufacturers who are anxious to present their side of the case AND WHO ARE READY TO ABIDE BY THE AWARD OF THE ARBITRATORS MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH OUR LAWS.

NO JUST MAN OR FAIR UNION WILL OBJECT TO HEARING BOTH SIDES. NO ORGANIZATION CAN LONG MAINTAIN A REPUTATION OF FAIRNESS WHICH DENIES THIS PRINCIPAL OF JUSTICE.

The correspondent's assertions concerning

the object of the publication of the Boston manufacturers' letter is absolutely false and entirely without foundation in fact.

The assertions as stated by the writer concerning the Boston strike are wholly at variance with the FACTS REPORTED HERE BY THE ARBITRATORS. His dates concerning time of settlement are misleading and his quotations of alleged statements of the arbitrators have long since been branded as absolute falsehoods and without the slightest foundation in fact by the arbitrators. His statements concerning the New Haven case are full of misleading insinuations and have been repeatedly branded as untrue by the arbitrators, who were on the ground and ought to know as much about the conditions there as the would-be regulator from Boston, who must depend upon hearsay for his information.

Whenever possible we appoint arbitrators who are possessed of the most experience and who have a wide knowledge of general trade conditions, and who are possessed of the moral courage to be fair in the discharge of a duty that is unpleasant and usually thankless at the best.

The arbitrators are supposed to give the union manufacturers a square deal and to act fearlessly, regardless of local clamor and passionate appeals, at the same time getting everything possible, consistent with fair dealing, for the union. The strength of the organization has to be used judiciously in the interest of all local unions and members thereof, of course, including the local union directly involved.

Men of integrity have a right to admonish employers for honest purposes whenever in their judgment they deem it necessary to do so. However, in the New Haven instance, the whole affair was thrashed out in the presence of the committee of the union. After all, under our laws, anything the arbitrators may do or decide has to receive the sanction of the International Executive Board and the popular vote, and he who questions this procedure questions and charges the whole human family with being incompetent, dishonest and incapable of self-government. We do not belong to that class of doubting Thomases. We do not belong to that class which always appeals to the selfishness, hatred and worst traits of the human character and which is always seeking to cause distrust and hatred of all union manufacturers and mistrust in the minds and hearts of our members.

The Hartford amendment run in two issues and was published under the proper heading in the December Journal and every member of the Board voted on the award and he who asserts otherwise resorts to deliberate falsehood.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 22, 1909.

During several conventions resolutions were adopted authorizing the International President to issue a uniform system of books for the use of local unions. The system of books provided for consist of a day book, ledger and treasurer's cash book. The books supplied by the International office are in use by nearly all local unions; only a few large unions have a system of their own.

The duties of the traveling auditors are described in section 55 of the constitution as follows:

"The President shall appoint, subject to the confirmation by the Executive Board, one or
(Continued on page 9.)

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents.
Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, APRIL 15, 1909.

In the last issue we promised to continue the discussion concerning the protective laws of the International Union and to further expose the weakness of the advocates of a reactionary policy and the destruction of laws which dearly bought experience placed in our constitution.

Some of the writers admit that the Cincinnati, O., strike in 1884-5 justified the adoption of the present arbitration laws and then pretend to believe that there will never be another Cincinnati strike and that the necessity of such laws is now past. This reminds us of the fellow who because he had not had a fire in 25 years let his insurance run out and the next day his property was destroyed by fire.

How any man who aspires to leadership and assumes to construe the constitution and define the policy of the International Union can place himself in the position of holding that there will not be any more great strikes in the labor movement is beyond comprehension. He seems to have overlooked the hatters' strike now, on which involves the entire membership with a few exceptions. They have conveniently forgotten the disastrous telegraphers' strike, which ought to be fresh in the mind of at least a near leader. They forget the great teamsters' strike of Chicago, the A. R. U. strike and plenty of others too numerous to mention. In articles and speech these same people speak of the changed economic conditions brought about by the trusts, etc., but for argument's sake are led into the false position of saying there will never again be any great strikes such as Cincinnati.

The facts are that the International Union has greater dangers and more serious obstacles to overcome right now than ever before. We have the trusts—the American Tobacco Co., with its millions of capital and its thousands of non-union employees, to say nothing of the United Cigar Manufacturers, a corporation nearly, if not, as large as the trust, and other sources of danger that are liable to give us serious trouble at any moment. This is so apparent that it seems an insult to the intelligence of our members to even mention it.

Speaking of arbitration, reminds us that Pullman once said, "We have nothing to arbitrate," and the labor press of the entire country rose up en masse and with the workers denounced him as a heartless monster devoid of all human sense of justice and fair dealing. Later on Baer, of coal mining fame, said the same thing, and how those who are now trying to destroy our arbitration laws did denounce him from one end of the country to the other.

The progressive, sensible, intelligent, fair-dealing trades unions are rapidly adopting the plan of arbitration in the settlement of trade disputes. The street car people have a hard and fast arbitration clause in their laws and

the success of their union is due to its enforcement. The International Typographical Union has an excellent arbitration plan which is used to the advantage and satisfaction of the honestly inclined members. The Building Trades of Chicago are splendidly organized and receive comparatively the shortest hours and highest wages, and we find that the following unions have arbitration clauses in their agreements and laws:

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.
Architectural Iron Workers.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
Brick Layers.
Cement Con. Floor and Sidewalk Layers.
Holsting Engineers.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.
Gas Fitters.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers.
Plumbers.
Steam Fitters.
Steam Fitters, Juniors.
Sprinkler Fitters and Helpers.
Stone Derrickmen and Riggers.
Cement Finishers.

In a future issue we shall suggest measures which in our judgment should be added to in order to strengthen our present laws and endeavor to point out the reasons why.

With this issue we publish the annual financial report for the calendar year of 1908, recapitulation, tables of benefits, etc., and the balance on hand January 1st, 1909.

OUR FINANCES FOR 1908.

For the purpose of comparison we also publish the recapitulation for the year 1907. Taken together it affords a comprehensive bird's-eye view of the financial transactions and standing on the International Union.

The table of benefits shows the yearly transactions since the adoption of the high dues and chain of benefits, and is so arranged that it shows at a glance the workings of the system since its adoption, the cost of each benefit per year, and of all benefits for any number of years.

The table also shows the amount of dues that were paid at the various stages. For the benefit of the younger members the present rate of death benefits has been paid since January 1, 1887.

Prior to 1886 we paid \$4 per week strike benefit until the strike ended. Commencing January 1, 1897, we cut out one term of the out of work benefit, otherwise there has been no material change in the payment of benefits. The table shows when each benefit commenced. The constitution of course shows the present rates and benefits paid.

The general fund shows a decrease of \$69,345.75, which was caused by the continued depression in trade and the consequent greater outlay to pay the out of work benefit, which amounted to \$101,483.50, or \$81,986.00 more than was expended in 1907 for a like purpose.

The amount expended for sick benefit was \$184,755.69, which shows an increase of \$11,250.02 over the amount spent in 1907, with no tangible reason in sight.

The amount required for death benefit purposes was \$220,979.71, which is \$13,420.84 more than used in 1907 for this benefit. This is easily accounted for by the fact that each year more members are entitled to the maximum sum of \$550. Ten years ago the amount expended for death benefit was \$94,939.83, which compared with the amount expended last year shows an increase of \$126,039.88.

We expended for strike benefit \$32,423.39, which was only \$9,778.71 more than we did in 1907, despite the extremely bad trade conditions which continued without abatement throughout the year.

For the benefit of the student and those not familiar with our system who may study the recapitulation, it should be noted that assistance from unions and assistance to unions, which involves an item of \$60,770 in both the receipts and expenditures, is simply money transferred from one union to another, and while it has to be so entered, it is really neither a receipt nor an expenditure. Including the amount on hand at the beginning of the year, the financial transactions for the years 1907 amounted to \$1,603,804.72.

The total benefits paid during the year 1908 was \$586,255.73 and the grand total of benefits paid since the chain of benefits system was adopted November, 1879, or in 29 years and two months, is \$8,372,783.60.

The report recapitulation and table of benefits show only the financial transactions of local unions. The amounts required to maintain headquarters is included in the expenditures of local unions, but the amount expended by this office is not included. The receipts and expenditures for the general office are published monthly in the Official Journal.

While the outstanding loans are an asset the amount is not included in balance on hand.

When everything is considered, especially the condition of trade, we feel safe in saying the report is exceedingly gratifying.

While we all regret the decrease in the funds due to the depression and lack of employment we all rejoice in our ability to be able to pay and the good cause in which it was spent.

We congratulate the membership on the splendid and substantial results disclosed and on the soundness of our financial standing.

DECISION OF COURT OF APPEALS

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in the appeal of the American Federation of Labor versus "The Bucks Stove and Range Company" affirmed the decision of the lower court with modifications. Justice Robb, in delivering the opinion of the majority of the court, recited the facts in connection with the record, and quoted decisions of which we publish in part:

"We approach a consideration of the legal questions involved in this case with a full realization of their widespread importance. We realize to the fullest extent that through the instrumentality of labor unions much has been accomplished for the betterment and amelioration of the conditions surrounding those who toil. In common with all who have the welfare of the country at heart, we are gratified that such progress has been made in behalf of labor, and we are proud of the intelligence, thrift and patriotism of the American workman. We believe him to be anxious for his rights, but, like all other good citizens, desirous of obeying the laws, we would not if we could, and could not if we would, take from him the right of organization. We would accord him every right under the law that his employer enjoys, and we believe mature consideration will fully convince him and those whose solemn responsibility it is to counsel and pride him that he should ask for no more."

Mr. Justice Harlan, speaking for the court in *Powell v. Pennsylvania*, 127 U. S. 684, said:

"The main proposition advanced by the defendant is that his enjoyment upon terms of

equality with all others in similar circumstances of the privilege of pursuing an ordinary calling of trade out of acquiring, holding and selling property, is an essential part of his rights of liberty and property, as guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment. The court assents to this general proposition as embodying a sound principal of constitutional law."

Again in *Allegeyer v. Louisiana*, 165 U. S. 589, the court quoted with approval the following from the concurring opinion of Mr. Justice Bradley in *Butchers Union Company v. Crescent City Company*, 111 U. S. 762:

"The right to follow any of the common occupations of life is an inalienable right. It was formulated as such under the phrase 'pursuit of happiness' in the Declaration of Independence. This right is a large ingredient in the civil liberty of the citizen."

In *Hopkins v. Oxley Stove Co.*, 83 Federal. 912, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit said:

"The right of an individual to carry on his business as he sees fit, and to use such implements or processes of manufacture as he desires to use, provided he follows a lawful avocation and conducts it in a lawful manner, is entitled to as much consideration as his other personal rights; and the law should afford protection against the efforts of powerful combinations to rob him of that right and coerce his will by intimidating his customers and destroying his patronage."

In *Loewe v. Lawlor*, 208 U. S. 294, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller said: "The combination charged falls within the class of restraints of trade aimed at compelling third parties and strangers involuntarily not to engage in the course of trade except on conditions that the combination imposes; and there is no doubt (to quote from the well-known work of Chief Justice Earl on Trade Unions) 'at common law every person has individually, and the public has collectively, a right to require that the course of trade should be kept free from unreasonable obstruction.'"

Oral and written declarations in furtherance of a conspiracy are tentacles of the conspiracy and must be treated as such and not as independent acts. It would be an anomalous situation, indeed, if a court of equity, having ample jurisdiction to restrain the carrying out of the conspiracy to deprive a citizen of rights guaranteed him by the constitution, could be prevented from affording relief by the interposition of such a claim as is here made. Freedom of action is at least as sacred as an untrammelled tongue or pen, and those who conspire to defeat the former right ought not to be permitted to interpose a plea based upon the latter.

But we think the decree in this case goes too far when it enjoins the publication or distribution through the mails or otherwise of the Federationist or other periodicals or newspapers containing any reference to complainant, its business or product, as in the "We Don't Patronize" or "Unfair" list of the defendants. The court below found, and in that finding we concur, that this list in this case constitutes a talismanic symbol indicating to the membership of the Federation that a boycott is on and should be observed. The printing of this list, therefore, was what the court sought to prevent and what, in our opinion, the court had power to prevent; but the decree should stop there and not attempt to regulate the publication and distribution of other matter over which the court has no control. In other words, this branch of the decree should

merely prohibit the printing of complainant, its business or product, in the "We Don't Patronize" or "Unfair" list in furtherance of the boycott.

The costs of this appeal are equally divided between appellants and appellees.

Mr. Chief Justice Shepard dissented from the decision of the majority. We quote in part:

"A conspiracy is rightly defined to be a combination of two or more persons to accomplish something that is unlawful, or to accomplish something that is not unlawful by the use of unlawful means."

The logical deduction is that a thing which is lawful when done by one person does not become unlawful when done by two or more persons in combination, provided no unlawful means are agreed upon or used. This doctrine having been denied by some of the English judges, in cases arising out of trades disputes, it was finally settled by act of Parliament. The sixth section of the statute, adopted Dec. 21, 1906, reads as follows: "An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trades dispute, not be actionable, unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable." (Public acts, Edw. VII, chap. 47.) The courts of this country, without the aid of statute, have now generally agreed that this is the doctrine of the common law. It has been declared by C. J. McSherry as follows: "Employees have a perfect legal right to fix a price upon their labor, and to refuse to work unless that price is obtained. They have that right both as laborers and in combination. They may organize to improve their condition and to secure better wages. They may even use persuasion to have others join their organization."

"They have an unquestionable right to present their cause to the public in newspapers or circulars in a peaceable way, but with no attempt at coercion. If ruin to the employer results from their peaceable assertion of these rights, it is a damage without a remedy. But the law does not permit either employer or employee to use force, violence, threats of force or threats of violence, intimidation or coercion." (My Maryland Lodge v. Adt., 100 Md. 238-249, A. D. 1905). See also *National Protective Association v. Cummings*, 170 N. Y. 315, 321, and dissenting opinion of Vann J. at p. 239:

"One person may not only cease to labor for another without liability to action, but may cease or decline to further purchase his goods, or to have any business relations with him."

This being lawful for one person to do, does not become unlawful when two or more persons, impelled by a like motive, voluntarily agree to do the same thing. Consequently, the persons composing the organization of the Federation of Labor had a legal right to agree together not to purchase the goods of the Bucks Stove and Range Co. Refusing to purchase does not constitute a "boycott in the legal sense."

The agents, arbitrators and representatives of the International Union have often been helpful with their advice and assistance in bringing about settlements of strikes, and while their helpful action has always been appreciated by the union and members directly involved they have not used a brass band to parade the facts in the Journal. Their service and usefulness is nevertheless understood and

appreciated by the thoughtful, fair-minded real trade unionists who believe in making reasonable, substantial and permanent headway.

We have received many letters which are profuse in thanks and appreciation for the splendid service rendered by agents and representatives of the International Union in the settlement of strikes which we have accepted as a matter of fact without any boastfulness or bragging in the Journal. We refer to this now simply because of the studied attempt of certain writers for the Journal to discredit not only the law but the faithful and efficient service rendered under its operation by such agents and representatives.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

more members, whose duties shall be to examine the financial accounts of local unions, instruct the financial officers in the discharge of their duties, and submit a financial statement of the condition of the unions examined by them to the International President; the report of the financiers on the condition of financial accounts of local unions to be published in the Official Journal."

About two years ago I instructed Mr. Chas. Willenski, Financial Secretary of Union 165, Philadelphia, Pa., to enter all payments made by members, not shop collectors, in a day book, giving proper dates, and to discontinue the system in use. There is not, to my knowledge, a single large union in the country which has such a poor system as Union 165, Philadelphia, Pa.

When a member comes to the office paying dues, etc., it is entered in pencil (all entries should be made in ink) on a so-called office list, and sometimes on a collector's list of another shop. Here is an illustration:

S. H. Collector.	January 4, 1908.
	30 Dues.
A. B.	\$1.50
C. D. ....	.60
E. F. ....	.30
Total	\$2.40

Mr. Chas. Willenski, Financial Secretary, then used the balance of the collector's list as his day book, making pencil entries of members working in other shops, but failing to give date of payment.

When I remonstrated with him about it he flippantly remarked: "The difference in the handwriting shows that only part of the collection was made in that particular shop."

Under this system of entry Mr. Chas. Willenski, Financial Secretary, had the opportunity of placing a member who ought to be on the 90-day list in good standing, without the possibility of detection.

If the instructions given to him to keep a proper day book were not satisfactory he had a right to appeal in accordance with section 44 of the constitution.

A Financial Secretary who allows some members to be in arrears from twenty to thirty weeks and makes a practice of granting illegal and excessive loans to traveling members does not come in court with clean hands.

Yours fraternally,

A. Strasser, Int. Fin.

Chicago, Ill., April 8, 1909.

Moses H. Touvim, formerly of Chicago, now of Boston, who for reasons best known to himself and his backers, too ably assisted by a

few others, has revived a discussion which took place three full years ago.

Judging from the fact that absolutely nothing new has been introduced, a fair deduction prompts us to believe that some ulterior motive lies under this thin veneer of constant publicity. Had this crowd received the full measure of the satisfaction they supposed would be theirs, it is highly probable these articles would never have been renewed.

As an article offered in rebuttal and opposed to the gallery talks of "attacks on individuals" the defamation committee, consisting of Patrick Mahoney, chairman; Leon Wiener, Henry Phillips, Abe Hyman, Moses H. Touvim, clerk, showed that the inclination of the above "highly intelligent gentlemen" to "use their talent" to "attack individuals" was quite early developed, so early, in fact, that it is found in the third paragraph of the first column of their grave "considerations," and is a direct personal "attack" upon one of the arbitrators, and should have been beneath the "talent" of these men of "gentlemanly conduct."

Another quality of these "gentlemen" is boastfulness, for they then proceed to tell of the things they have done in the past, told in the spirit of believe-us-we-beseech-thee-because-of-our-past. They tell of how they were organized and the hardships and pleasures gone through, of how much money they spent and gave away, how long the strike committee had belonged to the organization. A sadly drawn abstract of boastfulness, for nearly all of the older locals have gone through the same trials, and have never yet publicly boasted of it.

Incidental to this spirit of boastfulness I mention the fact that when the Boston strippers were on strike and the Boston cigarmakers out of work, they sent begging committees to sister unions to solicit funds to support their idle members, even into the cheap districts of Pennsylvania!

Other locals in not unlike circumstances have created immense deficiencies for the support of the needy, paid it back with assessments running into dollars, and sister locals have never heard of it.

Truly has the banner (?) union unfolded her flag, with the ego centered field, in undiscovered places. The begging committee we heard in this part of the country, now the writer of articles of alleged deep import, was listened to by an audience composed of men, who in direct contrast to the boastfulness of the speaker, sat in their modesty and listened, unconscious of the capital they might have made of the fact that they had just paid up a \$7,000 deficiency for the very purpose which Union 97's committee was begging—namely, to care for the needy.

It leaves a bad taste to remember that the former graduates and defenders of the Chicago scab shop system are now among the leaders of Boston Union 97! That now they are deeply concerned as to the future of our International Union, when before they were the advocates and actual workers in Chicago's "rat shops"! We allow that a man may reform, but it is poor ethics that allow such to become leaders or even near-leaders. The cussedness of these men is to blame for most of 97's conditions.

This digging into history to find material for a fault-finding-feast is beneath the interest of a vast majority of our members, for their faces are turned towards the near future where grave problems are lined up in front of us demanding the attention of the brains of the organization. If every member of the out of

work brigade in Union 97 were asked what effect the action of the strike committee in the Boston strike of '06 have upon their present conditions, each and every man and woman would answer honestly: "Our troubles are before us and around us." And each heavily assessed member in aid of these would most probably say, "Amen," and add that they and their out of work brothers and sisters were not as deeply concerned in the reconstruction of "Section 94" as Mose H. Touvim et al, formerly of Chicago "open shop" fame, would have the general membership believe.

These near-leaders have plenty of gall, and their friends mistake it for talent. Touvim had talent enough in 1896 to join Bunch Makers' and Rollers' Union No. 384 of Chicago to get a free ticket to the coming convention. Talent is always used in creating, not tearing down. The cigarmaker of the moment is not caring a rap as to what "Section 94" means or does not mean. What does interest him, painfully so, is how he may get work and keep it. If these swash-bucklers have unionism at heart, why not use their wind to advance instead of retard? Fraternally,

Willard S. Best.

Jackson, Mich., March 15, 1909.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, Int. President,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: We have a small manufacturer here, Claude Piper, initiated May 12, 1906, by Union 314, Jackson, Mich., who took a non-beneficiary retiring card August 15, 1908. Mr. Piper laid off the journeymen who were working for him a short time ago, so I informed him (Piper) that it would be necessary for him to become a thirty-cent member again.

Also regarding the amendment to Sections 76 and 77. He protests against losing his two years and three months time on the ground that he had not been notified that such an amendment had been passed. I believe that he is honest in the matter, as he is perfectly willing to pay back dues from the time the amendment took effect.

He has requested me to state his case to you, as he thinks it an injustice to force him to join as a new member when he would have been willing to become a thirty-cent member before the amendment took effect if he had known it.

I will state that I did not inform him and I do not know of anyone else who did.

C. F. Stoeckle, Secy. Union 314.

Chicago, Ill., March 17, 1909.

Mr. C. F. Stoeckle,
Secretary Union 314,
Jackson, Mich.

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the 15th inst. concerning the case of Claude Piper, let me say: There seems to be considerable confusion in the minds of some secretaries concerning the operation of what is known as the Chicago amendment to Sections 76 and 77 of the constitution.

In this particular case, Mr. Piper, having withdrawn August 15, 1908, which was before the Chicago amendment was adopted and became operative, not having paid dues for three years, could not go on the twenty cent beneficiary list. As a consequence of that, when he came back to the thirty cent list, even after the adoption of the Chicago amendment which took effect October, 1908, he does not lose the two years and three months, or the time he paid prior to the taking of his retiring card. HE SIMPLY LOSES THE TIME THAT HE

WAS OUT ON RETIRING CARD AND PAID NO DUES.

He, having retired before the adoption of the Chicago amendment, was not entitled to pay the twenty cent dues for the time he was out on retiring card.

The Chicago amendment makes no difference in the standing of those who retired prior to October, 1908. It does not give any member who was out on retiring card prior to that date the right to go on the twenty cent list and pay twenty cent dues.

All retiring card holders who retired prior to the adoption of the Chicago amendment who were not paying dues cannot now be placed on the twenty cent list. They, however, can at any time they return to the trade deposit their retiring cards and receive credit for all the time they actually paid dues before the card was issued.

Yours fraternally,
George W. Perkins, Int. Pres.

Boston, March 16, 1909.

Fellow Craftsmen:—Is it not high time that we should obliterate our political opinion and direct our intelligence to a discussion for the perpetual existence of the International Union?

I have read the discussion of a number of our fellow craftsmen, but it seems neither of the writers, offers any solution whereby the evil now existing can be remedied. If their minds were directed in a channel which would solve a movement which would be beneficial to the labor movement I would willingly concur in their endeavors.

But the arguments used in the Official Journal is such that it will breed discontent and should be stopped and the better energy should be devoted to eliminate the influx of foreign workmen under false encouragement given to them by those on these shores and encouraged by padrones of all foreign nations in order to overflow the market of the unemployed now existing in the United States and in the interest of the employing class.

I was present at a meeting of Union 97 when a copy of a postal which Union 10 of Providence, R. I., received through the firm of Hunton and Gorman to the effect that an agent in Belgium would supply him with all mould and hand workmen that he desired and if they suited in workmanship, he would expect a remuneration for all persons employed through his agency.

It seems to me our energy should be devoted to stop this foreign emigration and that the attention of organized labor in foreign lands should be called in order that the foreign working people should not be misled by padrones or agents of a foreign steamship company, and, if I am informed correctly, emanates from the White Star Line plying from Belgium to the United States.

Therefore I call attention that we should devote our energy to better the condition of organized labor in general and cast aside our political opinions.

Fraternally,
Mark Courant.

McSherrystown, Pa., April 7, 1909.

The amendment as offered by Local Union No. 316 and published in the March issue of the Official Journal, should have your support, for this amendment is calculated to benefit all our locals. Union No. 316 recognizes the fact that in these days of adverse court decisions, our only hope is in our label, and if successful agitation is to be accomplished, present-day

methods must be employed. We believe the moving picture show will at least temporarily fill this want. Besides this is not an experiment in trade label agitation, for at least one sister union is at present using this method very successfully.

All trade-unionists must admit that a large percentage of the organized workers are sometimes lax in their demand for the label, and that constant "hammering" at all times has a beneficial effect in the demand for the label. If this is true of organized labor, it is certainly true of the friends of organized labor outside our ranks. That it is desirable and necessary for our good, to "reach" that vast army of consumers outside our unions cannot be denied, and while we may properly differ on the method to be used, we must just as readily agree that some system having this object in view will be beneficial to us.

Many of us can trace our first interest in organized labor to some time in the past when some local "got busy" and held a parade, a picnic, or some sort of labor demonstration. If that was true then, why cannot we confidently expect it to work out the same way now. This amendment we believe will be the means of creating the necessary amount of interest in our labels, and if we can get the consuming public—organized as well as unorganized—to a meeting, it will not be a hard matter to show them the benefit of purchasing only such articles as bear a trade-union label. The method of financing this amendment is, we believe, the best one possible in the present trade depression. The amendment does not carry an assessment to create finances, but simply provides for the centralization of twenty-five per cent of our one dollar per capita allowance for label agitation purposes. Under this system a greater amount of good can be done with a minimum of expense.

We request you to support the amendment.

Seb. H. Weaver,
John I. Lawrence,
F. J. Eline,
Committee.

Cincinnati, O., April 5, 1909.

Fellow Craftsmen: I believe a word about prohibition (?) at this time is not altogether out of place. For, in my humble judgment, this so-called reform will very seriously effect our trade.

It is not my intention to give in detail the places that have been placed on "the dry list" nor of those places which evidently will be voted or otherwise made dry." Neither shall I here attempt to explain the underlying causes of this prohibition (?) wave, which is manifested in most every state in the Union, suffice to say, that the condition is here, and demands our immediate attention.

Why, and how does prohibition effect the Union Made Cigar industry? First, by closing the saloon, and secondly, by the closing down of the industries which are dependent on the saloon, such as distilleries, breweries and places that make machinery and bar fixtures.

Now, I do not mean to say that the saloon is the only place where union made cigars are sold, but I do claim that 75 per cent of our goods are sold in saloons. It has cost us thousands of hard earned dollars to build up this trade, and I think we should get a move on ourselves, if possible, so we can hold our trade, which has cost us so much. This prohibition move in my opinion is the result of religious fanaticism, and if permitted to continue, will end very disastrously to our union.

If these people are permitted to tell you what you should drink, it is but a short step for them to say what we should eat, wear and smoke, and where we should spend our time. Some of the people at the present time do not allow their ministers to either chew or smoke. I have heard them proudly boast, that their next fight will be waged on the "obnoxious weed," (tobacco).

All anyone needs to do, is to just turn back a few pages of history, they have written their records in blood, and religious fanaticism will do it again. Read of the reformation, Spanish inquisition and the murder of the Huguenots on Saint Bartholomew day in France; religious fanaticism has immersed the world in human blood.

I am not defending the saloon which is run in violation of the law, neither am I opposed to reform, I am heartily in favor of such reform that will benefit all concerned, but am most strenuously opposed to the attempt these people are making in trying to lead the American working people up the "dark alley of prohibition."

What action can the union man, also the union take to meet this condition and retain our trade? I believe that every union man in the localities that are affected should make himself a committee on one, begin agitating where he deals, also among his neighbors and friends.

Secondly, for the union to select a committee to call on and address all central bodies, and local unions, and thirdly, to advertise the blue label in every possible way.

I am informed that the American Cigar Co. is encouraging prohibition legislation, which is evidently correct, for the saloon has ever been a thorn in the side of the trust; however, when the saloon is no more, it will be an easy matter for the trust to get control of the trade, for they at present control nearly all trade outside of the saloon.

This seems to me a most serious proposition, and I hope that it will appeal to all union men, and receive serious consideration.

Boys, if the demand for the blue label is lost, we are gone; arise, ye union men, go ye forth into the troubled land, preach the blue label to all men, and ye shall certainly be emancipated.

O. A. Blair.

To the Committee of the International Cigar makers' Society of America.

Antwerp, March 1909.

Dear Comrades:

So as you are learned out of the reports, an International Congress shall be held in the month of August in 1910 in Copenhagen (Denmark).

We sincerely hope that our comrades of America will understand the time, being there to be represented.

Many good regulations ought to be taken there, for the benefit of our friends of America themselves. We are more or less united in an international manner, but this is not sufficient.

The time is passed away that we could do self-dependent work, that is not only the case for America but for every country. We want assistance from one another. When in Europe, for instance, or in one of the other countries, as Germany, a depression exists in the industrial proportion of our trade, just as it is this very same moment with the new tariff of duties. Circa 50,000 tobacco and cigar makers will be out of work, and the worst of it will be that they are obliged to wander out, and whereto shall they take their recourse

the best, it will be whether and always America.

The consequence of it will be that on certain moments there shall be an overproduction; the wages lowered on account of having not a good regulation and our comrades of America will look cross for a situation which they have created themselves by their indifference on international points.

Dear comrades, put aside your indifference against our International Organization, convince yourself that the time is here to take conclusions for what there can be done for the welfare of the poor slaves of the tobacco workers.

Give us the certitude that we might reckon upon you that you will be represented at the aforesaid International Congress, and that you will join us in all our deliberations, and you shall have done good and useful work.

For all information and adhesions address yourself to the

International Secretary of the Cigar and
Tobaccoworkers,

Henry Jugters,
rue des Images, 98, Anvers, Belgium.

Denver, Colo., April 7, 1909

While the good intentions of 102, Kansas City, in offering an amendment for five cents assessment for assisting and caring for sick members who come here is appreciated, this union hopes that it will not pass, as the amount raised would not be sufficient to care for those already here, to say nothing about others that would be attracted here by such an assessment. A national home is the only remedy, and it should not be located in a cigar center like Denver, either, for several reasons.

J. W. Sanford, Sec'y.

Notice.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 4, 1909.

On Feb. 12th, 1909, the firm of F. B. Richards and Company locked out their 106 union members, refusing to pay the bill of prices. Since then this shop is a strike shop. Traveling members and others take notice.

J. D. Palmer, Sec'y J. A. B.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the erection of a hospital for the advanced cases of tuberculosis was appropriated by the board of supervisors of Rensselaer county at a meeting held in Troy on July 17. The institution will accommodate 65 patients and will be modern and up to date in every respect.

Because of the great prevalence of this scourge among the masses and the too frequent impossibility of the tuberculosis poor being cared for in their own homes under conditions affording safety to the other members of the household, and their inability to pay for their maintenance in hospitals and sanatoria, authorities upon matters of health and sanitation have come to recognize that a free hospital for the advanced cases of tuberculosis is fundamentally necessary to secure an effective control of the disease.

An institution of this character should and doubtless will be erected ultimately in every county of this state. In every county there are cases of tuberculosis living in lodging houses where there are no facilities for their care, and there are cases which are almost necessarily sources of danger to the other members of their family by reason of extraordinary unfavorable sanitary conditions, great poverty and overcrowding. Provision should be and must be made for these people, if not for a humane reason, then for a selfish one.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 14, Chicago, Ill., as published in the February Journal, as follows:

That an assessment of ten (10) cents be levied on all members, except retired beneficiary members, payable within the usual constitutional limit, the proceeds to be used in the defense of President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the contempt proceedings growing out of their refusal to be deprived of their inherent constitutional right of free speech and free press. Any unused portion of this assessment to revert to the general fund of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

Received the endorsement of Unions 297, Canton; 37, Ft. Wayne; 316, McSherrytown; 279, Plattsburgh; 5, Rochester; 165, Philadelphia; 72, Burlington; 285, Ft. Worth; 182, Madison; 12, Oneida; 4, Cincinnati; 291, San Jose; 180, Danbury; 9, Troy; 114, Jacksonville; 98, St. Paul; 215, Logansport; 17, Cleveland; 52, Elmira; 57, Champaign; 394, Sycamore, and 44 others.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 58, Montreal, Can., as published in February Journal, as follows:

That an assessment of 25 cents be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members, the proceeds of which to go to the defense of our First Vice-President, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in his case now pending before the courts.

Received the endorsement of Unions 215, Logansport; 233, Sedalia; 106, Ogdensburg; 416, Norwalk; 114, Jacksonville; 57, Champaign; 68, Three Rivers; 9, Troy; 332, San Diego; 98, St. Paul; 81, Peekskill; 98, Kalamazoo; 372, Marshfield; 438, Marion, and 174, Joliet.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 217, Chicago, Ill., as published in February Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 48 to read as follows:
The International President shall issue to local unions printed postal cards, appropriate for the purpose of a receipt, to be given to members upon the payment of loans, fines, shortage, or the repayment of illegal benefits charged against members, such postal to be mailed by member making the payment within 48 hours to the International office.

The financial secretary shall also issue to the member upon blanks furnished free by the International President duplicate receipts for all payments made under this section.

Failure by the financial secretary or member to comply with the requirements of this section shall subject them for each offense to a fine of fifty (50) cents.

Received the endorsement of Unions 233, Sedalia; 5, Rochester; 402, Quakertown; 72, Burlington; 33, Indianapolis; 239, Lyons; 330, Alpena; 182, Madison; 4, Cincinnati; 94, Pawtucket; 232, Sellersville; 416, Norwalk; 114, Jacksonville; 57, Champaign; 228, San Francisco; 9, Troy; 425, Astoria; 332, San Diego; 107, Erie; 44, St. Louis; 14, Chicago; 227, South Chicago; 39, New Haven, and 500, Tampa.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 179, Bangor, Maine, as published in February Journal, as follows:

That an assessment of 10 cents be levied on all 30, 20 and 15-cent members of the Union, the proceeds to go to the "Defense Fund" of the A. F. of L., Washington, D. C., and used to defend Samuel Gompers and associates, now under jail sentence, in their effort to maintain free speech, free press and trial by jury.

Received the endorsement of Unions 76, Hannibal; 391, Bellingham; 434, Faribault; 94, Pawtucket; 475, Fitchburg; 228, San Francisco; 9, Troy; 332, San Diego; 107, Erie; 44, St. Louis; 208, Kalamazoo; 247, Blue Island; 248, Jacksonville; 8, Hoboken; 53, New Orleans; 138, Newark; 335, Hammond; 245, Ashland; 132, Brooklyn; 315, St. Cloud; 1, Baltimore; 180, Danbury; 311, Auburn; 42, Hartford, and 55 others.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 180, Danbury, Conn., as published in the February Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 70 by adding after the word week, on line 2:

That an assessment of twenty-five cents a week be levied on all thirty and fifteen-cent members, the proceeds to go to the striking hatters of North America, who are now fighting against the open shop system.

The expenditure of this assessment to be under the supervision of the International President and Executive Board. This assessment to be for this strike only and its duration.

Received the endorsement of Unions 106, Ogdensburg; 312, Livingston; 26, S. Norwalk; 114, Jacksonville; 9, Troy; 425, Astoria; 85, Eau Claire, and 257, Lancaster.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn., as published in the February Journal, as follows:
Section 79. After the words "their employers,"

in the third line, insert the following: "or Association of Employers or Manufacturers," and that an assessment of 5 cents be levied on all 30-cent and 15-cent members, to be used in defense of President Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and in setting aside the injunction proceedings against the A. F. of L. Proceeds to be held subject to instructions from International President.

Received the endorsement of Unions 233, Sedalia; 129, Denver; 94, Pawtucket; 117, Orange; 135, Appleton; 132, Brooklyn; 294, Duluth.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 97, Boston, Mass., as published in the February Journal, as follows:

That there be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members of International Union a 50-cent assessment, payable in two installments of 25 cents.

The International President is hereby instructed to communicate with the officers of the United Hatters' International Union, informing them of the passage of this amendment.

Should strike be ended when the amendment is adopted then the assessment shall not be collected.

Received the endorsement of Unions 215, Logansport; 233, Sedalia; 76, Hannibal; 236, Reading; 466, Easton; 340, Traverse City; 89, Schenectady; 391, Bellingham; 165, Philadelphia; 395, Waterbury; 72, Burlington; 239, Lyons; 330, Alpena; 42, Hartford; 4, Cincinnati; 94, Pawtucket; 237, Huntington; 416, Norwalk; 117, Orange; 69, Three Rivers; 228, San Francisco; 180, Danbury; 9, Troy; 425, Astoria; 3, Paterson; 332, San Diego; 44, St. Louis; 174, Joliet; 404, Austin.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 279, Plattsburg, N. Y., as published in the February Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 70 by adding after the word "week," on line 2, the following:

That an assessment of 5 cents be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members to advertise the blue label of the Cigarmakers' Union at the Triennial celebration of Lake Champlain, held from June 1, 1909, to July 31, 1909.

Received the endorsements of Unions 215, Logansport; 106, Ogdensburg; 89, Schenectady; 395, Waterbury; 72, Burlington; 285, Ft. Worth; 94, Pawtucket; 421, Burlington; 114, Jacksonville; 228, San Francisco; 180, Danbury; 9, Troy; 135, Appleton; 425, Astoria; 44, St. Louis; 81, Peekskill; 404, Austin; 174, Joliet; 500, Tampa.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 316, McSherrytown, as published in the March Journal, as follows:

Section 165. Local unions shall be allowed 75c a year per capita on all 30 and 15-cent members out of the general fund for label agitation by circulars, newspaper advertising, committees, etc., in their respective districts. The International President shall be allowed 25c per capita to outfit and maintain at least one moving picture troupe to advertise the Blue Label as well as labels of other crafts endorsed by the A. F. of L. The per capita to be based on the May report of local unions.

Received the endorsement of Union 236, Reading; 297, Canton; 439, Carbondale; 500, Tampa; 349, St. John; 369, Sherman; 114, Jacksonville.

The amendment of Union 102, Kansas City, as published in the March Journal, as follows:

That an assessment of 5 cents be levied upon all 30-cent and 15-cent dues paying members, the money to be forwarded to the Denver, Colo. Union, and used at the discretion of the International President in caring for consumptive members under the jurisdiction of Union 129.

Received the endorsement of Union 39, New Haven; 315, St. Cloud; 150, Sioux City; 99, Ottawa; 500, Tampa; 369, Sherman; 228, San Francisco; 44, St. Louis; 94, Pawtucket; 72, Davenport; 12, Oneida; 330, Alpena; 174, Joliet; 114, Jacksonville.

The amendment of Union 404, Austin, as published in the March Journal, as follows:

That an assessment of 10 cents on all 15-cent and 30-cent members be levied. The money so raised to be forwarded to Martin Lawlor, secretary of United Hatters of America, by all local secretaries as soon as collected, to assist them in their stand against the National Association of Manufacturers who are trying to discontinue the use of Hatters' label. Should an amicable adjustment be placed before assessment is (levied) carried, amendment to be void and declared off.

Received the endorsement of Union 39, New Haven; 150, Sioux City; 291, San Jose; 98, St. Paul; 12, Oneida.

The amendment of Union 149, Brooklyn, as published in the March Journal, as follows:

That an assessment of 10 cents be levied on all 30 and 15-cent members, the proceeds to go to the striking Hatters of North America, who are now fighting against the open shop system. The expenditure of this assessment to be under the supervision of the International President and Executive Board.

The amendment of Union 144, New York, as published in the March Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 187:

Add on line ten after the word "provided," all unions making an appeal for financial assistance to the local unions affiliated with the C. M. I. U. of A. for any purpose whatsoever, shall publish in

the official Journal of C. M. I. U. of A. within 90 days thereafter, the amount each union donated, and the number of the union donating the same.

All secretaries must send a receipt to the local union for the amount that a local union donates. Any union failing to do so shall be fined the sum of \$25.00.

Received the endorsement of Union 39, New Haven; 316, McSherrytown; 90, New York; 13, New York; 500, Tampa; 28, Westfield; 98, St. Paul; 72, Davenport; 12, Oneida.

The amendment of Union 13, New York, as published in the March Journal, as follows:

New amendment to be known as Section 228:

The C. M. I. U. of A. shall donate Five Thousand (\$5,000) Dollars toward the expense that will be incurred in the appeal of the officials of the A. F. of L., namely, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, by publishing same in the next official Journal.

Received the endorsement of Union 39, New Haven; 150, Sioux City; 107, Erie; 179, Bangor.

The amendment of Union 251, New York, as published in the March Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 70 by adding after the word "week," on line 2, the following:

That an assessment of ten (10) cents be levied on all fifteen (15) and thirty (30) cent members, the proceeds to go to the striking Hatters of North America. The money raised by this assessment to be forwarded by the International President as soon as possible to the United Hatters of North America.

Received the endorsement of Union 90, New York.

The amendment of Union 248, Jacksonville, as published in the March Journal.

Received the endorsement of Union 491, Huron.

Union 500, Tampa, offers the following amendment to Sec. 67:

After the words Porto Rico and the State of Florida, section to read: "All applicants for membership may be elected by their own statement upon payment of an initiation fee of three dollars (\$3.00) except in Porto Rico and in the State of Florida, where the initiation fee shall be of one dollar (\$1.00), payable in advance or in two weekly installments, this amendment to be in force for three months after its adoption, excepting Porto Rico, which has been adopted for one year.

Union 97 offers the following amendment to the constitution:

The International President, by and with consent of the International Executive Board, shall send two members of the International Union to attend the next convention of the International Cigar and Tobacco Workers to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in August, 1910, and should said delegates recommend affiliation with the Congress, then thereafter such number of delegates as we may be entitled to shall be nominated and elected to each convention at a time set by the International President.

Union 304, Racine, proposes the following amendment to Section 48:

Strike out the sentence: "On payment of loans, members shall also be entitled to a duplicate receipt," and the word, "Financial secretaries failing to give members," and insert in their place the following:

"Members are entitled to a duplicate receipt. Such duplicate shall be the original of a carbon copy, the copy shall be kept on file, examined, and compared with monthly reports by finance committee. Members and shop collectors failing to demand the duplicate shall be fined fifty cents (50c) for each omission."

Union 192, Manchester, proposes the following amendment to Section 161 of the Constitution of Cigarmakers' International Union of America:

On line 6, after the word "locality," insert: "Or transferring their original shop or shops to any other locality."

On line 9, after the word "shops," insert: "Or that prevail in the locality from which the original shop or shops were transferred."

Section 161 of the Constitution of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, as amended:

Sec. 161. Manufacturers operating more than one shop shall not be allowed the use of the union label unless all shops operated by such manufacturers are strictly union shops. Manufacturers, their agents or representatives, operating a shop or shops in any locality, establishing a shop or shops in any other locality, or transferring their original shop or shops to any other locality, shall not be allowed the use of the union label unless at least the same rate of wages, provided the new place has a lower rate, is paid in the newly established shop or shops that prevail in the original shop or shops or that prevail in the locality from which the original shop or shops were transferred.

Manufacturers, their agents or representatives, making cigars for other manufacturers, their agents or representatives, shall not be allowed the use of the union label unless at least the same rate of wages shall be paid in the shop or shops of the former as is paid in the shop of the latter. Nor shall a manufacturer be allowed the use of the label who sells cigars to a manufacturer who is put on the unfair list, or any agent or representative of such firms. No brands of cigars made in both union and non-union shops shall be allowed to bear the union label.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the Constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 18th edition of the Constitution:

By Union 14, Chicago:

Amendments to Sections 76 and 77 of International Constitution:

Section 76. Any member quitting the trade or becoming a foreman as defined in Section 64, or a continuous employer of one or more union cigar-makers who has not been a member for three years, may continue to pay full dues and all assessments, local and International, and receive all sick and death benefits to which his term of membership may entitle him. When such member has paid dues continuously for three years he shall be transferred to the beneficiary class and be subject to Section 77. Members failing to avail themselves of this privilege shall, upon the payment of all union indebtedness within thirty days, be issued an absolute retiring card, which shall entitle the holder to readmission, as a new member, free of charge.

Section 77. Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years quitting the trade, or becoming a foreman as defined in Section 64, or a continuous employer of one or more members, may be placed in the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefit, upon the payment of 20 cents dues per week and all International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation. All persons in the retired beneficiary class shall be entitled to vote on all questions relating to sick or death benefits, or assessments they are subject to, but shall not be entitled to sick benefit while in a foreign country, away from the jurisdiction of the International Union. Any member failing to avail himself of the beneficiary privilege shall be granted, within thirty days, if clear on the books, an absolute retiring card, entitling the holder, upon his return to the trade, to readmission free of charge as a new member. The retiring card of any person, of the beneficiary membership of any person, violating the laws or working against the interests of the International Union, shall be annulled.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted October, 1908, Journal.)

By Union 467, Arecibo:

Amendment to Section 67: By adding after the words "three dollars (\$3.00)," except in Puerto Rico, where the initiation fee shall be one dollar, payable in advance, or in four weekly installments. This amendment to remain in force one year from the date of its adoption.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted October, 1908, Journal.)

By Union 14, Chicago, Ill.:

Strike out Section 2 and insert the following: "The session of the International Union shall be held whenever ordered by two-thirds of the members voting on the question."

(Adopted March, 1909, Journal.)

UNION NOTES

Members of C. M. I. U.: We desire to call your attention to our amendment to Section 48, especially to members drawing loans and financial secretaries.

Mistakes have occurred and do yet occur in the collection of loans and the reporting of same on monthly reports.

Often members and shop collectors are to blame for such carelessness or oversight.

This amendment will put it up to the member or collector to see that a proper record is made of payments, the secretaries then cannot go amiss, for they will then have an accurate record and the finance committee's examination of carbon copies and the entries on monthly reports will do the rest.

There will be no more time occupied by secretaries in writing the personal receipt, for he will write the carbon copy at the same time.

If Union No. 217's amendment is carried, there will be no difference as to the method of receipting for collections, which is not the desire of 304, Racine.

However, it would be just as well to vote 217's so it would include in the completely amended article covering all payments made by members to the International not otherwise provided for by stamps.

Local 304, Racine.

129, Denver, Colo., gave notice in March Journal that all members owing private loans to this union for six months or longer would have their names published in the April issue. We regret to say that out of 75 of the traveling members who owe this union from 50c up to \$25.00, amounting to over \$500.00, that we have received a response from only two of these members asking further time to make good. We know that some of these members perhaps may not be working, but we have reason to believe that some of them are working and could pay. This union is called on every week, and several times in a week, for financial assistance by sick and traveling members, and the members of this union, who are not working under the best conditions or making best wages, have to assess themselves to keep up this constant drain. Secre-

taries are in some instances to blame for members not paying. Instead of waiting for voluntary payments, they should call members' attention to it as soon as they go to work. The member would be better off by having his loan paid and the union better off by having their money back. Pay up, you may want a loan again some time.

N. M. Murphy, financial secretary of Union 89, Schenectady, N. Y., will grant no loans during working hours. Will grant loans before 8 a. m. or between 12 and 1 p. m., or any time after 5 p. m. The same applies to signing out-of-work certificates.

Union 49, Springfield, Mass., writes: "Geo. Lenox is requested to communicate with the secretary of Union 49, Springfield, Mass., regarding something he forgot."

Union 32, Louisville, Ky., requests all traveling members to steer clear of Louisville, as all factories are laid off and there is nothing doing at present.

Patrick Kennedy (103,935) is requested to correspond with the secretary of Union 125, Norwich, N. Y.

Union 379, Rochester, Ind., writes "Union 379 requests Ed Kelsey (97976) to settle board bill at Plymouth by May 4, 1909, or appear at our meeting and show cause why he should not be fined."

Union 61, La Crosse, Wis., requests the secretary holding the card of James Murphy (80511) to please collect \$4 board bill and remit to secretary of above named union.

Union 122, Warren, Pa., writes: "The secretary of Union 122, Warren, Pa., would like to hear from George Haley regarding transaction he had with J. McGovern; union being interested. If we don't hear from you by May 1 we will publish nature of case. Also request secretaries to intercept one C. A. Lewis who left his blue card and left an unpaid board bill, which the union had to pay. He no doubt joined elsewhere since September, 1908. He also beat merchants to the tune of \$60."

Union 453, Nevada City, Cal., writes: "Union 453 requests N. Duplessis (40694) to settle that board bill of \$10.95 before our next regular meeting or the union will take action."

Secretaries holding cards of H. Marache (72893), J. Stadler (3546), W. Lauer (22432), T. E. Tracy (106891), A. Laframbols (36639), C. Rice (26697), J. Dutey (84328) or J. Demming (108335), please notify the secretary of Union 97, Boston, Mass.

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of Jas. J. Pollard (86880) please notify the secretary of Union 211, Victoria, B. C.

Union 103, Ansonia, Conn., writes: "Would like to hear from Thos. Sylvia in regard to board bill owed to this union."

Clyde J. Roop, defaulting secretary of Union 340, Traverse City, Mich., was arrested at Sand Point, Idaho, on February 15, 1909, and has been brought back to Traverse City to stand trial. Let all secretaries who received our circular descriptions of him take notice. By Union 340, Traverse City, Mich.

Union 129, Denver, Col., writes: "Trade in Denver is at a standstill. Over 100 out of work and most of the shops on a limit."

Union 212, Superior, Wis., writes: "The remaining members that I have not heard from, if I don't hear from them before the next issue of the Journal, they will be fined the amount of their board bill."

Secretary holding card of Jule Grazier (80561) please collect fifty-cent assessment due Union 129, Denver, which secretary overlooked when he drew his card on December 5 last.

Any secretary or anyone knowing the whereabouts of Isaac Imboden, please notify M. A. Timmins, Elk Point, S. D.

Union 11, St. Albans, Vt., writes: "Secretary holding card of B. McKeon (40959) is requested to collect fine of \$9.99 put on him by Union 11, St. Albans, for board bill February 3, 1909."

Any secretary holding the card of A. Tighe (93537) kindly notify the secretary of Union 117, Orange, N. J.

Secretary holding card of Frank J. Loftus (51750) please collect fine of \$5 imposed by Union 233, Sedalia, Mo., and remit to secretary of said union.

Union 99, Ottawa, Ill., writes: "Lew Godfrey (Indian Lew): If you do not communicate with me at once you will have more trouble later. Be a man."

Union 315, St. Cloud, Minn., would like to hear from Jos. E. Kirchendorfer (47731).

If Wm. Gladfelter (87534) will correspond with the secretary of Union 196, Grand Island, Neb., he will hear something to his interest.

Secretary holding card of C. M. Jenkins (20712) please collect \$6 board bill and remit to Union 431, Litchfield, Ill.

The secretary of Union 198, Roanoke, Va., would like to hear from Chas. W. Morris (87392) and L. Berkley (9229) before the next issue of the Journal.

Notes by Union 97, Boston: San Felice and J. H. P. cigars are unfair.—Hatters' strike must be won.—97 is giving \$75 a week.—Label committee are giving moving picture shows to advertise our label. We have had exhibits in Hyde Park, Stoneham and Waltham to crowded houses.—The following incident may be of interest as showing tact: A certain store not over one thousand miles from Cambridge has his store filled with trust goods; a member of the craft spoke to him about it; the proprietor said, "They pay me for the space; if you can get any one else to take the space I will remove the goods." Our fellow craftsman now went to a friendly vendor and told him he knew of a good location and brought both parties together. Space was hired by friendly dealer, and all parties

are happy. This is tact.—Massachusetts Liquor Dealers' Association have voted on and after April 1 to only buy Massachusetts goods. This work was done by the label committee.—Label committee have taken the initiative in endeavor to federate label trades of Boston.—The efforts of leading citizens to develop Boston industries has not been lost sight of, and their attention has been drawn to home products.—The movement to stamp out consumption is going to make far better sanitary conditions in the factory and the home. It means the uplifting of the race.—Label committee are visiting all second-class hotels and will make an effort to get them to buy union goods.—After the label exhibit a committee calls on all the dealers in the town.—In order that immigration may be checked from Europe during times of depression we should be represented at the European Congress of the tobacco workers in 1910.—If it is fair to place a commodity on the unfair list in a building built under non-union conditions, would it be reciprocity to ask that union men should not erect a structure or make repairs on a building when they sell non-union commodities?—Up to date we have assessed ourselves \$14.50 each to relieve the needy. This is fraternity.—Have you written to your congressman or senators on the Philippine question?—There are too many Porto Rican cigars without a label sold in the east.—Organize.—Boom the label.—Raise the school age and reduce the hours of labor.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office, after being advertised in Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago P. O. By order P. O. Dept., Washington.

Returned the following to P. O. Department since last issue of Journal:

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

The International President holds mail for Abe Franklin, Dan J. Lockner, John Massey, J. B. Miller, D. Miller, D. A. Richard, Jos. Robonin and Jas. B. Felty.

Union 71, Elgin, Ill., for Chas. Barber.

Union 228, San Francisco, Cal., for Chas. A. H. Hall, Henry Hempe, A. F. Cacaitore, H. Rehffuss, J. O. Caldwell, Al. Gerke, John Alsmeyer, F. McCarrier, Carl Secfolds and J. L. Potter.

Union 307, Reno, Nev., for C. A. Diehl.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Earl Jarvis, Chas. Gebhardt, F. W. Carlson, Chas. Silvers, Wm. Schnabel, Ed. Schamel and Chas. Hollye.

Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind., for Clarence M. Jenkins.

Union 14, Chicago, Ill., for Max Blackburn, Jas. Bishop, Henry Dörner, F. W. Geis, Geo. Goldberg, A. S. Reachard, Henry Swain and James Thomas.

Union 288, Escanaba, Mich., for Fred Hine (93805) and Chas. Blomquist (39599).

The secretary of Union 28, Westfield, Mass., holds an important letter for Alfred Vezoller (85767).

LOST CARDS

Section 11. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate.

Members having lost their traveling cards take notice:

No duplicate card will be issued for lost card unless the full name of member, the card number, the date of initiation and the union where the card was last deposited are given. Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Secretaries have no right to issue certificates in place of lost cards. Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made. Report full name, number, date and place of initiation and when and where card was last deposited.

Private loans will be entered on duplicates issued upon request of unions.

Enter all loans granted in figures and letters. Secretaries will please notify this office as to whether any private loans are due on cards reported lost, otherwise they are issued with only the International loan account. This does not release members from their just obligations to the

unions. The absence of the private loans, however, quite often cause members to overlook these loans and suspensions follow.

36621. Fergus Fay, initiated April 22, 1885; last reported at 103.
117156. Carlos Baergo, initiated June 16, 1907; last deposited at 458.
52734. M. Rosenberg, initiated Aug. 8, 1906; last deposited at 100187.
Emil Felge, initiated Nov. 1, 1902; last deposited at 482.
114438. Jno. P. Murphy, initiated July 21, 1906; last deposited at 325.
50706. Fred Lydon, initiated Nov. 16, 1891; last deposited at 121.

IN-MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following, and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of our own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 to 161, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence, relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 402, Richland Center, Pa.—Frank Bohan (67774), who was killed by railroad at Quakertown, Union 14, Chicago, Ill.—Jacob Fischer, who died Dec. 11, 1908; John Hilger, died Jan. 6; Ola Stark, died Jan. 16; Geo. Hoffman, died Jan. 30; Josef Svec, died Feb. 16; Dennis Mullaly, died Feb. 28; S. F. Herrero, died March 5; John Anderson died March 10, and Aug. Keller, who died March 23.
Union 20, Decatur, Ill.—Darwin Weigand, who died in San Jose, Cal., Feb. 11, 1909, and was buried in Decatur. Union attended funeral in a body.
Union 92, Worcester, Mass.—Louis Champaert (43599), who died March 9th. Delegation from union attended funeral.
Union 278, Plattsmouth, Neb.—Adam Schanz, who died Feb. 19th, and Frank Seffer, who died March 12th. Union attended funeral in a body.
Union 70, Winona, Minn.—Herman Arndt, who died March 10th. Union attended funeral in a body.
Union 233, Sedalia, Mo.—Herman A. Becker (72514). Members attended funeral in a body. Pallbearers selected from the local.
Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Dippel (15083), who died on April 8th.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Mr. Daniel F. Brun, 27 Commercial street, Holyoke, Mass., would like to hear from his son, Henry Brun.

Mrs. M. Hogan, 2067 Riverdale street, Chicopee, Mass., would like to hear from her son who, when last heard of, was at the San Francisco earthquake.

Robt. Thompson would like to hear from Geo. Vance at once. By Union 463, Pontiac, Mich.
J. P. Kowalkowski would like to hear from E. C. Ward. By Union 315, St. Cloud, Minn.

Wm. Schnabel: Your brother, J. Schnabel, Ft. Scott, Kans., requests that you come to Ft. Scott at once, as your mother is dead and your father wants to see you or hear from you.

Will E. Arthur Meinhardt please send his address to his father, Otto Meinhardt, 3315 N. 11th street, St. Louis, Mo.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Tony Cimbalock please notify H. Blanchette, 350 Dexter street, Central Falls, R. I.

Will Frank Seward please write to town collector of Cheyenne, Wyo. Important.

Mrs. G. Lehning, 1107 Fourteenth avenue, N. Nashville, Tenn., would like to hear from her husband, Gus. Lehning. Very important.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Wm. Herring, formerly of Moberly, Mo., please notify his wife, Mrs. Frankie Herring, Paris, Mo. Very important that she should hear from him.

Henry Weusterfeld is requested to correspond with Chas. L. Kuhn, 928 F street, San Diego, Cal.
Union 325, Spokane, Wash., writes: "Gust Mattson will please live up to agreement with boys in Spokane or action will be taken."

Tom McCauley and John Murphy are requested to send their addresses to Robt. Todd, Spokane, Wash. O. Koepke please send address to W. A. Mitchell, Spokane, Wash. Have money for you.

Joseph Schneider (82606) is requested to communicate with P. Maubroeck, New Haven, Conn.

Herman Flgas would like to hear from John Jourskko, born in Ratebor, Germany. Left Germany for North Dakota in 1902. Any secretary holding his card or knowing his whereabouts would confer a favor by addressing the above in care of the secretary of Union 39, New Haven, Conn.

E. R. Knowlton, 122 McDonald avenue, Toronto, Can., would like to hear from his brother James.

Richard Yent and Wm. Pape are requested to correspond with O. C. Mickey, care of Texarkana Cigar Company, Texarkana, Ark.

Mr. Jos. Bolleyn: Your wife is very ill and has to be taken to Chicago for an operation and wishes

you to meet her there. Kindly correspond with her at once.

If the union cigarmaker that traveled with Ringling Brothers in the chandelier wagon writes to Mark Flemin at West Seattle, Wash., he can get his ring that was found.

Adolph Schreiber would like to hear from Joe Pollard. Address 134 Fullerton street, London, Ont. Gus. Speigel: Please correspond with Frank Mummie, Alhambra, Ill.

Frank Mummie, Alhambra, Ill., would like to hear from Milton Grant.

Geo. Tucker, secretary of Union 456, Albia, Iowa, would like to hear from John R. Reed.

The secretary of Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis., would like to hear from Henry Schostak on account of the death of his father.

Geo. Wlechring, Redwood City, Cal., would like to hear from E. M. Donovan and Otto Ludwig.

R. C. Sweigard would like to hear from Geo. Murr. Address 110 W. 12th street, Erie, Pa.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union; or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans as provided in the constitution.

In all cases where fines are imposed by local unions it will facilitate matters by giving the number, if party fined is a member of the union.

Union 272, Marshfield, Wis., fined Wm. Nieman (115681) \$10.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 359, Atchison, Kans., reduced the fine of M. J. Lee to \$25.00.

Union 285, Ft. Worth, Texas, fined Max Bloomberg \$10.00 for working in the shop of J. H. Brandt at night, thereby holding two jobs.

Union 238, Sacramento, Cal., fined Chas. Adler (65378) \$5.00 for conduct unbecoming a union member.

Union 72, Burlington, Iowa, fined C. H. Smith (68122) \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended. (Taken from traveling card.)

Union 11, St. Albans, fined B. McKeon (40959) \$4.99 for unpaid board bill of \$5.00. Total fine, \$9.99.

Union 461, Edmonton, Alta., reduced the fine of John Stochel, Jr. (116878) from \$10.00 to \$5.00 and rescinded the fine of \$5.00 on A. E. Hafer (83996).

PRIVATE LOANS.

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return of same to union making request:

Union 103, Ansonia, Conn. W. E. Connor (84743), \$3.00.

Union 499, Trinidad, Colo. W. B. Anthony (107506), \$2.10, and A. Cameron (82821), \$2.50.

Union 157, Rockford, Ill. S. G. Rogers (99833).

If secretaries holding cards with private loans attached granted by Union 445, Billings, Mont., will force collection on same, it will be greatly appreciated by Union 445. Members owing private loans to Union 445 will please settle same at an early date or we will make use of our constitutional privileges. This is final.

Union 238, Sacramento, Cal., writes: "Union 238, Sacramento, Cal., requests the following members to pay their private loans before the next issue of the Journal or suspension will surely follow. This is no idle threat, as they will find to their sorrow, since they owe these loans for fifteen months: Roy Acton (13920), \$5.00; Guy Bruce (168085), \$5.00; John Purtell (3850), \$3.00."

Will secretaries holding cards of following members please collect and remit to Union 211, Victoria, B. C.: Sam Thompson (75469), \$1.25; C. Lemon (98837), \$1.25; J. A. Wright (102170), \$1.25; F. Timler (1047), \$1.25.

Union 483, Gloversville, requests all members owing private loans to remit at once. Local fund is exhausted and other members coming through.

The secretary of Union 129, Denver, Colo., would like to hear from J. A. Chabin (4988), reference balance due on that \$5.00 private loan granted him December, 1907. This member has been working for almost a year and should pay up.

129, Denver, Colo., requests secretaries to collect private loans from the following members: D. Harvey, granted July, 1898, \$5.00; H. Malonin, granted 1899, \$9.00; (43488) F. R. McIntyre, granted 1904, \$6.00; (36252) Sam Ratner, granted 1903, \$15.00; (115702) E. R. Murphy, granted 1907, \$3.50; (53280) H. M. Good, granted 1905, \$18.00; (103618) Fay K. Brown, over 6 months, \$2.00; (70537) Jas. Byrnes, over 6 months, \$2.00; (94278) Geo. J. Gels, over 6 months, \$2.00; (43837) Ed Richter, over 6 months, \$2.00; (119065) M. W. Balfour, over 6 months, \$2.00; (55842) J. J. Monahan, over 6 months, \$2.00; (86680) Jas. J. Pollard, over 6 months, \$2.00; (86951) Chas. W. Eastberg, over 6 months, \$2.00; (61384) James Sherman, over 6 months, \$2.00; (100235) Jos. J. Hamus, over 6 months, \$2.00; (80341) C. F. Swartz, over 6

months, \$2.00; (100613) Roy Coates, over 6 months, \$2.00; (102458) Wm. J. Lee, over 6 months, \$2.00; (52730) Arthur L. Carter, over 6 months, \$2.00; (91093) Alfred Van Wymersch, over 6 months, \$2.00; (60207) J. J. Collins, over 6 months, \$2.00; (98506) R. J. Quinn, over 6 months, \$2.00; (80561) Jule Grazier, over 6 months, 50 cents; (4988), John A. Chabin, over 6 months, \$2.00.

Union 407, Norwich, Conn., writes: "All members owing private loans to Union 407, Norwich, Conn., are hereby requested to remit or their names will be published. If that is not sufficient, suspension will surely follow."

Will the secretary holding card of Bernard McKeon (40959) please collect \$1.00 private loan and forward to the secretary of Union 140, St. Catharines, Ont.

Members owing private loans to Union 21, Marlboro, Mass., please pay up so others can have a chance.

Union 188, Seattle, Wash., writes: "Members owing private loans to Union 188, Seattle, Wash., pay up within thirty days or be suspended. Last call."

By Union 52, Elmira, N. Y.: Secretaries when remitting private loans should send money order instead of stamps. Small unions receiving private loans in stamps soon have nothing left but the stamps, and those are not very welcome to a traveler if you intend to charge him with a private loan. They pay the extra five cents to have a money order sent. Why not comply with their wish?

Any secretary holding the card of Willard Bryan (63474) please collect sixty cents and remit to Union 450, Oklahoma City, Okla. Also collect from Jas. W. Olliver (82990) \$6.00 private loan and remit to above named union.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Chicago, Ill., March 8, 1909.

Since last report, have examined the accounts of the following Unions, viz.:

Union 105, Maysville, Ky.
The books and accounts here, are, at present in good order; for a year or so previous to Jan. 1, 1909, not nearly so good. However, the old secretary is back in office now, so smooth sailing is assured. Lincoln's birthday banks were closed (the day the examination was made). However, the courtesy of the cashier in the bank where the Union's funds are deposited, permitted the account to be verified. Statement as follows:
Balance on hand March 1, 1904 \$ 761.43
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1909 3,986.40
Due Int'l Union on examination45

Expense to Feb. 1, 1909 \$3,917.49
Due to Union 105, on examination. 2.50

\$3,919.99

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1909 \$ 828.29

Funds of Union—
Feb. 1, 1909, in Mitchell Finch &
Co.'s bank \$805.00
In possession Treas. Thos. Boyce .. 23.29

\$828.29
The treasurer deposited in bank on Feb. 6, 1909, \$25.00.

Union 123, Hamilton, O.
The books and accounts here are in excellent condition—fine. All cash and stamp accounts balance at the end of every month. Ledger promptly posted; money deposited in bank just as reports read. All benefit cards and vouchers on file. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1904 \$ 627.39

Receipts to Feb. 1, 1909 4,711.78

\$5,339.17

Expense to Feb. 1, 1909 5,040.24

\$298.93

Balance should be Feb. 1, 1909 \$298.93

Funds of Union—
Feb. 1, 1909, in 1st Nat'l Bank \$271.43

In possession of Treas. J. Mick 27.50

\$298.93

Union 134, La Porte, Ind.
If the ledger was properly indexed and the year given in the members' dues accounts the books, etc., here would be in fine order. Benefit cards and vouchers signed by whoever receives the money (nearly so, anyway), on file for all expense. Dues accounts are balanced with every credit given. Some members slow in paying dues, which accounts for the \$55.00 due International Union on examination "Illegal Sick Benefit." Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1903 \$ 339.16

Receipts to Feb. 1, 1909 3,303.35

Expended over percentage in 1906-7 18.80

Due Int'l Union on examination 55.00

\$3,716.31

Expense to Feb. 1, 1909 2,620.38

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1909 \$1,095.93

Funds of Union—
Feb. 1, 1909, in 1st Nat'l Bank \$400.00

Certificates of deposit on bank 600.00

In possession Treas. Geo. Albrecht. 4.78	
In possession Secy. Barney Palmer. 21.06	
	\$1,025.84
Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1909	\$70.09
This balance does not include amount expended over percentage during 1908.	
Union 173, Zanesville, Ohio.	
The books and accounts here are in excellent order—fine. Ledger posted to show actual standing of each member at all times. Benefit cards and vouchers on file; accounts balanced nicely and funds promptly deposited in bank. Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand Nov. 28, 1904	\$ 483.26
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1909	3,616.45
	\$4,099.71
Expense to Feb. 1, 1909	4,018.62
Balance should be Feb. 1, 1909	\$ 81.09
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1909, in 1st Nat'l Bank	\$64.00
In possession Treas. Chas. Pollock ..	.99
In possession Secy. Chas. O. Dozer ..	16.10
	\$81.09
Union 176, Newark, Ohio.	
The books and accounts here are in excellent condition; endorsed vouchers and benefit cards, etc., on file for all expense. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Instructed the secretary how to balance each member's dues account with every credit given. Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1904	\$ 537.29
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1909	1,896.70
Expended over percentage in 1905-6-7	63.07
	\$2,497.06
Expense to Feb. 1, 1909	1,816.33
Balance would be Feb. 1, 1909	\$ 680.73
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, in defunct bank	\$132.15
In 1st Nat'l Bank	500.00
In possession A. Schmutzler, Treas. ..	.79
In possession Secy. E. D. Everts	\$3.54
	\$666.48
Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1909	\$ 14.25
The deficiency in the amount expended over percentage during 1907—the statement does not include amount expended over percentage during 1908.	
Union 249, Findlay, Ohio.	
The books and accounts here are in good order, except for an awful poor system of filing vouchers for expense and benefit cards, interest to Jan. 2, 1909, entered in February receipts as it was not entered in bank book until account was verified at time of examination. Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1904	\$ 485.69
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1909	1,619.86
Expended over percentage in 1905	1.81
	\$2,107.36
Expense to Feb. 1, 1909	1,639.34
Balance would be Feb. 1, 1909	\$468.02
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1909, in Am. Nat'l Bank	\$447.89
In possession Secy-Treas. Philip Setzler	20.33
	\$468.22
Surplus Feb. 1, 1909 in cash .....	.20
This surplus is due to ex-Secretary H. C. Schafer on account of his duplicating the return of 20 cents, forwarded over amount collected for Wood assets.	
Union 261, Knoxville, Tenn.	
The books and accounts here are clerically in splendid order—failure to have vouchers on file—signed by whoever received the money for expense the trouble, here. However, the future will show different results. Cash and stamp accounts correct and ledger nicely posted. Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand March 1, 1904	\$ 275.32
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1909	1,084.90
	\$1,360.22
Expense to Jan. 1, 1909	1,120.17
Balance would be Jan. 1, 1909	\$240.05
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1909	10.10
Due Int'l Union on examination	3.00
	\$253.15
Expense to Feb. 1, 1909	12.20
Balance would be Feb. 1, 1909	\$240.95
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1909, in 3rd Nat'l Bank	\$171.74
In possession Secy-Treas. J. E. Levy ..	21.38
	\$193.12
Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1909	\$47.83
This balance does not include amount expended over percentage during year 1908.	
Union 267, Catlettsburg, Ky.	
The books and accounts of this Union are in excellent condition. The present secretary-treasurer certainly puts in practice the motto "Do it now." All accounts balanced at the end of every month. Funds promptly deposited. Ledger posted to date.	

Cash and stamp accounts correct—good, very good. Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand March 1, 1904	\$ 193.33
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1909	933.45
	\$1,126.78
Expense to Feb. 1, 1909	984.30
Balance would be Feb. 1, 1909	\$142.48
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1909, in Big Sandy Nat'l Bank	\$140.43
In possession Secy-Treas. John E. Evans	2.05
	\$142.48
Union 300, Michigan City, Ind.	
The books and accounts here are now in extra nice condition; neat and correct. Ledger correctly posted, showing standing complete. All benefits drawn, etc., benefit cards and vouchers for expense signed by whoever receives the money. Bank account correctly reported. Interest immediately entered in International accounts, etc. Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1905	\$ 400.12
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1909	2,304.82
Expended over percentage 1905-6-7	52.92
	\$2,757.66
Expense to Feb. 1, 1909	\$2,437.45
Due to Union 300 on examination	1.00
	\$2,438.45
Balance would be Feb. 1, 1909	\$319.21
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1909, in Citizens Bank	\$296.52
In possession Secy-Treas. C. B. Wakefield	22.69
	\$319.21
This balance does not include amount expended over percentage during 1908.	
Union 350, Lexington, Ky.	
The books and accounts here are only in fair order. No regular system of endorsed vouchers for expense. Corrected the cash and stamp accounts. Explained to the secretary-treasurer how to balance cash and stamp accounts at the end of every month. Also how to balance each member's dues account with every credit given. These instructions will no doubt be followed, as the secretary seemed pleased to receive them. The balances given in this statement do not include amount expended over percentage during 1908. There is also a question reference \$15.00 sick benefit paid in October, 1908, which may have to be returned to International funds. Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand March 1, 1904	\$175.20
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1909	787.20
Expended over percentage in 1906-7	25.93
Due Int'l Union on examination	10.60
	\$998.93
Expense to Feb. 1, 1909	856.32
Balance should be Feb. 1, 1909	\$142.61
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1909, in Alexander Bank	\$94.15
In possession Secy-Treas. W. M. Tuttle	7.50
	\$101.65
Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1909	\$40.96
Union 352, Brookville, Ind.	
The books and accounts here are generally in good order. The unpleasant feature of error in making up cash accounts at the end of the month was experienced here. One of the men who made an error was here, so the money was returned during time of examination. The other party had left town so he still owes his, leaving the deficiency at time of examination \$10.00. Went over the system of balancing cash with secretary and treasurer until they seemed to understand it thoroughly also with the secretary of how to balance every member's dues account with every credit given. Benefit cards and vouchers on file for expense. Stamp account correct. Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1904	\$ 209.04
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1909	1,697.45
	\$1,906.49
Expense to Feb. 1, 1909	1,570.99
Balance would be Feb. 1, 1909	\$335.50
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1909, in Franklin Co. Bank ..	\$184.86
Certificate of deposit on bank	100.00
In possession of Treas. C. A. Adams ..	24.64
	\$309.50
Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1909	\$26.00
Returned during time of examination	16.00
Balance of deficiency Feb. 9, 1909	\$10.00
Owing to error in account of ex-Treas. Carl Gagel.	
Union 360, Delaware, Ohio.	
The books and accounts here are in good order. Benefit cards and vouchers signed by whoever receives the money on file in rotation for every item of expense—"fine." Corrected error in number of Dues stamps claimed on hand; also explained to the secretary how to balance each member's dues	

account with every credit given. The treasurer deposited in bank Feb. 2, \$15.00. The secretary had an unusual amount of money on hand for sick benefit. Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1904	\$ 207.78
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1909	1,461.15
	\$1,668.93
Expense to Feb. 1, 1909	1,451.28
Balance would be Feb. 1, 1909	\$217.65
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1909, in 1st Nat'l Bank	169.00
In possession Treas. A. Bayerlein ..	15.00
In possession Secy. H. Dauerheim ..	33.00
	\$217.00
Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1909	\$.65
Same as per last examination—this statement does not include amount expended over percentage during 1908.	
392, Marietta, Ohio.	
Considering the fact that this union has never had a day book nor vouchers for expense, it is a wonder how they have kept their accounts so near correct. Left a copy of day book pages for receipts and expenses. Also how to balance every member's dues account with each credit given; also reference vouchers for expense to be signed by whoever receives the money. Corrected a small error in the 20c dues account. Statement as follows:	
Receipts from organization to Feb. 1, 1909 ..	\$297.10
Expended over percentage during 1905	1.17
	\$298.27
Expenditures to Feb. 1, 1909	118.84
Balance should be Feb. 1, 1909	\$179.43
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1909, in 1st Nat. Bank	\$173.90
In possession of Sec-Treas. H. L. Thels	4.40
	\$178.30
Deficiency of union Feb. 1, 1909	\$ 1.13
This deficiency is owing to amount expended over percentage during 1905.	
Prohibition has certainly put the cigar trade in an awful condition in Marietta.	
435, Kenton, Ohio.	
The books and accounts here are in good order except the failure to have vouchers. "Vouchers" signed by whoever receives the money on file for all expense. Part of the original bills are on file, not many. Benefit cards are all right. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger promptly and correctly posted. The members here are slow in paying dues. Called their attention to the latter part of Section 78. Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand Sept. 26, 1904	\$ 153.73
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1909	861.70
	\$1,015.43
Expense to Feb. 1, 1909	926.23
Balance would be Feb. 1, 1909	\$ 89.20
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1909, in Kenton Nat. Bank	\$80.00
In possession of Sec'y W. S. Dulin ..	9.20
	\$ 89.20
This statement does not include amount expended over percentage during 1908.	
Yours fraternally,	
W. A. CAMPBELL,	
International Financier.	
Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1909.	
Since last report have examined the account of the following Unions, viz.:	
53, New Orleans, La.	
The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. The officers, especially the Secretary, deserve credit for the correct manner in which their business is conducted. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense signed by whoever receives the money. Cash and stamp accounts balanced at the end of every month. Ledger posted to show members standing same as Due Book.	
Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand March 1, 1905	\$ 747.97
Receipts to January 1, 1909	3,076.32
Expended over percentage in 1905-6 and 7 ..	209.04
	\$4,033.33
Expense to January 1, 1909	3,433.40
Balance should be January 1, 1909	\$ 599.93
Funds of Union.	
Jan. 1, 1909, in Ger. Sav. Instl.	\$553.59
In possession Treas. Hy. Tatjl	46.34
	\$599.93
Total	
Funds claimed in bank January 1, 1909, does not include interest to December 31, 1908, entered in book January 15.	
216, Galveston, Texas.	
The accounts of the present secretary are fine, except that recently vouchers for expense are not complete—not endorsed by whoever received the money—but will be in the future. The former secretary, J. A. Miller, did not do right. The manner in which he left the labels was not ignorance, but criminal. It is too bad the matter was allowed to go as it was. This label matter was not all. Such	

as this harms the union and disgraces all interested. Statement as follows:

International balance March 1, 1905.....\$ 254.53
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1909.....1,566.70
Expended over percentage in 1905.....28.62
Due to International Union on examination.....32.85

Total\$1,883.70
Expense to Jan. 1, 1909.....\$1,783.25
Due to Union 216, on examination.....2.18

Total\$1,785.43

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 98.27
Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1909, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$16.00
In possession of Sec'y J. Elsenbroich. 45.05

Total\$ 61.05

Deficiency of Union Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 37.22
Secretary Elsenbroich deposited in bank on Jan. 7, 1909, \$24.00.

219, Mobile, Ala.

The books and accounts here are in very nice order. Benefit cards and vouchers signed by whoever receives the money ("mostly so, anyway"), on file for every item of expense. Ledger nicely posted showing standing of members same as their due book. Corrected small error in 20c dues account. Cash account correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1905.....\$ 530.19
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1909.....4,496.80
Expended over percentage in 1905-6-7.....70.01

Total\$5,096.80
Expense to Jan. 1, 1909.....4,289.04

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 807.76

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1909, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$774.27
In possession Sec.-Treas. Fred Hawkins.....33.49

Total\$ 807.76

220, New Orleans, La.
The books and accounts here are in excellent order now. Vouchers for expense signed by whoever receives the money on file for every item of expense. The present secretary fills out and files all benefit cards. Cash and stamp accounts now correct. Ledger nicely posted and cash and stamp accounts balanced at the end of every month. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1905.....\$3,692.67
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1909.....6,484.50
Expended over percentage in 1905-7.....19.52

Total\$10,196.69
Expense to Jan. 1, 1909.....7,522.38

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1909.....\$2,673.81

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1909, in People's Bank.....\$327.85
In possession Treasurer.....55.75
In possession Sec'y Geo. Toledano... 5.90

Total\$ 389.50

Deficiency of Union Jan. 1, 1909.....\$2,284.31
The Treasurer deposited in bank \$40.00 after the 1st of January, 1909. This union has replaced \$903.58 deficiency since March 1, 1905.

285, Fort Worth, Texas.

The books and accounts here are not in as good order as this report would indicate. Some sick benefit cards missing. Recently O. O. W. benefit cards have not been made out. Trade poor here. Local trouble the big cause for this. Some ginger and a get-together spirit if continued for a time will put Fort Worth back where she belongs. It can and should be done. "Requested" to have members reporting O. O. W. and not drawing benefit entered in ledger so they or others might know who was entitled to the 16 weeks' limit in dues. Simply enter on the line with the Saturday on which the week ends for which they report O. O. W. That will tell the story and avoid considerable trouble, especially in dull times like the present. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1905.....\$ 119.92
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1908.....2,202.05
Expended over percentage in 1905.....43.96
Due International Union on examination... 5.18

Total\$2,371.11
Expense to Dec. 31, 1908.....\$2,309.83
Due to Union 285 on examination... 1.00

Total\$2,310.83

Balance would be Dec. 31, 1908.....\$ 60.28

Funds of Union—
Dec. 31, 1908, in Am. Nat. Bank.....\$42.00
In possession Sec'y Max Bloomberg... 14.10

Total\$56.10

Cash due ex-Sec'y Ida M. Illias..... 1.00

Actual funds of Union.....\$ 55.10

Deficiency of Union Dec. 31, 1908.....\$ 5.18

262, Dallas, Texas.

The books and accounts here are in very good order. The finance committee fail to do their full duty, as few reports are properly signed. Left instructions that I hope will cause them to do the right thing. Other than this affairs are very good. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1905.....\$ 879.23
Receipts to Dec. 30, 1908.....2,682.10
Expended over percentage in 1906-7.....9.54

Total\$3,570.87
Expense to Dec. 30, 1908.....3,464.35

Balance should be Dec. 30, 1908.....\$ 108.52

Funds of Union—
Dec. 30, 1908, in Am. Nat. Bank.....\$75.00
In possession Sec'y A. C. Portman... 31.52

Total\$ 106.52

There will be some label agitation expense included in reported December, 1908, expense, not accounted for in this statement, as the actual amount was not known at time of examination.

318, Chattanooga, Tenn.
The books and accounts of this union are really in excellent condition, even though accounts, local and International, are at times grouped. In this way \$7.80 local expense was entered in the International account (the reason for the item in this examination, due International Union, \$7.80). Cash and stamp account O. K. Ledger posted to date, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Mar. 31, 1905.....\$ 211.59
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1909.....1,238.36
Expended over percentage in 1905-6-7.....203.18

Total\$1,653.13
Expense to Jan. 1, 1909.....1,410.86

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 242.27
Receipts to Jan. 30, 1909.....43.95
Due International Union on examination... 7.80

Total\$ 294.02
Expense to Jan. 30, 1909.....30.45

Balance would be Jan. 30, 1909.....\$ 263.57

Funds of Union—
Jan. 30, 1909, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$236.87
In possession of Sec.-Treas. Wm. E. Eckenrod.....31.15

Total\$ 268.02

Cash surplus on hand Jan. 30, 1909.....\$ 4.45
This surplus is local money carried along at all times with the International fund.

364, Nacogdoches, Texas.
The books and accounts here are a credit to any business concern. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense issued for each item. Ledger posted to date showing members' standing same as due book. The day book shows a correct balance statement each month. Account as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1905.....\$ 151.12
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1909.....1,622.85

Total\$1,773.97
Expense to Jan. 1, 1909.....1,577.03

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 196.94

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1909, in Com'l Nat. Bank.....\$183.14
In possession Sec.-Treas. H. F. Wilson.....13.80

Total\$ 196.94

344, Atlanta, Ga.

The books and accounts of this union are in about as poor condition as possible. The secretary, Mr. Cone, drew salary during 1908, causing the union to expend over percentage more than \$40.00, and he did not even pay dues to keep himself inside the 90-day limit. Pretty rotten. Am in hopes the new secretary will do better, anyway, he promised to, and I think with the help he will have that No. 344 will see better days, an active membership, and Atlanta could be made a good town for cigar making. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Mar. 28, 1905.....\$ 204.97
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1909.....1,373.15
Due International Union on examination... 43.40

Total\$1,621.52
Expense to Jan. 1, 1909.....\$1,405.88
Due to Union 344 on examination... 6.25

Total\$1,412.13

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 209.39

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1 in Atlanta Nat. Bank.....\$43.00
In possession Treasurer F. M. Burch. 30.50
In possession Sec'y R. R. Cone.....14.10

Total\$76.60

Deficiency of Union Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 121.79

The secretary, R. R. Cone, was not in Atlanta at time of examination, however his money was pretty nearly accounted for. Treasurer F. M. Burch deposited in bank on Jan. 27 \$30.00. This balance for Jan. 1, 1909, does not include amount expended over percentage during year 1908.

346, San Antonio, Texas.

The books and accounts here have sure had a rough time. At present the secretary is doing nicely. Got a real bank account started before I left the city. Some good luck in the way of a shop or shops and San Antonio will perhaps do some cigar business. At present the home trade is very poor. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1905.....\$ 41.16
Receipts to Jan. 1 1909.....581.95
Expended over percentage in 1905.....1.41

Expended over percentage in 1906.....10.54
Due International Union on examination... 10.10

Total\$ 645.16
Expense to Jan. 1, 1909.....\$495.46
Due to Union 346 on examination... 8.40

Total\$ 503.86

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 141.30

Funds of Union—
Jan. 7, 1909, in Lockwood Nat. Bank.....\$31.82
In possession Sec'y Chas. Rossy.....8.88

Total\$ 40.70

Deficiency of Union Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 100.60

369, Sherman, Texas.

The last couple of years here show more care and better work with the books. Previous to that vouchers were missing, some never made out. Other than this all accounts are in good order. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1904.....\$ 224.60
Receipts to Dec. 28, 1908.....1,621.00
Expended over percentage in 1904-5.....2.31

Total\$1,847.91
Expense to Dec. 28, 1908.....1,586.25

Balance should be Dec. 28, 1908.....\$ 261.66

Funds of Union—
Dec. 28, 1908, in Merchants' and Planters' National Bank.....275.55

Surplus on hand Dec. 28, 1908.....\$ 13.89
This surplus is on account of label agitation expense advanced.

404, Austin, Texas.

The books and accounts here are in good order. Vouchers, original bills, benefit cards, etc., on file for all expense. Small surplus in 15 and 30c dues stamps. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1905.....\$ 15.28
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1909.....548.35

Total\$ 563.63
Expense to Jan. 1, 1909.....472.29

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 91.34

Funds of Union—
Jan. 4, 1909, in Am. Nat'l Bank.....\$75.00
In possession Sec'y Joe Amstead.... 17.31

Total\$ 92.31

Surplus in cash Jan. 1, 1909.....\$.97
Surplus in stamps as follows: 11 30c dues, 3 15c dues, entered as on hand Jan. 1, 1909.

405, Birmingham, Ala.

The books and accounts here are in better condition than one would expect considering the frequent changes in secretary. All benefit cards on file, but "endorsed" vouchers for expense not always made out, at least not on file, but will be in the future. Cash and stamp accounts now correct and funds promptly deposited in bank. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 29, 1905.....\$ 89.83
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1909.....1,633.70
Expended over percentage in 1905-7.....31.70

Total\$1,755.23
Expense to Jan. 1, 1909.....1,395.45

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 359.78

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1909, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$331.48
In possession Sec.-Treas. Andy Marx. 6.20

Total\$ 337.68

Deficiency of Union Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 22.10

433, Mobile, Ala.

The books and accounts here are in very nice order. Cash accounts balanced at the end of each month. "Stamp account will be. Ledger posted to show members standing same as due book. Benefit cards and vouchers mostly signed by whoever received the money—on file for every item of expense, corrected a difference in the stamp account. The balance for Jan. 1, 1909, does not include the amount expended over percentage during 1908.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand March 1, 1905.....\$ 118.65
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1909.....1,524.80
Expended over percentage in 1905-6-7.....58.53

Total\$1,701.98
Expense to Jan. 1, 1909.....1,349.25

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1909.....\$352.73

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1909, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$268.15
In possession of Treas. A. Nodal.... 25.00
In possession of Sec'y Chas. Peterson 61.58

Total\$352.73
At time of examination all funds of the Union except \$34.18 was in bank.

471, Macon, Ga.

The books and accounts here are in good order. Benefit card and vouchers for expense on file—corrected small error in dues account. Ledger posted to date and funds promptly deposited in bank. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 27, 1905.....\$ 212.32

Receipts to Jan. 1, 1909.....	790.40
Expended over percentage in 1905-6-7.....	60.80
Total	\$1,053.52
Expense to Jan. 1, 1909.....	882.98
Balance would be Jan. 1, 1909.....	\$180.54
Receipts to Jan. 29, 1909.....	5.40
Due Int'l Union on examination.....	3.00
Total	\$188.94
Expense to Jan. 29, 1909.....	3.25
Balance would be Jan. 29, 1909.....	\$185.69
Funds of Union—	
Jan. 29, 1909, in Am. Nat. Bank.....	\$90.90
In possession of Secy.-Treas M. Moses.....	15.75
Total	\$106.65

Deficiency of Union Jan. 29, 1909.....\$79.04
The balance on hand as given in these statements do not include amounts expended over percentage during 1908.

Yours fraternally,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MARCH, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

11 St. Albans.....	\$100	317 Wilkesbarre.....	100
26 So. Norwalk.....	100	320 Athens.....	100
42 Hartford.....	100	323 Sheboygan.....	100
199 Atlantic City.....	100	325 Spokane.....	100
214 Bluffton.....	100	326 Taunton.....	100
226 Haverhill.....	100	334 Saratoga.....	100
240 Norfolk.....	100	338 Eureka.....	100
271 Rochester.....	100	352 Brookville.....	100
276 Plattsmouth.....	100	355 Honesdale.....	100
279 Plattsburgh.....	100	358 Fremont.....	100
284 Detroit.....	100	379 Rochester.....	100
290 Janesville.....	100	399 Vincennes.....	100
292 Brooklyn.....	100	402 Quakertown.....	100
305 Monmouth.....	100	417 Dunkirk.....	100
306 Pueblo.....	100	461 Edmonton.....	100
310 Manistee.....	100	469 Bakersfield.....	100
312 Livingston.....	100	498 Everett.....	100

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

323 Sheboygan.....	\$50	244 Harrisburg.....	1.00
53 New Orleans.....	.50	129 Denver.....	1.00
323 Joplin.....	.50	321 New Britain.....	2.57
106 Maysville.....	.50	157 Rockford.....	1.00
102 Kansas City.....	.50	32 Louisville.....	7.00
119 Puerta De Fenia.....	1.50	483 Gloversville.....	1.00
222 Peru.....	.50	322 Joplin.....	.50
414 Winnipeg.....	1.00	295 Scranton.....	.50
489 Iowa.....	1.00	284 Detroit.....	1.00
165 Philadelphia.....	1.00	298 Kalamazoo.....	1.50
201 Rock Island.....	.15	77 Minneapolis.....	.75
435 Kent.....	.15	360 Delaware.....	.75
232 Sellersville.....	1.00	48 Toledo.....	1.00
292 Brooklyn.....	1.50	298 Glens Falls.....	.90
49 Springfield.....	.50	4 Cincinnati.....	1.80
112 Oneonta.....	.50	306 Pueblo.....	.50
149 Brooklyn.....	1.50	246 Salamanca.....	.75
163 Marysville.....	1.00	469 Bakersfield.....	.75
42 Hartford.....	2.50	323 Sheboygan.....	1.50
22 Detroit.....	.60	218 Binghamton.....	1.00
481 Bayamon.....	.65	825 Spokane.....	.50
72 Burlington.....	1.00	33 Indianapolis.....	1.50
140 St. Catharines.....	.90	229 Binghamton.....	1.00
336 Tampa.....	8.50	172 Davenport.....	1.50
357 Vancouver.....	1.00		

STATIONERY.

102 Kansas City.....	\$3.50	468 Albion.....	2.40
139 Long Hill.....	3.50	99 Ottawa.....	1.75
370 Jamestown.....	2.40	152 Youngstown.....	1.75
283 Geneva.....	2.40	282 Bridgeport.....	1.75
71 Elgin.....	3.50	426 Hibbing.....	1.75
489 Iowa.....	1.75	345 Kansas City.....	1.20

MISCELLANEOUS.

167 Owosso, supplies.....	\$	3.65
179 Bangor, supplies.....		2.35
285 Ft. Worth, supplies.....		2.90
252 Brunswick, supplies.....		5.75
231 Amsterdam, supplies.....		1.83
319 Waukegan, supplies.....		2.05
Cigarmakers of Enid.....		7.05
336 Tampa, cancelling stamp.....		.75
266 Memphis, pad.....		.35
460 San Juan, electro.....		1.30
232 Sellersville, dates.....		.15
46 Grand Rapids, dates.....		.15
169 Cheboygan, dates.....		.15
81 Peekskill, dates.....		.22
47 Quincy, label plate.....		1.00
316 McSherrytown, label plate.....		1.00
161 Denver, label press.....		6.00
177 Council Bluffs, label cut.....		.20
23 Springfield, label cut.....		.25
47 Quincy, type.....		1.35
212 West Superior, type.....		1.72
290 Janesville, type.....		.79
499 Trinidad, type.....		.15
146 New Brunswick, type.....		.66
392 Marietta, returned funds.....		186.26
Cigarmakers, Enid, charter.....		5.00
Correction by auditors.....		2.60

Receipts for March.....	\$3,724.90
Balance on hand March 1.....	4,083.70
Total	\$7,808.60

EXPENDITURES FOR MARCH, 1909.

Office rent.....	\$	90.00
Salary to International President.....		120.00
Salary to clerks.....		424.80

Printing strike applications of Louisville, Rock Island, Davenport and Salt Lake.....	27.50
Printing amendments of Nos. 14 and 18, and voting blanks.....	6.75
Printing stationery for local unions.....	7.60
Printing 3,072 blank cards of membership.....	61.44
Printing 4,000 death report blanks.....	7.00
Printing 4,000 postals, form 1-2.....	7.00
Printing Binghamton strike application.....	7.00
Printing 2,000 sheets 20c dues.....	24.00
Printing March Journal.....	380.18
Stock for 22,000 letter heads.....	25.60
Stock for 44,000 envelopes.....	39.60
Printing and numbering 580,000 blue labels.....	69.60
A. Sinerez, salary and expenses as organizer.....	350.00
E. E. Greenewalt, salary and expense as organizer.....	100.00
G. R. French, salary and expenses as organizer.....	100.00
A. Strasser, salary and expense financier.....	200.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier.....	60.00
Frank Celcis, salary and expenses as agent to Louisville.....	105.60
W. H. McKinstry, salary and expense in Adrian case.....	15.50
J. T. Smith, salary and expense to Pittsburg and Sioux City.....	32.40
I. W. Bisbing, salary and expense in Comley case.....	13.70
W. Betting, salary and expense as agent to Binghamton.....	60.00
A. Garlepy, postals and printing.....	24.00
Nic Lauer, salary and expense as auditor.....	16.50
E. Ford, salary and expense as auditor.....	18.60
R. Lennon, salary and expenses as auditor.....	27.10
2 1/2 reams manifold paper.....	4.30
500 large envelopes.....	.78
285 reams blue label paper.....	717.95
48 reams Journal paper.....	147.13
New Dandy Roll for water mark in label paper.....	178.90
Expressage on labels and supplies.....	135.02
Postage on letters and cards.....	70.42
Postage on Journals.....	29.14
4,500 postals.....	45.00
Insurance on label stock.....	8.03
Telephone service.....	5.50
Gas.....	.76
Carting supplies to Chicago unions.....	1.00
Exchange on checks.....	.70
Express charges on package from Washington.....	1.00
Sundries for office.....	1.25
Repairing type machine.....	4.00
12 telegrams not prepaid.....	7.05
Total expense for March	\$3,729.40
Balance March 31, 1909.....	4,079.20
Total	\$7,808.60

UNIVERSITY GETS VALUABLE LIBRARY.

The University of Wisconsin has just received a valuable addition to its large library for the study of the labor movement by the gift of the extensive library collected during a life-time by Henry Demarest Lloyd, noted writer and reformer. The collection is given to the university by the heirs of Mr. Lloyd who are interested in the work of the American Bureau of Industrial Research which has its headquarters in this city. The Lloyd collection is particularly rich in material on trade unions, co-operation, socialism, municipal ownership and monopolies. It includes also thousands of books, pamphlets, papers, manuscript letters and boxes of special clippings dealing with allied topics, and will strengthen materially the historical and university libraries in economics, political science and history, which are recognized as the best in the country for the study of public utilities and the labor movement.

RAPPORT ANNUEL DES FINANCES.

En présentant à nos lecteurs le rapport annuel des finances, qui a été compilé des rapports mensuels des secrétaires des finances, nous pensons qu'il est de notre devoir de faire quelques remarques de circonstance.

L'année 1908 à cause de la panique financière du 1907 et la dépression industrielle qui s'en suivit, mettant hors de travail des milliers de nos membres, a retardé l'augmentation ordinaire dans notre caisse de réserve.

Une forte somme en caisse n'est pas seulement nécessaire pour donner la protection due

aux veuves et aux orphelins de nos membres; elle est nécessaire pour faire les paiements sur les bénéfices en cas de grève ou de clôture, ainsi que pour les autres bénéfices pourvues par la Constitution.

Une union des corps des métiers sans une forte somme en caisse est semblable à une armée sans vivres ni munitions, en danger de périr de faim, la victoire en main. Elle est impuissante à commander le respect des patrons et incapable à maintenir les ateliers dans des conditions saines.

Les revenus de toutes les sources s'élèvent durant 1908 à \$828,498.87. Le total des dépenses fut de \$897,843.97. Ce qui montre que nos dépenses ont excédé nos revenus de \$69,345.10. Les sources principales de nos revenus sont somees suit:

Droits d'admission.....	\$ 12,623.00
Taxes—30, 20 et 15.....	676,425.15
Intérêts.....	17,831.96
Amendes.....	2,963.89

Nous avons payé en bénéfices comme suit:

Prêts aux membres voyageurs.....	\$ 46,613.44
Bénéfices de maladie.....	184,755.69
Bénéfices de mort.....	220,979.71
Bénéfices de chômage forcé.....	101,483.50
Bénéfices de grève.....	32,423.39

La balance en main le premier Janvier 1909, était de \$705,960.75.

Le total des bénéfices payés dans vingt-neuf ans et deux mois \$8,372,783.60.

Nous pouvons être fiers des résultats accomplis. Nos traits de bienfaisance et de protection sont un monument aux efforts coopératifs des ouvriers pour la protection des membres dans leurs gages et dans les heures de travail, et en obtenant des ateliers en bonne condition. Ils ont aidé les veuves et les orphelins dans un besoin pressant après la perte du mari et du père. Ils ont mis les hors-d'emploi à même de garder honorablement leur place dans l'union. Ils ont supporté les malades et les voyageurs.

Pour maintenir ces bénéfices à l'avenir, il faut pratiquer l'économie et éviter les dépenses inutiles. Il faut éviter les bénéfices illicites et exciter les membres à payer promptement les impôts et les taxes. Avec ce but bien en vue, nous espérons pourvoir établir pour nos membres de meilleures conditions commerciales dans l'avenir.

EL INFORME FINANCIERO ANUAL.

Al presentar á nuestros lectores el informe financiero anual, que se ha compilado de los informes mensuales de los secretarios financieros, nos parece que es nuestro deber hacer algunas observaciones particulares.

El año de 1908, á cuenta del pánico comercial de 1907 y la paralización industrial que lo siguió, quitando á millares el trabajo, ha retardado el aumento ordinario de nuestro fondo de reserva.

Un fuerte fondo de reserva es necesario no solamente para dar la protección menester para las viudas y los huerfanos de nuestro miembros; se necesita tambien para hacer los pago de beneficios prontamente en el caso de huelgas y cierres, y los otros beneficios provistos en la constitución.

Un gremio de oficios sin un fuerte fondo de reserva es semejante á un ejército sin municiones y víveres, puesto en peligro de morir de hambre al ilegal al punto de triunfo. Es sin poder de exigir el debido respeto á los empleadores y no puede mantener las buenas condiciones en los talleres.

Las entradas de todos principios durante el año de 1908 importaron \$828,498.87. El total

de las salidas fué \$897,843.97. Esto demuestra que desembolsamos \$69,345.10 más que recibimos. El origen principal de nuestras entradas fué como sigue:

Derechos de iniciación	\$ 12,623.00
Cuotas—30, 20 y 15	676,425.15
Intereses	17,831.96
Multas	2,963.89

Pagamos por beneficios como sigue:	
Prestamos á los miembros viajeros	\$ 46,613.44
Socorros á los enfermos	184,755.69
Socorros á muerte	220,979.71
Socorros á falta de trabajo	101,483.50
Socorros á huelgas	32,423.39

El balance á nuestro crédito el 1 de Enero de 1909 importó \$705,960.75.

El importe total de los beneficios pagados en veinti-nueve años y dos meses fué \$8,372,783.60.

Podemos quedar contentos de los resultados que hemos obtenido. Nuestro sistema de benevolencia y protección son un monumento á los esfuerzos cooperativos de los jornaleros para proteger á los miembros en sus sueldos y en las horas de trabajo, y en el obtener buenas condiciones de talleres. Este sistema ha ayudado á las viudas y á los huérfanos en los días de urgencia inmediata después de la pérdida del marido y padre; ha ayudado á las personas faltando el trabajo para retener sus nombres en la lista de miembros regulares, y ha sostenido á los enfermos y los viajeros.

Para mantener estos beneficios en lo futuro, es menester practicar la economía evitar las gastos que no sean necesarios; es necesario evitar el pago de beneficios ilegales, y urgir á los miembros para que paguen con prontitud sus cuotas y contribuciones. Con este motivo, tenemos buenas esperanzas para lo futuro en el establecimiento de mejores condiciones para nuestros miembros.

Výroční finanční zpráva.

Předkládáme našim členům výroční finanční zprávu, jež byla sestavena z měsíčních zpráv účetníků, pokládáme to za svoji povinnost učinit o ní několik vhodných poznámek.

Rok 1908 následkem finanční paniky z roku 1907 a průmyslové tísně, jež následovala, a vysadila tisíce našich členů z práce, zastavil poněkud obvyklý vzrůst našeho rezervního fondu.

Pevný rezervní fond jest nutný nejen ku ochraně vdov a sirotků po našich členech, nýbrž i ku vyplácení podpory v pádu stávků neb výhostu, a jiných podpor, jak stanoví ukládají.

Kremeslná unie bez náležitého rezervního fondu jest jako armáda bez náboje a potravin, v nebezpečí vyhladovění na samém prahu vítězství. Jest bezmocnou, aby si vynutila respekt zaměstnavatelů a udržela slušné poměry v dílnách.

Příjmy ze všech pramenů během roku 1908 obnášely \$828,498.87. Celkové výlohy obnášely \$897,843.97. To ukazuje, že jsme vydali o \$69,345.10 více nežli jsme přijmuli. Hlavní zdroj příjmů byl následující:

Vstupné	\$ 12,623.00
Poplatky—30, 20 a 15	676,425.15
Úrok	17,831.96
Pokuty	2,963.89

Vyplatili jsme podporu jak následuje:	
Půjčky cestujícím členům	\$ 46,613.44
Nemocnění podpora	184,755.69
Úmrtí podpora	220,979.71
Podpora nezaměstnaným	101,483.50
Stávkovní podpora	32,423.39

Zbytek na ruce dne 1. ledna 1909 obnášel \$705,960.75.

Celkový obnos podpory vyplacené za dvacet devět roků a dva měsíce obnášel \$8,372,783.60.

Můžeme být hrdi na výsledky, jakých jsme dosáhli. Naše dobročinné a ochranné účely jsou pomníkem kooperativních zájmů námezdních dělníků, v chránění členů v jich námezdním a hodinovém boji a v zabezpečení slušných po-

měrů v dílnách. Ony odpomohly vdovám a sirotkům od bídy a nouze když ztratili manžela a otce; ony pomáhaly nezaměstnaným k udržení si členství a podporovaly nemocné a cestující.

K udržení si této podpory i v budoucnosti jest zapotřebí aby se provozovala spořivost a zamezily zbytečné výlohy; jest nutno, abychom se vyhnuli placení nezákonitých podpor a přiměli členy, aby správně odváděli své příspěvky a asesmenty. S těmito zásadami na zřeteli doufáme v zavedení lepších řemeslných poměrů pro naše členstvo.

Der Jahresbericht über die Finanzen.

Wenn wir heute unseren Lesern den Jahresbericht über die Finanzen unterbreiten, welcher aus den Monatsberichten der Finanzsekretäre aufammengestellt ist, so halten wir es für unsere Pflicht, dazu einige passende Bemerkungen zu machen.

Das Jahr 1908 hat, wegen der Finanzpanik des vorhergehenden Jahres 1907 und der in deren Gefolge kommenden Geschäftsdpression, durch welche Tausende von unseren Mitgliedern aus ihren Stellen vertrieben wurden, die sonst regelmäßig eintretende Zunahme bei unserem Reservefonds verzögert.

Ein starker Reservefonds ist aber nicht allein deshalb nötig, weil dadurch den Wittwen und Waisen unserer Mitglieder der notwendige Schutz gewährleistet wird; er ist auch für die rechtzeitige Zahlung von Unterstützungsgeldern bei Ausständen und Aussperrungen, sowie für die Zahlung der sonst in unserer Verfassung vorgesehenen Unterstützung notwendig.

Eine Gewerkschaft ohne starken Reservefonds gleicht einem Heere ohne Munition und Versorgungsvorräte; gleich diesem steht sie in der Gefahr, direkt an der Schwelle zum Siege zu verhungern. Sie ist nicht in Stande, sich bei den Arbeitgebern in Respekt zu setzen, und ist machtlos, wenn es sich darum handelt, in den Werkstätten erträgliche Verhältnisse zu schaffen.

Unsere Einnahmen aus allen Quellen während des Jahres 1908 betrugen \$828,498.87. Die gesamten Ausgaben beliefen sich auf \$897,843.97. Daraus läßt sich erkennen, daß wir um \$69,345.10 mehr verausgabten, als wir einnahmen. Die Hauptquellen für unsere Einnahmen waren die folgenden:

Eintrittsgebühren	\$ 12,623.00
Beiträge 30, 20 und 15	676,425.15
Zinsen	17,831.96
Estrafen	2,963.89

An Unterstützungen bezahlten wir die nachstehenden Posten aus:

Darlehen an reisende Mitglieder	\$ 46,613.44
Krankenunterstützungen	184,755.69
Esterbegelber	220,979.71
Arbeitslosenunterstützungen	101,483.50
Ereignisgelber	32,423.39

An Vermögen hatten wir am 1. Januar 1909 an Hand \$705,960.75. Die Gesamtsumme der in neunundzwanzig Jahren und zwei Monaten ausbezahlten Unterstützungen belief sich auf \$8,372,783.60.

Auf die erzielten Resultate können wir mit Recht stolz sein. Unsere Bestimmungen über Unterstützung und Beschützung der Mitglieder sind ein Denkmal für die kooperativen Bestrebungen der Lohnarbeiter, indem sie den Mitgliedern ihre Löhne und ihre Arbeitszeit sicher stellen, und zugleich auch annehmbare Verhältnisse in den Werkstätten schaffen. Sie haben dazu beigetragen, daß Wittwen und Waisen wenigstens vor der unmittelbaren nach dem Verluste des Gatten und Vaters sonst leicht eintretenden Noth bewahrt waren; sie haben den Arbeitslosen dazu verholfen, daß sie sich in ihrer Mitgliedschaft behaupten konnten, und sie haben die Kranken und wandernden Mitglieder unterstützt.

Damit wir diese Unterstützungen auch in Zukunft durchführen können, ist es absolut notwendig, daß wir parsam vorgehen und alle unnötigen Ausgaben vermeiden; es ist notwendig, daß gesegmüdrige Unterstützungen verweigert werden, und daß wir es unseren Mitgliedern dringend an's Herz legen, ihre Beiträge und Umlagen pünktlich zu bezahlen. Wenn wir diese Politik im Auge behalten, dann können wir hoffen, daß wir in Zukunft unseren Mitgliedern noch bessere Arbeitsverhältnisse verschaffen können.

State of Trade Apr. 1, 1909.

GOOD.		
24 Muskegon	80 Danville	267 Catlettsburg
	81 Peekskill	273 Rockland
	82 Meadville	274 Pekin
	84 Saugerties	276 Plattsmouth
	85 Eau Claire	277 Oskaloosa
	86 Mansfield	278 London
	88 Dubuque	279 Plattsburgh
	89 Schenectady	282 Bridgeport
	92 Worcester	283 Geneva
	93 Omaha	286 Wichita
	94 Pawtucket	287 Marinette
	96 Akron	288 Brookings
	97 Boston	290 Janesville
	98 St. Paul	294 Duluth
	99 Ottawa	295 Scranton
	103 Ansonia	296 Wilmington
	104 Pottsville	297 Canton
	107 Erie	300 Michigan City
	109 Aberdeen	301 Akron
	111 Des Moines	302 Tecumseh
	112 Oneonta	304 Racine
	115 Canton	307 Reno
	120 Muscatine	308 Muncie
	122 Warren	309 Rothschild
	123 Hamilton	310 Manitowish
	124 Watertown	311 Auburn
	126 Ephrata	314 Jackson
	127 Mattoon	315 St. Cloud
	128 El Paso	317 Wilkes-Barre
	130 Saginaw	318 Chattanooga
	131 Jersey City	322 Joplin
	132 Brooklyn	327 Coxsackie
	134 La Porte	330 Alpena
	135 Appleton	332 San Diego
	136 Hudson	338 Eureka
	140 St. Catharines	340 Traverse City
	142 Lockport	341 St. John
	143 Lincoln	351 Mankato
	145 Williamsport	352 Brookville
	146 New Brunswick	355 Honesdale
	150 Sioux City	363 Waukesha
	152 Youngstown	365 Havana
	153 Sioux Falls	366 Ann Arbor
	154 Lincoln	367 Ogden
	156 Suffolk	368 Ft. Huron
	157 Rockford	371 Barre
	158 Lafayette	372 Marshallfield
	161 Denver	373 Shorbrooke
	165 Philadelphia	377 Mitchell
	168 Oshkosh	380 Wallace
	171 East Greenville	384 St. Augustine
	173 Zanesville	389 Paris
	174 Joliet	394 Sycamore
	175 Kingston	399 Vincennes
	176 Newark	404 Austin
	178 Olney	406 Crawfordsville
	179 Bangor	412 Newport News
	180 Danbury	415 Elkhardt
	181 Ft. Madison	417 Dunkirk
	182 Madison	419 Salina
	186 Flint	420 St. Thomas
	187 Covington	422 Berlin
	191 Morris	424 Stratford
	193 Jefferson City	427 Rahway
	196 Grand Island	431 Litchfield
	200 Galesburg	433 Mobile
	201 Rock Island	435 Kenton
	202 Portland	436 Olyphant
	204 New Albany	442 Cape Girardeau
	206 No. Adams	443 Albuquerque
	210 Rome	444 Walla Walla
	212 Superior	445 Billings
	214 Bluffton	446 Norristown
	215 Logansport	450 Oklahoma City
	220 New Orleans	452 Petoskey
	221 So. Bend	454 Cedar Rapids
	222 Peru	455 Galena
	231 Amsterdam	456 Albion
	232 Sellersville	457 Benton Harbor
	233 Sedalia	463 Pontiac
	236 Reading	466 Easton
	239 Lyons	468 Albion
	240 Norfolk	469 Bakersfield
	242 York	476 Pontiac
	245 Ashland	479 Wheeling
	246 Salamanca	482 Wausau
	247 Blue Island	483 Gloversville
	249 Findlay	484 Meriden
	250 Bellville	488 Middletown
	252 Brunswick	489 Iola
	257 Lancaster	490 Fairfield
	259 Bloomington	492 Colorado Sp'gs
	260 Piqua	494 Fall River
	262 Dallas	495 Marshalltown
	263 Adrian	
	264 Rutland	
	265 Waverly	
	266 Memphis	

Benefits Paid by the CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA in Twenty-nine Years and Two Months

Year.	Loans to Traveling Members.	Strike Benefit	Cost per Member per Year.	Sick Benefit.	Cost per Member per Year.	Death and Total Disability Benefit.	Cost per Member per Year.	Out of Work Benefit.	Cost per Member per Year.	Total Cost per Member per Year for All Benefits	30c Contribution Members.	15c Dues Paying Members.	20c Beneficiary Retiring Card Holders.	Balance at Close of Fiscal Year.
1878	.....	\$ 3,668.23	\$ 1.34 ¹⁰	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1.34 ¹⁰	2,729	.....	.....	\$ 124.55
1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	\$ 2,808.15	4,950.36	1.11 ¹⁰	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.11 ¹⁰	4,440	.....	.....	5,066.22
1881	12,747.09	21,797.68	1.49 ¹⁰	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.49 ¹⁰	14,604	.....	.....	11,156.62
1882	20,386.64	44,850.41	3.92 ¹⁰	\$ 17,145.28	\$ 0.27 ¹⁰	75.00	\$ 0.00 ¹⁰	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	37,135.20	27,812.13	2.10 ¹⁰	22,250.56	1.50 ¹⁰	1,674.25	1.40 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1.50 ¹⁰	14,630	.....	.....	77,506.29
1884	39,632.08	143,547.36	12.62 ¹⁰	31,551.50	1.68 ¹⁰	2,690.00	2.00 ¹⁰	.....	.....	2.00 ¹⁰	13,214	.....	.....	126,783.30
1885	26,683.54	61,087.28	5.09 ¹⁰	29,379.89	2.44 ¹⁰	4,214.00	3.40 ¹⁰	.....	.....	3.40 ¹⁰	11,371	.....	.....	70,078.73
1886	31,835.71	54,402.61	2.20 ¹⁰	42,225.59	1.71 ¹⁰	4,820.00	1.90 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1.90 ¹⁰	12,000	.....	.....	85,511.46
1887	49,281.04	13,871.62	6.74 ¹⁰	58,824.19	3.40 ¹⁰	8,850.00	4.30 ¹⁰	.....	.....	4.30 ¹⁰	24,672	.....	.....	172,813.25
1888	42,894.75	45,303.62	2.66 ¹⁰	63,900.88	3.29 ¹⁰	21,319.75	1.23 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1.23 ¹⁰	20,560	.....	.....	229,190.53
1889	43,540.44	5,202.52	2.91 ¹⁰	59,519.94	2.55 ¹⁰	19,175.50	1.06 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1.06 ¹⁰	17,555	.....	.....	239,190.53
1890	37,914.72	18,414.27	1.74 ¹⁰	64,660.47	3.40 ¹⁰	26,043.00	1.02 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1.02 ¹⁰	24,624	.....	.....	285,136.54
1891	53,535.73	33,531.78	1.38 ¹⁰	87,472.97	3.22 ¹⁰	38,068.35	1.51 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1.51 ¹⁰	24,221	.....	.....	383,072.87
1892	47,732.47	37,477.60	1.40 ¹⁰	89,906.30	3.68 ¹⁰	44,701.97	1.60 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1.60 ¹⁰	26,678	.....	.....	421,950.06
1893	60,475.11	18,228.15	.68 ¹⁰	104,391.83	3.64 ¹⁰	49,458.33	1.74 ¹⁰	.....	.....	1.74 ¹⁰	27,828	.....	.....	503,829.20
1894	42,154.17	44,966.76	1.61 ¹⁰	106,758.37	3.82 ¹⁰	62,153.77	2.11 ¹⁰	.....	.....	2.11 ¹⁰	27,760	.....	.....	563,213.05
1895	41,657.16	44,039.06	1.58 ¹⁰	112,567.06	3.82 ¹⁰	66,725.98	2.27 ¹⁰	.....	.....	2.27 ¹⁰	27,318	.....	.....	603,829.20
1896	33,076.22	27,446.46	1.00 ¹⁰	109,208.62	3.74 ¹⁰	78,768.67	2.69 ¹⁰	.....	.....	2.69 ¹⁰	26,347	.....	.....	646,788.66
1897	29,067.04	12,175.09	.46 ¹⁰	112,774.63	3.99 ¹⁰	69,186.09	2.44 ¹⁰	.....	.....	2.44 ¹⁰	26,347	.....	.....	707,033.12
1898	25,237.43	25,118.59	.94 ¹⁰	111,283.60	3.90 ¹⁰	94,939.83	3.30 ¹⁰	.....	.....	3.30 ¹⁰	26,460	.....	.....	771,083.12
1899	24,234.33	12,331.63	.42 ¹⁰	107,785.07	3.21 ¹⁰	98,993.83	3.13 ¹⁰	.....	.....	3.13 ¹⁰	28,994	.....	.....	817,873.12
1900	33,238.13	137,823.23	3.98 ¹⁰	117,455.84	3.47 ¹⁰	98,291.00	2.64 ¹⁰	.....	.....	2.64 ¹⁰	33,955	.....	.....	894,037.95
1901	44,652.73	105,215.71	3.02 ¹⁰	134,614.11	3.65 ¹⁰	138,456.38	3.67 ¹⁰	.....	.....	3.67 ¹⁰	33,974	.....	.....	945,117.91
1902	45,314.05	86,274.14	2.23 ¹⁰	147,054.56	3.42 ¹⁰	128,447.63	3.14 ¹⁰	.....	.....	3.14 ¹⁰	39,301	.....	.....	1,005,117.91
1903	52,521.41	20,858.15	.51 ¹⁰	137,054.56	3.59 ¹⁰	151,752.93	3.24 ¹⁰	.....	.....	3.24 ¹⁰	41,536	.....	.....	1,089,234.20
1904	58,728.71	32,888.88	.76 ¹⁰	163,226.18	3.73 ¹⁰	162,818.82	3.66 ¹⁰	.....	.....	3.66 ¹⁰	40,075	.....	.....	1,174,506.14
1905	55,293.93	9,820.83	1.23 ¹⁰	165,917.80	3.79 ¹⁰	185,514.17	4.08 ¹⁰	.....	.....	4.08 ¹⁰	39,260	.....	.....	1,266,305.85
1906	50,063.86	44,735.45	1.10 ¹⁰	173,505.67	3.72 ¹⁰	207,558.87	4.32 ¹⁰	.....	.....	4.32 ¹⁰	41,337	.....	.....	1,350,960.75
1907	50,063.86	32,423.39	.77 ¹⁰	184,755.69	4.02 ¹⁰	220,979.71	4.68 ¹⁰	.....	.....	4.68 ¹⁰	40,354	.....	.....	.....
1908	46,613.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..	\$1,139,105.49	\$1,191,907.65	.....	2,722,433.61	.....	2,128,578.74	.....	1,190,758.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total Benefits Paid During 1908, \$586,255.73. Grand Total Benefits Paid in Twenty-nine Years and Two Months, \$8,372,783.60

*The weekly dues were 10c. †The weekly dues were 15c.

‡The weekly dues were 20c. ††The weekly dues were 25c.

++The weekly dues were 30c. --The weekly dues were 30c.

The foregoing table is one of the most complete historical resumes of the financial transactions of the International Union ever issued. It presents a bird's-eye view of the benefits paid, the cost per member per year and the cost per member for the given number of years, and the balance on hand at the end of each fiscal year. For instance, in the payment of Out-of-Work Benefit \$39.20 in 1908, the cost per member fluctuates according to the state of trade. The highest cost per member per year for Out-of-Work Benefit was \$6.43-4-10 in 1886, and the lowest cost per member per year was \$39.20 in 1908.

This is instructive information, as the ten years in question were about equally divided between periods of normal trade condition and industrial stagnation. The average cost per member per year for the nineteen years in which this benefit has been in operation, was \$2.13-5-10. The 20-cent-retiring-card holders receive sick and death benefit, hence both are included in the 15-cent-dues-paying members receive strike, and not more than \$50.00 death benefit. The 20-cent-retiring-card holders receive sick and death benefit, hence both are included when figuring the cost per member per year in the payment of benefits in which they participate, although in the tables they are given separate columns of membership and annihilation.

NOTE.—The following explains the different kinds, periods and amount of benefits paid to the nearest union in whatever direction he or she desires to travel; but in no wise shall the loans exceed in the loans \$20.

Strike Benefit: For the first sixteen weeks, \$5 per week is paid, and \$3 per week until the strike or lockout shall have terminated.

Sick Benefit: \$5 per week, provided such sickness or inability shall have been for at least one week or seven days, but no member shall be entitled to any sick benefit for a longer period than thirteen weeks in any one year.

Death and Disability Benefits: These benefits are graduated, and are as follows: A member who shall have been such for two years, the sum of \$50 is paid toward defraying funeral expenses, including the said \$50 funeral expenses, the International Union pays upon the death of a member the following sum: First—If the member has been such for at least five consecutive years, a sum of \$300. Second—If the member shall have been such for at least ten years, \$350. Third—If the member has been such for at least fifteen consecutive years, \$550. The total disability benefit was adopted in 1901. This benefit is paid direct to the applicant or guardian, and is the same amount as in case of death, less \$50.00, which is retained and paid towards defraying funeral expenses at time of death. A benefit of \$40.00 is paid in the event of the death of a wife or widowed mother of a member.

Out of Work Benefit: Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of two years is entitled to an out-of-work benefit of \$3 per week, and 50 cents for each additional day. No benefit is paid for the first one week after a member was discharged from employment or laid off. Any member receiving benefit for six weeks is not entitled to any benefit for seven weeks thereafter, and no member shall receive more than \$64 during the period of one year.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

OF

Cigar Makers' International Union

.. OF AMERICA ..

For the Year 1908.

Chicago, April 1909

Compiled from the monthly reports of Financial Secretaries of Local Unions, commencing January 1, 1908, ending December 31st, 1908, including general fund on hand January 1, 1908, also amounts illegally expended during the fiscal year, 1908, balance on hand and deficiencies of Local Unions on January 1, 1909.

1. BALTIMORE. 276 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 39.50
Dues 5,169.25
Cronin 5c asst. 17.05
Fines 38.10
Collected loans 18.50
Assist. from unions 800.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 6,082.40
Exp. over pctg. 21.96
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,289.93

Grand total \$ 8,394.29

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 64.65
Sick benefit 1,369.94
O. of W. benefit. 938.00
Death benefit 4,070.00
Sal. and com. exp. 20.03
Sta. and postage 320.00
Label agit. exp.

Rep't'd exp. \$ 7,835.62
Cor. with finan. exm.05

Total \$ 7,835.67
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 558.62

Grand total \$ 8,394.29

2. BUFFALO. 463 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 91.00
Dues 5,172.45
Cronin 5c asst. 24.15
Fines 103.49
Collected loans 89.80
Label agit. exp. 617.83
Ret. L. Dept. 100.00
Sundries 404.19
Ret. ben. 11.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 9,613.91
Exp. over pctg. 579.88
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 11,958.69

Grand total \$22,152.48

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 497.85
Sick benefit 1,776.74
O. of W. benefit. 1,047.50
Death benefit 2,280.00
Hall rent 158.00
Sal. and com. exp. 1,093.00
Sta. and postage 86.58
Label agit. exp. 1,982.57
Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Sundries 136.00
Ret. L. Dept. 100.00
Atty. fee 300.00
Assist. to unions. 500.00

Rep't'd exp. \$10,655.82
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 12,096.66

Grand total \$22,152.48

3. PATERSON. 129 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 22.50
Dues 2,368.60
Cronin 5c asst. 7.80
Fines 28.50
Collected loans 141.10
Interest 42.17

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,610.67
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,527.07

Grand total \$ 5,137.74

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 238.05
Sick benefit 331.40
O. of W. benefit. 275.50
Death benefit 1,080.00
Hall rent 48.00
Sal. and com. exp. 396.00
Sta. and postage 34.80
Label agit. exp. 154.00
Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Sundries 15.50
Ret. Init. fee. 3.00
Assist. to unions. 500.00

Rep't'd exp. \$ 3,176.85
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,960.89

Grand total \$ 5,137.74

4. CINCINNATI. 527 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 102.00
Dues 9,815.85
Cronin 5c asst. 30.90
Fines 59.30
Collected loans 269.15
Ret. O. O. W. ben. 6.50
Interest 218.75

Rep't'd receipts. \$10,597.45
Exp. over pctg. 72.83
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 10,849.29

Grand total \$21,019.57

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 306.20
Sick benefit 1,977.96

O. of W. benefit. 2,647.50

Death benefit 3,220.00
Hall rent 247.36
Sal. and com. exp. 1,451.80
Sta. and postage 112.80
Label agit. exp. 931.46
Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Sundries 38.58
Ret. L. dept. 100.00
Acct. Int. U. 229.00
Assist. to unions. 1,050.00

Rep't'd exp. \$12,412.68
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 8,606.89

Grand total \$21,019.57

5. ROCHESTER. 235 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 56.00
Dues 4,249.35
Cronin 5c asst. 11.95
Fines 12.00
Collected loans 92.85
Interest 158.90

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 4,579.15
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 4,476.18

Grand total \$ 9,055.33

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 255.40
Sick benefit 1,314.89
O. of W. benefit. 547.00
Death benefit 1,080.00
Hall rent 100.00
Sal. and com. exp. 657.60
Label agit. exp. 240.00
Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Sundries 85.28
Assist. to unions. 500.00

Rep't'd exp. \$ 4,830.15
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 4,225.18

Grand total \$ 9,055.33

6. SYRACUSE. 363 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 56.00
Dues 6,090.70
Cronin 5c asst. 19.35
Fines 36.75
Collected loans 303.50
Assist. from unions. 1,500.00
Interest 29.87

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 8,634.97
Exp. over pctg. 91.83
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 747.15

Grand total \$ 9,473.95

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 302.20
Sick benefit 1,959.82
O. of W. benefit. 468.00
Death benefit 3,700.00
Hall rent 228.64
Sal. and com. exp. 1,175.90
Sta. and postage 48.54
Label agit. exp. 402.98
Sundries 51.16
Ret. Init. fee. 8.00

Rep't'd exp. \$ 8,334.24
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,139.71

Grand total \$ 9,473.95

7. UTICA. 139 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 23.00
Dues 2,505.20
Cronin 5c asst. 7.50
Fines 3.50
Collected loans 139.20
Assist. from unions. 850.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 3,530.95
Exp. over pctg. 158.65
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 931.75

Grand total \$ 4,619.35

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 177.05
Sick benefit 548.20
O. of W. benefit. 648.00
Death benefit 1,770.00
Hall rent 84.00
Sal. and com. exp. 501.55
Sta. and postage 55.68
Label agit. exp. 175.11
Sundries 17.50

Rep't'd exp. \$ 3,971.09
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 648.28

Grand total \$ 4,619.35

S. HOBOKEN. 104 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 16.00
Dues 1,975.95
Cronin 5c asst. 6.25
Collected loans 10.40
Interest 55.06

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,063.66

Exp. over pctg. 26.06

Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,063.91

Grand total \$ 4,153.63

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 37.90
Sick benefit 600.68
O. of W. benefit. 191.00
Death benefit 1,740.00
Hall rent 24.00
Sal. and com. exp. 355.34
Sta. and postage 11.50
Label agit. exp. 100.00
Sundries 47.95
Assist. to unions. 400.00

Rep't'd exp. \$ 3,508.37
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 645.26

Grand total \$ 4,153.63

9. TROY. 276 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 24.50
Dues 5,150.15
Cronin 5c asst. 16.90
Fines 63.40
Collected loans 325.25
Assist. from unions. 1,800.00
Interest 8.14
Ret. sick benefit. 2.85

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 7,389.89
Exp. over pctg. 313.42
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,735.66

Grand total \$ 9,438.97

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 310.90
Sick benefit 1,322.55
O. of W. benefit. 1,624.50
Death benefit 4,130.00
Hall rent 164.25
Sal. and com. exp. 1,029.12
Sta. and postage 47.81
Label agit. exp. 311.79
Sundries 167.86

Rep't'd exp. \$ 9,108.78
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 330.19

Grand total \$ 9,438.97

10. PROVIDENCE. 101 mem.

Receipts.
Dues \$ 171.60
Collected loans 24.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 195.60
Exp. over pctg. 5.90

Grand total \$ 201.50

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 33.00
Sick benefit 79.22
O. of W. benefit. 37.50
Hall rent 9.00
Sal. and com. exp. 32.40
Sta. and postage 1.96
Sundries 1.66

Rep't'd exp. \$ 184.74
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 6.76

Grand total \$ 201.50

11. ST. ALBANS. 14 mem.

Receipts.
Dues \$ 244.80
Cronin 5c asst.75
Collected loans 37.40
Interest 3.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 285.95
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 149.28

Grand total \$ 435.23

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 40.95
Sick benefit 80.00
O. of W. benefit. 3.00
Hall rent 12.00
Sal. and com. exp. 36.00
Sta. and postage 6.59
Label agit. exp. 13.00
Sundries 4.93

Rep't'd exp. \$ 196.47
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 238.76

Grand total \$ 435.23

12. ONEIDA. 172 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 18.00
Dues 3,140.85
Cronin 5c asst. 9.90
Collected loans 310.15
Interest 59.47

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 3,539.37
Exp. over pctg. 73.72
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,389.79

Grand total \$ 6,001.88

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 154.35
Sick benefit 1,028.31
O. of W. benefit. 61.50

Death benefit 1,980.00
Hall rent 72.00
Sal. and com. exp. 617.68
Sta. and postage 27.71
Label agit. exp. 200.81
Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Sundries 52.69
Assist. to unions. 300.00

Rep't'd exp. \$ 4,594.55
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,407.33

Grand total \$ 6,001.88

13. NEW YORK. 77 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 15.50
Dues 1,252.60
Cronin 5c asst. 4.30
Collected loans 14.15
Assist. fr. unions. 150.00
Interest38

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,436.83
Exp. over pctg. 59.07
Dues fin. exam. 6.50
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 158.74

Grand total \$ 1,656.24

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 14.00
Sick benefit 528.42
Strike benefit83
O. of W. benefit. 480.50
Hall rent 50.00
Sal. and com. exp. 119.38
Sta. and postage 42.80
Label agit. exp. 51.00
Sundries 104.50

Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,380.21
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 267.03

Grand total \$ 1,656.24

14. CHICAGO. 1489 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 239.50
Dues 25,872.50
Cronin 5c asst. 71.75
Fines 42.00
Collected loans 542.05
Ret. ben. etc. 21.10
Interest 180.27
Ret. H. R. 55.50

Rep't'd receipts. \$27,024.67
Exp. over pctg. 474.45
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 9,682.18

Grand total \$37,161.28

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 1,238.55
Sick benefit 7,484.15
Strike benefit 101.65
O. of W. benefit. 4,569.50
Death benefit 7,280.00
Hall rent 120.00
Sal. and com. exp. 3,125.44
Sta. and postage 214.43
Label agit. exp. 1,540.00
Pd. to R. N. Cronin. 1,584.70
Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Sundries 1,849.27
Ret. L. D. 50.00
Spec. L. D. agit. 25.00
Atty. fee 500.00
Ret. dues, etc. 2.10

Rep't'd exp. \$30,394.79
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 6,766.49

Grand total \$37,161.28

15. CHICAGO. 325 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 180.50
Dues 5,026.90
Cronin 5c asst. 14.45
Fines 11.30
Collected loans 78.25
Old asst. coll.20
Interest 169.80
Ret. ben. 5.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 5,465.50
Exp. over pctg. 80.48
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 6,026.36

Grand total \$11,572.29

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 289.05
Sick benefit 722.05
Strike benefit 59.30
O. of W. benefit. 874.00
Death benefit 730.00
Hall rent 115.80
Sal. and com. exp. 973.80
Sta. and postage 40.90
Label agit. exp. 318.00
Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Sundries 42.00
Assist. to unions. 400.00

Rep't'd exp. \$ 4,664.99
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 6,907.30

Grand total \$11,572.29

16. BINGHAMTON. 84 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 23.50
Dues 1,617.55
Cronin 5c asst. 4.50
Fines45
Collected loans 86.60

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,732.90
Exp. over pctg. 188.39
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 419.11

Grand total \$ 2,340.40

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 23.40
Sick benefit 833.59
O. of W. benefit. 307.50
Hall rent 80.08

Sal. and com. exp. 438.64
Sta. and postage 16.25
Label agit. exp. 87.00

Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,786.46
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 553.94

Grand total \$ 2,340.40

17. CLEVELAND. 493 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 147.50
Dues 8,534.40
Cronin 5c asst. 25.65
Fines 20.50
Collected loans 330.40
L. dep. 100.00
Interest 552.95
Ret. sick ben. 5.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 9,716.40
Exp. over pctg. 106.09
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 14,081.84

Grand total \$23,914.33

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 482.60
Sick benefit 1,223.35
O. of W. benefit. 695.00
Death benefit 2,450.00
Hall rent 274.56
Sal. and com. exp. 1,823.92
Sta. and postage 50.25
Label agit. exp. 351.67
Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Sundries 379.64
Assist. to unions. 300.00

Rep't'd exp. \$ 7,630.89
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 16,283.44

Grand total \$23,914.33

18. BRATTLEBORO. 20 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 3.00
Dues 863.70
Cronin 5c asst. 1.10
Collected loans 37.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 404.80
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 834.90

Grand total \$ 1,239.40

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 16.00
O. of W. benefit. 15.00
Death benefit 590.00
Sal. and com. exp. 64.00
Sta. and postage 16.93
Label agit. exp. 2.60
Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Sundries 6.80
Assist. to unions. 100.00

Rep't'd exp. \$ 910.13
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 329.27

Grand total \$ 1,239.40

19. SAULT STE. MARIE. 15 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 8.00
Dues 254.60
Cronin 5c asst.70
Collected loans 7.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 265.20
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 547.95

Grand total \$ 813.15

Expenditures.
Loans granted \$ 3.00
Sick benefit 12.50
O. & W. benefit. 31.50
Hall rent 11.00
Sal. and com. exp. 53.00
Sta. and postage 6.90
Label agit. exp. 20.45
Sundries 3.95
Assist. to unions. 200.00

Rep't'd exp. \$ 342.30
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 470.85

Grand total \$ 813.15

20. DECATUR. 102 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 24.00
Dues 1,785.15
Cronin 5c asst. 5.60
Fines 5.55
Collected loans 181.80
Interest 54.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,055.60
Exp. over pctg. 32.24
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 3,512.21

Ret. L. dep. 100.00	Cronin 5c asst. 1.00	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Assist. fr. unions. 9,100.00	44. ST. LOUIS. 784 mem.	Sick benefit 538.24
Assist. to unions. 650.00	Fines 8.50	Sundries 15.48	Interest 22.39	Receipts.	O. of W. benefit. 358.50
Rep't'd exp. \$10,983.21	Collected loans. 44.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 591.41	Rep't'd receipts. \$18,813.10	Init. fees \$ 143.00	Death benefit. 1,350.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 3,246.97	Interest 30.00	Cor. pctg., '07. 1.40	Exp. over pctg. 789.51	Dues 14,291.80	Sal. and com. exp. 360.75
Grand total \$14,210.18	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 425.80	Total \$ 592.81	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,089.14	Cronin 5c asst. 42.55	Sta. and postage. 44.59
26. SO. NORWALK. 47 mem.	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 915.27	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,638.19	Grand total \$19,291.54	Fines 68.50	Label agit. exp. 116.89
Receipts.	Grand total \$ 1,840.57	Grand total \$ 2,229.00	Expenditures.	Collected loans. 573.00	Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Init. fees \$ 7.00	Loans granted 20.00	35. DAYTON. 109 mem.	Loans granted \$ 539.30	Ret. benefits. 10.15	Sundries 45.55
Dues 912.95	Sick benefit 15.00	Receipts.	Sick benefit 2,314.29	Interest 124.06	Assist. to unions. 350.00
Cronin 5c asst. 2.80	O. of W. benefit. 52.00	Init. fees \$ 46.00	Strike benefit 7,931.31	Rep't'd receipts. \$15,284.86	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 7,207.46
Collected loans. 38.50	Sal. and com. exp. 100.00	Dues 1,937.15	O. of W. benefit. 588.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 7,207.46	Grand total \$ 4,712.72
Ret. sick benefit. 65.00	Sta. and postage. 14.80	Cronin 5c asst. 5.70	Death benefit 4,200.00	Grand total \$22,472.32	49. SPRINGFIELD. 295 mem.
Interest 91.78	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Collected loans. 47.30	Hall rent 112.75	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Rep't'd receipts. 1,118.03	Sundries 2.90	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,036.15	Sal. and com. exp. 1,785.27	Loans granted \$ 833.45	Init. fees \$ 38.00
Exp. over pctg. 24.73	Rep't'd exp. \$ 404.70	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 3,257.30	Sta. and postage. 107.03	Sick benefit 5,780.89	Dues 4,900.85
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,639.42	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 935.87	Grand total \$ 5,293.45	Label agit. exp. 425.00	O. of W. benefit. 1,956.50	Cronin 5c asst. 13.85
Grand total \$ 3,777.18	Grand total \$ 1,340.57	Expenditures.	Sundries 323.17	Death benefit. 7,300.00	Fines 4.50
Loans granted \$ 67.90	31. CONNEERSVILLE. 7 mem.	Loans granted \$ 74.35	Rep't'd exp. \$18,326.62	Rent, etc. 653.56	Collected loans. 381.70
Sick benefit 147.86	Receipts.	Sick benefit 545.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 965.22	Sal. and com. exp. 1,985.95	Assist. fr. unions. 1,500.00
O. of W. benefit. 29.50	Dues \$ 176.80	O. of W. benefit. 233.00	Grand total \$19,291.84	Sta. and postage. 159.85	Interest 13.77
Death benefit 40.00	Cronin 5c asst. .... .50	Hall rent 30.00	Receipts.	Label agit. exp. 812.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 6,849.67
Hall rent 44.00	Interest 7.67	Sal. and com. exp. 270.00	Init. fees \$ 3.00	Sundries 253.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 15.00
Sal. and com. exp. 213.60	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 184.97	Sta. and postage. 41.19	Dues 395.65	Ret. L. dep. & Int. 206.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,273.38
Sta. and postage. 11.48	Due Fin. Exam. 9.00	Label agit. exp. 156.00	Cronin 5c asst. 1.25	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,524.97	Grand total \$ 8,138.03
Label agit. exp. 27.88	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 270.86	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Collected loans. 7.50	Grand total \$22,472.32	Loans granted \$ 334.55
Sundries 5.88	Grand total \$ 464.83	Sundries 24.80	Interest 8.00	45. SPRINGFIELD. 31 mem.	Sick benefit 1,454.33
Ret. L. dep. 50.00	Expenditures.	Assist. to unions. 550.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 415.40	Receipts.	O. of W. benefit. 330.00
Ret. dues, etc. 47.40	Loans granted 8.85	Rep't'd Exp. 2,030.34	Exp. over pctg. 3.51	Init. fees \$ 6.50	Death benefit. 4,280.00
Assist. to unions. 500.00	Sick benefit 63.55	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 3,263.11	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 462.18	Dues 615.00	Hall rent 107.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,855.44	Sal. and com. exp. 47.75	Grand total \$ 5,293.45	Grand total \$ 881.09	Cronin 5c asst. 1.80	Sal. and com. exp. 689.90
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,591.74	Sta. and postage. 4.55	36. TOPEKA. 14 mem.	Expenditures.	Fines 5.00	Sta. and postage. 50.87
Grand total \$ 3,777.18	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Receipts.	Loans granted \$ 52.50	Collected loans. 12.00	Sundries 113.80
27. TORONTO. 410 mem.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 224.70	Init. fees \$ 10.50	Sick benefit 179.29	Interest 16.90	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 7,637.00
Receipts.	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 240.13	Dues 227.50	O. of W. benefit. 54.50	Rep't'd exp. \$19,947.33	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 500.43
Init. fees \$ 99.00	Grand total \$ 464.83	Cronin 5c asst. .... .80	Death benefit 350.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 476.10	Grand total \$ 8,138.03
Dues 7,013.95	32. LOUISVILLE. 864 mem.	Collected loans. 41.50	Hall rent 14.75	Grand total \$ 1,142.17	50. TERRE HAUTE. 40 mem.
Cronin 5c asst. 21.75	Receipts.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 280.80	Sal. and com. exp. 84.00	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Fines 30.00	Init. fees \$ 71.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 267.17	Sta. and postage. 5.38	Loans granted \$ 54.40	Init. fees \$ 10.00
Collected loans. 722.30	Dues 6,450.00	Grand total \$ 547.47	Label agit. exp. 17.62	Sick benefit 60.00	Sick benefit 848.58
Interest 275.58	Cronin 5c asst. 19.80	Expenditures.	Sundries 24.00	O. of W. benefit. 144.00	O. of W. benefit. 2.45
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 8,162.55	Fines 1.50	Loans granted \$ 69.80	Rep't'd exp. \$ 782.04	Sal. and com. exp. 129.00	Collected loans. 42.20
Exp. over pctg. 28.24	Collected loans. 220.40	O. of W. benefit. 18.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 99.06	Sta. and postage. 7.40	Interest 53.63
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 9,721.35	Ret. dues, etc. 2.55	Hall rent 24.00	Grand total \$ 881.09	Label agit. exp. 32.75	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 957.13
Grand total \$17,910.14	Assist. fr. unions. 1,000.00	Sal. and com. exp. 49.10	41. AURORA. 60 mem.	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Exp. over pctg. 34.21
Expenditures.	Interest 30.00	Sta. and postage. 1.50	Receipts.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 664.55	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,854.96
Loans granted \$ 934.10	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 7,795.05	Label agit. exp. 14.00	Init. fees \$ 21.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 477.62	Grand total \$ 2,943.10
Sick benefit 1,076.80	Exp. over pctg. 249.55	Sundries 8.40	Dues 1,064.50	Grand total \$ 1,142.17	Loans granted \$ 41.55
O. of W. benefit. 1,233.00	Due Fin. Exam. 48.78	Rep't'd exp. \$ 204.30	Cronin 5c asst. 2.80	46. GRAND RAPIDS. 186 mem.	Sick benefit 94.98
Death benefit 1,140.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 3,927.69	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 343.17	Collected loans. 57.85	Receipts.	O. of W. benefit. 93.60
Hall rent 248.25	Grand total \$12,021.07	Grand total 547.47	Interest 30.00	Init. fees \$ 50.50	Hall rent 25.00
Sal. and com. exp. 1,228.40	Expenditures.	37. FT. WAYNE. 169 mem.	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,176.25	Dues \$ 2,258.30	Sal. and com. exp. 210.20
Sta. and postage. 56.80	Loans granted \$ 803.45	Receipts.	Exp. over pctg. 11.80	Cronin 5c asst. 1.40	Sta. and postage. 18.24
Label agit. exp. 440.75	Sick benefit 1,343.35	Init. fees \$ 39.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,628.79	Fines 34.50	Label agit. exp. 1.20
Tax to Int. U. 100.00	O. of W. benefit. 2,471.50	Dues 3,049.00	Grand total \$ 2,816.84	Collected loans. 149.90	Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Sundries 125.00	Death benefit 3,820.00	Cronin 5c asst. 8.25	Expenditures.	Interest 37.84	Sundries 20.05
Duty, etc. 14.90	Hall rent 192.00	Collected loans. 479.00	Loans granted \$ 89.65	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,537.44	Assist. to unions. 225.00
Acct. Int. U. 177.40	Sal. and com. exp. 1,208.80	Interest 126.00	Sick benefit 289.26	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 5,474.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 829.72
Ret. init. fee. 1.50	Sta. and postage. 163.75	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 3,701.75	O. of W. benefit. 95.50	Grand total \$ 8,011.44	Cr. at Int. office
Asst. to unions. 275.00	Label agit. exp. 378.20	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 3,894.38	Hall rent 15.00	Expenditures.	benefit 40.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 7,651.40	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Grand total \$ 7,596.13	Label agit. exp. 55.00	Loans granted \$ 199.00	Total \$ 889.72
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 10,258.74	Sundries 44.00	Expenditures.	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Sick benefit 941.63	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,078.58
Grand total \$17,910.14	Rep't'd exp. \$10,024.55	Loans granted \$ 506.15	Sundries 42.15	O. of W. benefit. 378.50	Grand total \$ 2,943.10
28. WESTFIELD. 80 mem.	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,996.62	Sick benefit 539.03	Rep't'd exp. \$ 956.46	Death benefit 200.00	51. HOLYOKE. 58 mem.
Receipts.	Grand total \$12,021.07	O. of W. benefit. 168.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,860.38	Hall rent 30.00	Receipts.
Init. fees \$ 18.00	Init. fees \$ 56.00	Death benefit 1,100.00	Grand total \$ 2,816.84	Sal. and com. exp. 401.00	Init. fees \$ 21.50
Dues 1,770.80	Dues 3,883.25	Hall rent 67.20	Expenditures.	Sta. and postage. 82.18	Dues 981.20
Cronin 5c asst. 4.20	Cronin 5c asst. 11.30	Sal. and com. exp. 535.30	Loans granted \$ 89.65	Label agit. exp. 41.85	Cronin 5c asst. 2.55
Collected loans. 42.50	Fines 8.00	Sta. and postage. 1.81	Sick benefit 289.26	Sundries 88.00	Fines 4.50
Interest 115.50	Collected loans. 308.45	Label agit. exp. 171.83	O. of W. benefit. 95.50	Assist. to unions. 400.00	Collected loans. 71.15
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,951.00	Interest 97.50	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Hall rent 15.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,537.44	Assist. fr. unions. 100.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,915.18	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 4,862.50	Sundries 44.00	Label agit. exp. 55.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 5,474.00	Interest 21.24
Grand total \$ 4,866.16	Due Fin. Exam. 42.55	Ret. dues, etc. .... .20	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Grand total \$ 8,011.44	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,182.14
Loans granted \$ 239.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 4,428.50	Rep't'd exp. \$ 3,412.30	Sundries 42.15	47. QUINCY. 66 mem.	Exp. over pctg. 19.11
Sick benefit 484.25	Grand total \$ 8,833.55	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 4,183.83	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 956.46	Receipts.	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,097.61
O. of W. benefit. 47.00	Expenditures.	Grand total \$ 7,596.13	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,860.38	Init. fees \$ 9.00	Grand total \$ 2,943.10
Death benefit 1,100.00	Loans granted \$ 235.80	Receipts.	Grand total \$ 9,264.82	Dues 1,818.35	Loans granted \$ 67.65
Hall rent 57.00	Sick benefit 1,182.75	Init. fees \$ 45.50	Expenditures.	Cronin 5c asst. 3.80	Sick benefit 208.54
Sal. and com. exp. 294.00	O. of W. benefit. 329.50	Dues 1,817.55	Loans granted \$ 584.10	Fines 1.00	O. of W. benefit. 229.00
Sta. and postage. 17.20	Death benefit 1,540.00	Cronin 5c asst. 4.55	Sick benefit 2,126.82	Collected loans. 67.75	Death benefit 1,100.00
Label agit. exp. 93.00	Hall rent 132.00	Fines 5.00	O. of W. benefit. 142.50	Interest 29.52	Hall rent 28.50
Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Sal. and com. exp. 510.00	Collected loans. 232.65	Hall rent 67.20	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,429.22	Sal. and com. exp. 154.30
Sundries 21.80	Sta. and postage. 29.35	Interest 65.10	Label agit. exp. 250.82	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,857.22	Sta. and postage. 8.12
Assist. to unions. 800.00	Label agit. exp. 271.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,170.35	Sundries 83.60	Grand total \$ 3,266.44	Label agit. exp. 72.90
Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,753.75	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Exp. over pctg. 228.83	Assist. to unions. 1,000.00	Expenditures.	Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,112.41	Sundries 61.50	Due fin. exam. 47.25	Rep't'd exp. 6,254.54	Loans granted \$ 89.35	Sundries 28.72
Grand total \$ 4,866.16	Assist. to unions. 500.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,764.84	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 8,009.78	Sick benefit 876.30	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,997.73
29. JACKSONVILLE. 49 mem.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 4,991.75	Grand total \$ 5,196.87	Grand total \$ 9,264.82	O. of W. benefit. 1,140.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 801.13
Receipts.	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 3,841.80	Expenditures.	43. URBANA. 21 mem.	Sal. and com. exp. 221.00	Grand total \$ 2,298.86
Init. fees \$ 19.00	Grand total \$ 8,833.55	Loans granted \$ 762.65	Receipts.	Label agit. exp. 16.98	52. ELMIRA. 48 mem.
Dues 545.00	Init. fees \$ 9.00	Sick benefit 489.00	Init. fees \$ 8.00	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Receipts.
Cronin 5c asst. 1.65	Dues 627.40	O. of W. benefit. 64.00	Dues 408.60	Sundries ..... .50	Init. fees \$ 7.00
Collected loans. 12.50	Cronin 5c asst. 1.80	Death benefit 200.00	Cronin 5c asst. 1.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,263.21	Dues 960.60
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 578.15	Collected loans. 100.35	Hall rent 54.75	Collected loans. 1.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,003.23	Cronin 5c asst. 2.95
Exp. over pctg. 42.12	Interest 39.75	Sal. and com. exp. 456.77	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 413.60	Grand total \$ 3,266.44	Fines 32.50
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,074.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 778.80	Label agit. exp. 132.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 524.07	48. TOLEDO. 104 mem.	Collected loans. 101.05
Grand total \$ 1,094.27	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,450.70	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Grand total \$ 987.67	Receipts.	Assist. fr. unions. 350.00
Loans granted \$ 43.50	Grand total \$ 2,229.00	Sundries 92.75	Expenditures.	Init. fees \$ 15.00	Interest 13.21
Sick benefit 249.27	Expenditures.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,424.15	Loans granted \$ 9.00	Dues 1,987.05	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,467.81
O. of W. benefit. 78.50	Loans granted \$ 38.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,772.22	Sick benefit 84.40	Cronin 5c asst. 5.70	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 728.56
Death benefit 200.00	Sick benefit 68.55	Grand total \$ 5,196.87	O. of W. benefit. 10.50	Collected loans. 19.70	Grand total \$ 2,195.87
Hall rent 22.00	O. of W. benefit. 18.00	Receipts.	Hall rent 12.00	Interest 57.00	Expenditures.
Sal. and com. exp. 154.02	Death benefit 40.00	Init. fees \$ 27.00	Sal. and com. exp. 72.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,034.45	Loans granted \$ 86.05
Sta. and postage. 5.80	Hall rent 8.00	Cronin 5c asst. 6,655.90	Sta. and postage. 9.78	Exp. over pctg. 52.39	Sick benefit 224.98
Sundries 4.44	Sal. and com. exp. 109.70	Fines 52.85	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Due Fin. Exam. 3.10	O. of W. benefit. 111.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 787.53	Label agit. exp. 73.85	Collected loans. 705.60	Rep't'd exp. \$ 899.66	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,622.78	Death benefit 1,100.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 936.74	Grand total \$ 2,229.00	Grand total \$ 5,196.87	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 538.01	Grand total \$ 4,712.72	Hall rent 25.00
Grand total \$ 1,094.27	Expenditures.	39. NEW HAVEN. 898 mem.	Grand total \$ 987.67	Expenditures.	Sal. and com. exp. 167.25
Receipts.	Loans granted \$ 38.00	Receipts.	Loans granted \$ 142.70	Loans granted \$ 142.70	Sta. and postage. 21.01
Init. fees \$ 12.00	Sick benefit 68.55	Init. fees \$ 27.00	Expenditures.	Label agit. exp. 51.22	
Dues 839.80	O. of W. benefit. 18.00	Cronin 5c asst. 19.05	Loans granted \$ 9.00		
	Death benefit 40.00	Fines 52.85	Sick benefit 84.40		
	Hall rent 8.00	Collected loans. 705.60	O. of W. benefit. 10.50		
	Sal. and com. exp. 109.70		Hall rent 12.00		
	Sta. and postage. 20.35		Sal. and com. exp. 72.00		
	Label agit. exp. 73.85		Sta. and postage. 9.78		
			Tax to Int. U. 200.00		

Sundries	17.52	Cronin 5c asst.	1.70	O. of W. benefit.	128.00	Sick benefit.	366.66	Collected loans	127.70	Sal. and com. exp.	120.00
Ret. dues, etc.	3.90	Fines	7.00	Death benefit.	550.00	O. of W. benefit.	258.50	Interest	25.17	Label agit. exp.	26.98
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,808.83	Collected loans	88.70	Hall rent	159.00	Death benefit.	980.00	Rep't'd receipts.	843.47	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	\$ 1,800.83
Balance Jan. 1, '08	387.04	Rep't'd receipts.	631.95	Sta. and com. exp.	11.99	Hall rent	10.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08	1,220.86	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	106.95
Grand total	\$ 2,195.87	Exp. over pctg.	44.75	Label agit. exp.	8.00	Sta. and com. exp.	232.58	Grand total	\$ 2,064.33	Grand total	\$ 1,407.28
53. NEW ORLEANS. 32 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '08	1,399.18	Sundries	52.72	Label agit. exp.	47.46	Expenditures.		76. HANNIBAL. 33 mem.	
Receipts.		Assist. to unions.	900.00	Assist. to unions.	900.00	Assist. to unions.	550.00	Loans granted	166.90	Init. fees	18.50
Init. fees	7.00	Grand total	\$ 2,075.88	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,020.84	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,634.62	Sick benefit.	110.70	Dues	684.80
Dues	687.85	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	579.02	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	797.08	O. of W. benefit.	27.00	Cronin 5c asst.	2.45
Cronin 5c asst.	2.35	Loans granted	51.00	Grand total	\$ 2,599.86	Grand total	\$ 2,431.65	Hall rent	27.00	Fines	82.50
Collected loans	8.00	Sick benefit.	111.43	62. RICHMOND. 20 mem.		67. SO. OMAHA. Dissolved. 10 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	145.40	Collected loans.	74.75
Interest	82.13	O. of W. benefit.	72.00	Receipts.		Receipts.		Sta. and postage.	16.57	Interest	8.57
Rep't'd receipts.	787.33	Death benefit.	400.00	Dues	449.90	Dues	33.00	Label agit. exp.	2.41	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 821.87
Exp. over pctg.	96.42	Hall rent	123.20	Cronin 5c asst.	1.15	Cronin 5c asst. ....	.35	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	270.09
Balance Jan. 1, '08	1,366.15	Label agit. exp.	41.10	Collected loans.	37.95	Balance Jan. 1, '08	47.58	Sundries	13.46	Grand total	\$ 1,091.46
Grand total	\$ 2,199.90	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Assist. fr. unions.	650.00	Grand total	\$ 82.13	Assist. to unions.	800.00	Expenditures.	
Expenditures.		Sundries	11.22	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,138.70	Exp. exam. of books	1.20	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,409.44	Loans granted	133.35
Loans granted	107.90	Assist. to unions.	600.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	613.87	Balance Jan. 1, '08	47.58	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	654.89	Sick benefit.	279.20
Sick benefit.	274.90	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,571.17	Grand total	\$ 1,752.37	Grand total	\$ 82.13	Grand total	\$ 2,064.33	O. of W. benefit.	48.00
O. of W. benefit.	40.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	504.71	Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Receipts.		Hall rent	18.00
Death benefit.	550.00	Grand total	\$ 2,075.88	Loans granted	43.40	Sal. and com. exp.	5.25	Init. fees	13.00	Sta. and com. exp.	142.80
Hall rent	84.00	55. MONTREAL. 445 mem.		Sick benefit.	85.00	Sta. and postage. ....	.40	Dues	1,905.05	Label agit. exp.	30.85
Sta. and com. exp.	187.00	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	17.50	Ret. funds	49.58	Cronin 5c asst.	5.85	Sundries	22.05
Sta. and postage.	200.00	Init. fees	106.00	Death benefit.	1,100.00	Defn. pd. at No. 93	18.20	Collected loans.	96.25	Acct. Int. U.	5.04
Tax to Int. U.	1.00	Dues	8,191.55	Hall rent	22.50	Omaha	73.71	Interest	149.71	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 682.84
Sundries	50.00	Cronin 5c asst.	25.10	Sal. and com. exp.	78.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 73.71	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 2,178.66	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	408.82
Assist. to unions.	50.00	Fines	5.60	Sta. and postage.	38.88	Deficiency Jan. 1, '09	8.42	Exp. over pctg.	30.92	Grand total	\$ 1,091.46
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,503.55	Collected loans.	172.45	Label agit. exp.	100.00	Grand total	\$ 82.13	Balance Jan. 1, '08	5,485.75	Expenditures.	
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	696.35	Ret. O. O. W. Ben.	1.50	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	68. ALBANY. 185 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '08	5,485.75	Loans granted	79.85
Grand total	\$ 2,199.90	Assist. fr. unions.	8,850.00	Sundries	6.03	Receipts.		Grand total	\$ 2,064.33	Sick benefit.	428.45
Expenditures.		Interest	9.49	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,500.90	Init. fees	30.00	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	10.50
Loans granted	107.90	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,571.17	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	251.47	Dues	8,617.60	Loans granted	79.85	Fines	35.55
Sick benefit.	274.90	Balance Jan. 1, '08	504.71	Grand total	\$ 1,752.37	Cronin 5c asst.	10.10	Sick benefit.	428.45	Collected loans.	249.95
O. of W. benefit.	40.00	Grand total	\$ 2,075.88	Expenditures.		Collected loans.	29.30	Death benefit.	1,140.00	Ret. sick benefit.	2.06
Death benefit.	550.00	55. MONTREAL. 445 mem.		Loans granted	43.40	Ret. Ben.	5.72	Hall rent	98.75	Interest	382.09
Hall rent	84.00	Receipts.		Sick benefit.	85.00	Interest	46.61	Sta. and com. exp.	240.80	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 4,240.70
Sta. and com. exp.	187.00	Init. fees	106.00	O. of W. benefit.	17.50	Rep't'd receipts.	3,802.73	Sta. and postage.	27.00	Exp. over pctg.	22.51
Sta. and postage.	200.00	Dues	8,191.55	Death benefit.	1,100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08	2,254.97	Label agit. exp.	112.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	9,662.60
Tax to Int. U.	1.00	Cronin 5c asst.	25.10	Hall rent	22.50	Grand total	\$ 6,057.70	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Grand total	\$13,915.81
Sundries	50.00	Fines	5.60	Sal. and com. exp.	78.00	Expenditures.		Assist. to unions.	500.00	Expenditures.	
Assist. to unions.	50.00	Collected loans.	172.45	Label agit. exp.	100.00	Loans granted	520.25	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,907.75	Loans granted	72.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,503.55	Ret. O. O. W. Ben.	1.50	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sick benefit.	1,165.71	Grand total	\$ 2,907.75	Sick benefit.	\$ 586.95
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	696.35	Assist. fr. unions.	8,850.00	Sundries	6.03	O. of W. benefit.	1,860.50	Receipts.		Cronin 5c asst.	10.50
Grand total	\$ 2,199.90	Interest	9.49	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,500.90	Death benefit.	1,020.00	Init. fees	12.00	Fines	35.55
Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,571.17	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	251.47	Hall rent	125.00	Dues	819.95	Collected loans.	249.95
Loans granted	107.90	Balance Jan. 1, '08	504.71	Grand total	\$ 1,752.37	Sal. and com. exp.	404.33	Cronin 5c asst.	2.50	Ret. sick benefit.	2.06
Sick benefit.	274.90	Grand total	\$ 2,075.88	Expenditures.		Sta. and postage.	18.62	Collected loans.	114.25	Interest	382.09
O. of W. benefit.	40.00	55. MONTREAL. 445 mem.		Loans granted	28.60	Label agit. exp.	171.80	Interest	45.12	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 4,240.70
Death benefit.	550.00	Receipts.		Sick benefit.	85.00	Sundries	102.59	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 2,178.66	Exp. over pctg.	22.51
Hall rent	84.00	Init. fees	106.00	O. of W. benefit.	17.50	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 4,888.60	Balance Jan. 1, '08	5,485.75	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	9,662.60
Sta. and com. exp.	187.00	Dues	8,191.55	Death benefit.	1,100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,169.10	Grand total	\$ 6,057.70	Grand total	\$13,915.81
Sta. and postage.	200.00	Cronin 5c asst.	25.10	Hall rent	22.50	Grand total	\$ 4,888.60	Expenditures.		Loans granted	72.00
Tax to Int. U.	1.00	Fines	5.60	Sal. and com. exp.	78.00	Init. fees	3.00	Loans granted	79.85	Sick benefit.	\$ 586.95
Sundries	50.00	Collected loans.	172.45	Label agit. exp.	100.00	Dues	494.70	Sick benefit.	428.45	O. of W. benefit.	10.50
Assist. to unions.	50.00	Ret. O. O. W. Ben.	1.50	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Cronin 5c asst.	1.15	Death benefit.	1,140.00	Death benefit.	330.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,503.55	Assist. fr. unions.	8,850.00	Sundries	6.03	Collected loans.	63.40	Hall rent	98.75	Hall rent	140.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	696.35	Interest	9.49	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,500.90	Ret. Ben.	5.72	Sta. and com. exp.	240.80	Sal. and com. exp.	592.92
Grand total	\$ 2,199.90	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,571.17	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	251.47	Interest	46.61	Sta. and postage.	27.00	Sta. and postage.	50.32
Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '08	504.71	Grand total	\$ 1,752.37	Rep't'd receipts.	3,802.73	Label agit. exp.	112.00	Label agit. exp.	233.00
Loans granted	107.90	Grand total	\$ 2,075.88	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '08	2,254.97	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	L. dep.	10.00
Sick benefit.	274.90	55. MONTREAL. 445 mem.		Loans granted	28.60	Grand total	\$ 6,057.70	Assist. to unions.	500.00	Sundries	84.00
O. of W. benefit.	40.00	Receipts.		Sick benefit.	85.00	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,907.75	Assist. to unions.	1,000.00
Death benefit.	550.00	Init. fees	106.00	O. of W. benefit.	17.50	Loans granted	520.25	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,907.75	Expenditures.	
Hall rent	84.00	Dues	8,191.55	Death benefit.	1,100.00	Sick benefit.	1,165.71	Grand total	\$ 2,907.75	Loans granted	72.00
Sta. and com. exp.	187.00	Cronin 5c asst.	25.10	Hall rent	22.50	O. of W. benefit.	1,860.50	Receipts.		Sick benefit.	\$ 586.95
Sta. and postage.	200.00	Fines	5.60	Sal. and com. exp.	78.00	Death benefit.	1,020.00	Init. fees	12.00	O. of W. benefit.	10.50
Tax to Int. U.	1.00	Collected loans.	172.45	Label agit. exp.	100.00	Hall rent	125.00	Dues	819.95	Death benefit.	330.00
Sundries	50.00	Ret. O. O. W. Ben.	1.50	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sal. and com. exp.	404.33	Cronin 5c asst.	2.50	Hall rent	140.00
Assist. to unions.	50.00	Assist. fr. unions.	8,850.00	Sundries	6.03	Sta. and postage.	18.62	Collected loans.	114.25	Sal. and com. exp.	592.92
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,503.55	Interest	9.49	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,500.90	Label agit. exp.	171.80	Interest	45.12	Sta. and postage.	50.32
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	696.35	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,571.17	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	251.47	Sundries	102.59	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 2,178.66	Label agit. exp.	233.00
Grand total	\$ 2,199.90	Balance Jan. 1, '08	504.71	Grand total	\$ 1,752.37	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 4,888.60	Exp. over pctg.	30.92	L. dep.	10.00
Expenditures.		Grand total	\$ 2,075.88	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,169.10	Balance Jan. 1, '08	5,485.75	Sundries	84.00
Loans granted	107.90	55. MONTREAL. 445 mem.		Loans granted	28.60	Grand total	\$ 4,888.60	Assist. to unions.	500.00	Assist. to unions.	1,000.00
Sick benefit.	274.90	Receipts.		Sick benefit.	85.00	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,907.75	Expenditures.	
O. of W. benefit.	40.00	Init. fees	106.00	O. of W. benefit.	17.50	Loans granted	520.25	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,907.75	Loans granted	72.00
Death benefit.	550.00	Dues	8,191.55	Death benefit.	1,100.00	Sick benefit.	1,165.71	Grand total	\$ 2,907.75	Sick benefit.	\$ 586.95
Hall rent	84.00	Cronin 5c asst.	25.10	Hall rent	22.50	O. of W. benefit.	1,860.50	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	10.50
Sta. and com. exp.	187.00	Fines	5.60	Sal. and com. exp.	78.00	Death benefit.	1,020.00	Init. fees	12.00	Death benefit.	330.00
Sta. and postage.	200.00	Collected loans.	172.45	Label agit. exp.	100.00	Hall rent	125.00	Dues	819.95	Hall rent	140.00
Tax to Int. U.	1.00	Ret. O. O. W. Ben.	1.50	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sal. and com. exp.	404.33	Cronin 5c asst.	2.50	Sal. and com. exp.	592.92
Sundries	50.00	Assist. fr. unions.	8,850.00	Sundries	6.03	Sta. and postage.	18.62	Collected loans.	114.25	Sta. and postage.	50.32
Assist. to unions.	50.00	Interest	9.49	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,500.90	Label agit. exp.	171.80	Interest	45.12	Label agit. exp.	233.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,503.55	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,571.17	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	251.47	Sundries	102.59	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 2,178.66	L. dep.	10.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	696.35	Balance Jan. 1, '08	504.71	Grand total	\$ 1,752.37	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 4,888.60	Exp. over pctg.	30.92	Sundries	84.00
Grand total	\$ 2,199.90	Grand total	\$ 2,075.88	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,169.10	Balance Jan. 1, '08	5,485.75	Assist. to unions.	1,000.00
Expenditures.		55. MONTREAL. 445 mem.		Loans granted	28.60	Grand total	\$ 4,888.60	Assist. to unions.	500.00	Expenditures.	
Loans granted	107.90	Receipts.		Sick benefit.	85.00	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,907.75	Loans granted	72.00
Sick benefit.	274.90	Init. fees	106.00	O. of W. benefit.	17.50	Loans granted	520.25	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,907.75	Sick benefit.	\$ 586.95
O. of W. benefit.	40.00	Dues	8,191.55	Death benefit.	1,100.00	Sick benefit.	1,165.71	Grand total	\$ 2,907.75	O. of W. benefit.	10.50
Death benefit.	550.00	Cronin 5c asst.	25.10	Hall rent	22.50	O. of W. benefit.	1,860.50	Receipts.		Death benefit.	330.00
Hall rent	84.00	Fines	5.60	Sal. and com. exp.	78.00	Death benefit.	1,020.00	Init. fees	12.00	Hall rent	140.00
Sta. and com. exp.	187.00	Collected loans.	172.45	Label agit. exp.	100.00	Hall rent	125.00				

Exp. over pctg.	21.41	85. MAU CLAIRE. 80 mem.	Label agit. exp.	52.10	Assist. fr. unions.	1,200.00	Sta. and postage.	50.74	Expenditures.	
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	901.05	Receipts.	Assist. to unions.	300.00	Interest.	11.97	Label agit. exp.	205.00	Loans granted.	28.25
Grand total.	\$ 1,769.06	Init. fees.	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,811.31	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 4,287.07	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sick benefit.	190.00
Expenditures.		Dues.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	968.86	Exp. over pctg.	283.22	Sundries.	78.55	O. of W. benefit.	492.50
Loans granted.	109.60	Cronin 5c asst.	Grand total.	\$ 2,268.17	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	994.29	Assist. to unions.	200.00	Death benefit.	260.00
Sick benefit.	202.06	Collected loans.	D.O. NEW YORK. 1,097 mem.		Grand total.	\$ 5,564.58	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,384.09	Hall rent.	30.00
O. of W. benefit.	144.50	Interest.	Receipts.		Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	9,981.11	Sal. and com. exp.	132.15
Hall rent.	12.00	Rep't'd receipts.	Init. fees.	\$ 232.50	Loans granted.	487.80	Grand total.	\$ 9,295.20	Sta. and postage.	9.85
Sal. and com. exp.	191.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Dues.	29,415.20	Sick benefit.	918.23	99. OTTAWA. 49 mem.		Tax to Int. U.	200.00
Sta. and postage.	11.85	Grand total.	Cronin 5c asst.	87.70	Strike benefit.	50.00	Receipts.			
Label agit. exp.	48.21	Expenditures.	Fines.	12.00	O. of W. benefit.	283.00	Init. fees.	\$ 3.00		
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Loans granted.	Collected loans.	136.35	Death benefit.	2,282.00	Dues.	990.10		
Sundries.	12.00	Sick benefit.	Ret. benefit.	6.50	Hall rent.	28.00	Cronin 5c asst.	2.55		
Assist. to unions.	300.00	O. of W. benefit.	Assist. fr. unions.	9,700.00	Sal. and com. exp.	706.27	Collected loans.	43.00		
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,281.22	Hall rent.	Interest.	5.05	Sta. and postage.	47.88	Ret. sick benefit.	5.00		
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	\$ 537.84	Sal. and com. exp.	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 339,595.90	Label agit. exp.	208.50	Interest.	50.88		
Grand total.	\$ 1,769.06	Label agit. exp.	Exp. over pctg.	404.12	Sundries.	77.78	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,064.08		
81. PEEBESKILL. 49 mem.		Tax to Int. U.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	\$ 4,287.84	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 5,080.55	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	2,320.65		
Receipts.		Sundries.	Grand total.	\$ 44,287.26	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	484.08	Grand total.	\$ 8,834.71		
Init. fees.	\$ 6.00	Interest.	Expenditures.		Grand total.	\$ 5,564.58	Expenditures.			
Dues.	998.50	Rep't'd receipts.	Loans granted.	\$ 164.75	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	484.08	Loans granted.	\$ 62.50	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 858.05
Cronin 5c asst.	2.85	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Sick benefit.	11,641.84	Grand total.	\$ 5,564.58	Sick benefit.	\$ 271.90	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	508.81
Fines.	1.00	Grand total.	Strike benefit.	230.89	95. ST. JOSEPH. 59 mem.		O. of W. benefit.	17.50	Grand total.	\$ 861.98
Collected loans.	147.80	\$ 1,284.92	O. of W. benefit.	4,495.50	Receipts.		Hall rent.	15.00	Expenditures.	
Assist. fr. unions.	500.00	Init. fees.	Death benefit.	18,040.80	Init. fees.	\$ 9.00	Sal. and com. exp.	170.00	Loans granted.	\$ 25.50
Interest.	\$ 82.46	Dues.	Hall rent.	375.00	Dues.	1,018.60	Sta. and postage.	14.31	Sick benefit.	25.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,688.71	Sal. and com. exp.	Sal. and com. exp.	5,489.31	Cronin 5c asst.	3.05	Label agit. exp.	56.42	O. of W. benefit.	8.50
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	\$ 1,416.58	Collected loans.	Sta. and postage.	176.95	Collected loans.	290.60	Sundries.	9.80	Hall rent.	15.00
Grand total.	\$ 3,105.09	Interest.	Label agit. exp.	1,778.00	Interest.	25.00	Ret. dues, etc.	14.25	Sal. and com. exp.	68.60
Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts.	Sundries.	\$ 840.62	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,348.25	Assist. to unions.	200.00	Sta. and postage.	2.50
Loans granted.	\$ 38.80	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 42,734.26	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,386.96	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 831.48	Label agit. exp.	12.45
Sick benefit.	290.60	Grand total.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,553.00	Grand total.	\$ 2,713.21	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,583.23	Tax to Int. U.	100.00
O. of W. benefit.	42.50	Expenditures.	Grand total.	\$ 44,287.26	Loans granted.	\$ 103.50	Grand total.	\$ 8,834.71	Sundries.	\$ 6.40
Death benefit.	1,800.00	Receipts.	91. ALLENTOWN. 48 mem.		Sick benefit.	284.90	102. KANSAS CITY. 96 mem.		Rep't'd exp.	\$ 253.95
Hall rent.	60.00	Init. fees.	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	53.50	Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	607.91
Sal. and com. exp.	184.83	Dues.	Init. fees.	\$ 25.50	Death benefit.	380.00	Init. fees.	\$ 24.00	Grand total.	\$ 861.98
Sta. and postage.	30.61	Cronin 5c asst.	Dues.	1,087.29	Hall rent.	12.00	Dues.	1,780.50	107. ERIE. 76 mem.	
Label agit. exp.	51.05	Collected loans.	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,113.83	Sal. and com. exp.	185.00	Cronin 5c asst.	4.93	Receipts.	
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Interest.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	680.20	Sta. and postage.	32.75	Collected loans.	8.25	Init. fees.	\$ 24.00
Sundries. ....	.44	Rep't'd receipts.	Grand total.	\$ 1,774.08	Label agit. exp.	100.00	Assist. fr. unions.	200.00	Dues.	1,622.60
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,688.42	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Expenditures.		Sundries.	22.26	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 2,068.20	Cronin 5c asst.	2.80
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	\$ 1,416.67	Grand total.	Loans granted.	\$ 108.90	Assist. to unions.	300.00	Exp. over pctg.	59.24	Fines.	4.00
Grand total.	\$ 3,105.09	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Sick benefit.	\$ 326.00	Rep't'd exp.	1,556.51	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	852.08	Collected loans.	64.40
Expenditures.		Grand total.	O. of W. benefit.	60.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,156.70	Grand total.	\$ 8,004.47	Interest.	78.47
Loans granted.	\$ 38.80	Expenditures.	Death benefit.	490.00	Grand total.	\$ 2,713.21	Loans granted.	\$ 485.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,605.67
Sick benefit.	290.60	Receipts.	Hall rent.	25.00	96. AKRON. 23 mem.		Sick benefit.	708.70	Exp. over pctg.	44.93
O. of W. benefit.	42.50	Init. fees.	Sal. and com. exp.	187.20	Init. fees.	\$ 9.00	O. of W. benefit.	185.50	Cor. with Fin. Exam.	55.00
Death benefit.	1,800.00	Dues.	Sta. and postage.	98.78	Dues.	504.45	Death benefit.	180.00	Due Fin. Exam.	95.00
Hall rent.	60.00	Cronin 5c asst.	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Cronin 5c asst.	95.70	Hall rent.	63.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	\$ 3,108.14
Sal. and com. exp.	184.83	Collected loans.	Sundries.	19.04	Collected loans.	24.68	Sal. and com. exp.	311.90	Grand total.	\$ 4,998.78
Sta. and postage.	30.61	Interest.	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,553.18	Interest.	24.68	Sta. and postage.	26.08	Expenditures.	
Label agit. exp.	51.05	Rep't'd receipts.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	680.20	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 625.23	Label agit. exp.	95.25	Loans granted.	\$ 162.45
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Grand total.	\$ 1,774.08	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	772.32	Sundries.	34.55	Sick benefit.	212.64
Sundries. ....	.44	Grand total.	Expenditures.		Grand total.	\$ 1,407.55	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,108.68	O. of W. benefit.	248.80
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,688.42	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Loans granted.	\$ 108.90	Loans granted.	\$ 86.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	897.79	Death benefit.	200.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	\$ 1,416.67	Grand total.	Sick benefit.	\$ 326.00	Sick benefit.	261.65	Grand total.	\$ 8,004.47	Hall rent.	48.75
Grand total.	\$ 3,105.09	Expenditures.	O. of W. benefit.	60.00	Hall rent.	12.00	103. ANSONIA. 21 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	244.00
Expenditures.		Receipts.	Death benefit.	490.00	Sal. and com. exp.	90.00	Init. fees.	\$ 6.00	Sta. and postage.	23.95
Loans granted.	\$ 38.80	Init. fees.	Hall rent.	25.00	Cronin 5c asst.	90.00	Dues.	890.80	Label agit. exp.	119.40
Sick benefit.	290.60	Dues.	Sal. and com. exp.	187.20	Collected loans.	95.70	Collected loans.	12.25	Tax to Int. U.	200.00
O. of W. benefit.	42.50	Cronin 5c asst.	Sta. and postage.	98.78	Interest.	24.68	Assist. fr. unions.	200.00	Sundries.	40.95
Death benefit.	1,800.00	Collected loans.	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 625.23	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,068.20	Assist. to unions.	800.00
Hall rent.	60.00	Interest.	Sundries.	19.04	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	772.32	Exp. over pctg.	59.24		
Sal. and com. exp.	184.83	Rep't'd receipts.	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,553.18	Grand total.	\$ 1,407.55	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	852.08		
Sta. and postage.	30.61	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	680.20	Loans granted.	\$ 86.00	Grand total.	\$ 8,004.47		
Label agit. exp.	51.05	Grand total.	Grand total.	\$ 1,774.08	Sick benefit.	261.65	Expenditures.			
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Expenditures.	92. WORCESTER. 63 mem.		Hall rent.	12.00	Loans granted.	\$ 485.00		
Sundries. ....	.44	Receipts.	Init. fees.	\$ 12.00	Sal. and com. exp.	90.00	Sick benefit.	708.70		
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,688.42	Init. fees.	Dues.	1,142.10	Cronin 5c asst.	90.00	O. of W. benefit.	185.50		
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	\$ 1,416.67	Dues.	Cronin 5c asst.	8.50	Collected loans.	99.10	Death benefit.	180.00		
Grand total.	\$ 3,105.09	Collected loans.	Assist. fr. unions.	300.00	Interest.	9.06	Hall rent.	63.00		
Expenditures.		Interest.	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,553.76	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 676.70	Sal. and com. exp.	311.90		
Loans granted.	\$ 38.80	Rep't'd receipts.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	890.26	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	730.85	Sta. and postage.	26.08		
Sick benefit.	290.60	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Grand total.	\$ 2,481.46	Grand total.	\$ 1,407.55	Label agit. exp.	95.25		
O. of W. benefit.	42.50	Grand total.	Expenditures.		Loans granted.	\$ 86.00	Sundries.	34.55		
Death benefit.	1,800.00	Expenditures.	Loans granted.	\$ 188.80	Sick benefit.	261.65	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,108.68		
Hall rent.	60.00	Receipts.	Sick benefit.	424.27	Hall rent.	12.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	897.79		
Sal. and com. exp.	184.83	Init. fees.	O. of W. benefit.	342.00	Sal. and com. exp.	90.00	Grand total.	\$ 8,004.47		
Sta. and postage.	30.61	Dues.	Death benefit.	940.00	Cronin 5c asst.	90.00	Expenditures.			
Label agit. exp.	51.05	Hall rent.	Hall rent.	22.75	Collected loans.	1,049.90	Loans granted.	\$ 485.00		
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Sal. and com. exp.	Sal. and com. exp.	238.40	Ret. O. of W. ben.	1.00	Sick benefit.	708.70		
Sundries. ....	.44	Sta. and postage.	Sta. and postage.	18.84	Interest.	987.04	O. of W. benefit.	185.50		
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,688.42	Sundries.	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,553.76	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 355,963.59	Death benefit.	550.00		
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	\$ 1,416.67	Interest.	Exp. over pctg.	555.44	Exp. over pctg.	18.16	Hall rent.	18.00		
Grand total.	\$ 3,105.09	Rep't'd receipts.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	890.26	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	42,536.49	Sal. and com. exp.	111.00		
Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Grand total.	\$ 2,481.46	Grand total.	\$ 78,508.24	Sta. and postage.	4.91		
Loans granted.	\$ 38.80	Grand total.	Expenditures.		Loans granted.	\$ 222.50	Label agit. exp. ....	.54		
Sick benefit.	290.60	Expenditures.	Loans granted.	\$ 188.80	Sick benefit.	33,548.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00		
O. of W. benefit.	42.50	Receipts.	Sick benefit.	424.27	Hall rent.	12.00	Sundries. ....	.85		
Death benefit.	1,800.00	Init. fees.	O. of W. benefit.	342.00	Sal. and com. exp.	90.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,102.50		
Hall rent.	60.00	Dues.	Death benefit.	940.00	Cronin 5c asst.	90.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	174.27		
Sal. and com. exp.	184.83	Hall rent.	Hall rent.	22.75	Collected loans.	1,049.90	Grand total.	\$ 1,276.77		
Sta. and postage.	30.61	Sal. and com. exp.	Sal. and com. exp.	238.40	Ret. O. of W. ben.	1.00	Expenditures.			
Label agit. exp.	51.05	Sta. and postage.	Sta. and postage.	18.84	Interest.	987.04	Loans granted.	\$ 50.20		
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Sundries.	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,553.76	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 355,963.59	Sick benefit.	115.00		
Sundries. ....	.44	Interest.	Exp. over pctg.	555.44	Exp. over pctg.	18.16	O. of W. benefit.	57.00		
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,688.42	Rep't'd receipts.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	890.26	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	42,536.49	Death benefit.	550.00		
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	\$ 1,416.67	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Grand total.	\$ 2,481.46	Grand total.	\$ 78,508.24	Hall rent.	18.00		
Grand total.	\$ 3,105.09	Grand total.	Expenditures.		Loans granted.	\$ 222.50	Sal. and com. exp.	111.00		
Expenditures.		Expenditures.	Loans granted.	\$ 188.80	Sick benefit.	33,548.00	Sta. and postage.	4.91		
Loans granted.	\$ 38.80	Receipts.	Sick benefit.	424.27	Hall rent.	12.00	Label agit. exp. ....	.54		
Sick benefit.	290.60	Init. fees.	O. of W. benefit.	342.00	Sal. and com. exp.	90.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00		
O. of W. benefit.	42.50	Dues.	Death benefit.	940.00	Cronin 5c asst.	90.00	Sundries. ....	.85		
Death benefit.	1,800.00	Hall rent.	Hall rent.	22.75	Collected loans.	1,049.90	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,102.50		
Hall rent.	60.00	Sal. and com. exp.	Sal. and com. exp.	238.40	Ret. O. of W. ben.	1.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	174.27		
Sal. and com. exp.	184.83	Sta. and postage.	Sta. and postage.	18.84	Interest.					

Cronin 5c asst.....	4.55	Sal. and com. exp.....	339.80	Expenditures.....		124. WATERTOWN.		Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	Cronin 5c asst.....	1.85	
Fines.....	2.50	Sta. and postage.....	43.15	Loans granted.....	59.00	32 mem.		Sundries.....	.20	Fines.....	3.75	
Collected loans.....	74.05	Label agit. exp.....	374.95	Sick benefit.....	130.00		Receipts.....			Collected loans.....	29.50	
Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 1,519.30	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	O. of W. benefit.....	3.00		Init. fees.....	\$ 10.50	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 786.10	Assist. fr. unions.....	300.00
Exp. over pctg.....	297.80	Sundries.....	13.35	Hall rent.....	54.45		Dues.....	572.20	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	568.12	Cor. of dues by local union.....	7.10
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	2,517.76	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 2,138.60	Sal. and com. exp.....	23.16		Cronin 5c asst.....	1.75				
Grand total.....	\$ 4,334.86	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	6,967.02	Sta. and postage.....	15.22		Assist. fr. unions.....	1,100.00	Grand total.....	\$ 1,354.22	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 1,948.50
Expenditures.....		Grand total.....	\$ 9,095.62	Label agit. exp.....	62.75		Interest.....	.48	129. DENVER.	409 mem.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	325.82
Loans granted.....	153.40	115. CANTON.	24 mem.	Sundries.....	45.42				Receipts.....		Grand total.....	\$ 1,374.12
Sick benefit.....	290.65	Receipts.....		Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 898.00		Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 1,684.88	Init. fees.....	\$ 87.50	Expenditures.....	
Strike benefit.....	490.00	Init. fees.....	\$ 6.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	883.84		Exp. over pctg.....	48.08	Dues.....	725.60	Loans granted.....	72.58
O. of W. benefit.....	321.00	Dues.....	435.20	Grand total.....	\$ 1,276.84		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	168.85	Cronin 5c asst.....	20.90	Sick benefit.....	474.25
Death benefit.....	900.00	Cronin 5c asst.....	1.80	120. MUSCATINE	27 mem.		Grand total.....	\$ 1,901.86	Fines.....	36.95	O. of W. benefit.....	282.50
Hall rent.....	26.00	Collected loans.....	25.00	Receipts.....			Expenditures.....		Collected loans.....	745.35	Death benefit.....	200.00
Sal. and com. exp.....	524.90	Interest.....	8.14	Init. fees.....	\$ 3.00		Loans granted.....	22.00	Assist. fr. unions.....	1,700.00	Hall rent.....	50.00
Sta. and postage.....	37.85	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 475.84	Dues.....	476.15		Sick benefit.....	192.10	Ret. ben., etc.....	13.50	Sal. and com. exp.....	114.85
Label agit. exp.....	86.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	438.76	Cronin 5c asst.....	1.55		O. of W. benefit.....	78.00	Cor. by L. U.....	3.00	Sundries.....	12.34
Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Grand total.....	\$ 914.40	Collected loans.....	133.30		Death benefit.....	1,100.00			Exp. over pctg.....	7.50
Sundries.....	12.00	Loans granted.....	18.00	Interest.....	82.00		Hall rent.....	24.00	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 9,876.30	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	\$ 1,219.96
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 3,011.80	Sick benefit.....	102.50	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 646.00		Sal. and com. exp.....	145.82	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	3,707.04	Grand total.....	\$ 1,374.12
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,323.06	O. of W. benefit.....	94.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	864.49		Sta. and postage.....	19.79	Grand total.....	\$ 13,739.03	134. LAPORT.	34 mem.
Grand total.....	\$ 4,334.86	Hall rent.....	24.00	Grand total.....	\$ 1,510.49		Label agit. exp.....	21.72	Expenditures.....		Receipts.....	
111. DES MOINES.	83 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.....	66.00	Expenditures.....			Sundries.....	4.70	Loans granted.....	\$ 647.60	Init. fees.....	\$ 3.00
Receipts.....		Sta. and postage.....	8.05	Loans granted.....	11.25				Sick benefit.....	3,096.10	Dues.....	523.20
Init. fees.....	\$ 51.00	Label agit. exp.....	34.72	Sick benefit.....	61.85		Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,608.13	O. of W. benefit.....	1,096.50	Cronin 5c asst.....	1.20
Dues.....	1,697.85	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	O. of W. benefit.....	36.00		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	293.73	Sal. and com. exp.....	1,252.55	Collected loans.....	60.35
Cronin 5c asst.....	2.90	Sundries.....	6.40	Hall rent.....	39.00		Grand total.....	\$ 1,901.86	Sta. and postage.....	84.00	Ret. L. agt.....	11.15
Fines.....	3.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 554.17	Sal. and com. exp.....	120.00		Expenditures.....		Label agit. exp.....	446.00	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 606.90
Collected loans.....	143.80	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	360.23	Sta. and postage.....	8.30		Loans granted.....	\$ 507.80	Sundries.....	151.70	Exp. over pctg.....	4.44
Interest.....	141.05	Grand total.....	\$ 914.40	Label agit. exp.....	29.10		Cronin 5c asst.....	1.50	Court cost, etc.....	80.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	987.30
Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 2,039.60	116. PORTLAND.	30 mem.	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00		Collected loans.....	132.25	Ret. dues, etc.....	8.00	Grand total.....	\$ 1,597.64
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	5,419.13	Receipts.....		Sundries.....	11.85		Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 640.85			Expenditures.....	
Grand total.....	\$ 7,458.73	Init. fees.....	\$ 10.00	Ret. fine.....	3.00		Balance Jan. 1, '08.	558.10	Fin. Exam.....	50.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 30.70
Expenditures.....		Dues.....	581.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 419.65		Grand total.....	\$ 1,196.95	Total.....	\$ 10,476.55	Sick benefit.....	30.00
Loans granted.....	\$ 143.70	Cronin 5c asst.....	1.80	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,090.84		Expenditures.....		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	\$ 3,262.48	O. of W. benefit.....	32.00
Sick benefit.....	155.00	Collected loans.....	51.75	Grand total.....	\$ 1,510.49		Loans granted.....	\$ 68.80	Grand total.....	\$ 13,739.03	Death benefit.....	40.00
O. of W. benefit.....	175.00	Interest.....	13.52	Expenditures.....			Sick benefit.....	170.00	130. SAGINAW.	78 mem.	Hall rent.....	30.00
Death benefit.....	1,234.35	Ill. Ben.....	14.00	Loans granted.....	11.25		O. of W. benefit.....	9.00	Receipts.....		Sal. and com. exp.....	96.00
Hall rent.....	75.75	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 672.07	Sick benefit.....	61.85		Death benefit.....	90.00	Init. fees.....	\$ 15.00	Sta. and postage.....	9.35
Sal. and com. exp.....	231.60	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	687.10	O. of W. benefit.....	36.00		Hall rent.....	19.90	Dues.....	1,581.60	Label agit. exp.....	33.00
Sta. and postage.....	72.30	Grand total.....	\$ 1,309.17	Hall rent.....	39.00		Sal. and com. exp.....	66.00	Cronin 5c asst.....	1.51	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00
Label agit. exp.....	86.25	Expenditures.....		Sal. and com. exp.....	120.00		Sta. and postage.....	6.95	Collected loans.....	80.70	Sundries.....	16.80
Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Loans granted.....	40.25	Sta. and postage.....	8.30		Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Interest.....	51.61	Assist. to unions.....	100.00
Sundries.....	4.00	Sick benefit.....	128.42	Label agit. exp.....	29.10		Sundries.....	2.60	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 1,733.31	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 573.33
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 2,376.95	O. of W. benefit.....	29.50	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00		Assist. to unions.....	200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,989.05	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	\$ 1,021.31
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	5,081.78	Death benefit.....	550.00	Sundries.....	11.85				Grand total.....	\$ 3,722.36	Grand total.....	\$ 1,597.64
Grand total.....	\$ 7,458.73	Hall rent.....	34.32	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 908.77		Grand total.....	\$ 1,196.95	Expenditures.....		135. APPLETON.	48 mem.
112. ONEONTA.	90 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.....	106.60	Exp. over pctg.....	21.15		Expenditures.....		Loans granted.....	\$ 76.50	Receipts.....	
Receipts.....		Sta. and postage.....	13.05	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,257.49		Loans granted.....	\$ 68.80	Sick benefit.....	230.60	Init. fees.....	\$ 7.00
Init. fees.....	\$ 24.00	Label agit. exp.....	41.52	Grand total.....	\$ 2,275.41		Sick benefit.....	170.00	O. of W. benefit.....	476.50	Dues.....	841.05
Dues.....	1,663.70	Ret. dues, etc.....	21.00	Expenditures.....			O. of W. benefit.....	9.00	Sal. and com. exp.....	24.00	Cronin 5c asst.....	2.50
Cronin 5c asst.....	5.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 961.68	Loans granted.....	25.85		Death benefit.....	90.00	Sta. and postage.....	245.60	Collected loans.....	46.45
Fines.....	2.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	347.51	Sick benefit.....	241.40		Hall rent.....	19.90	Label agit. exp.....	87.00	Interest.....	19.93
Collected loans.....	124.30	Grand total.....	\$ 1,309.17	O. of W. benefit.....	235.50		Sal. and com. exp.....	66.00	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 916.83
Interest.....	88.14	Expenditures.....		Death benefit.....	1,100.00		Sta. and postage.....	6.95	Sundries.....	20.01	Exp. over pctg.....	2.06
Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 1,907.64	Loans granted.....	40.25	Hall rent.....	12.00		Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Assist. to unions.....	350.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	940.01
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	2,874.47	Sick benefit.....	128.42	Label agit. exp.....	85.82		Sundries.....	2.60	Rep't'd exp.....	1,629.11	Grand total.....	\$ 1,859.02
Grand total.....	\$ 4,782.11	O. of W. benefit.....	29.50	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00		Assist. to unions.....	200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,068.25	Expenditures.....	
Expenditures.....		Death benefit.....	550.00	Sundries.....	15.76				Grand total.....	\$ 3,722.36	Loans granted.....	\$ 129.50
Loans granted.....	\$ 130.40	Hall rent.....	34.32	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 975.25		Grand total.....	\$ 6,452.73	131. JERSEY CITY.	61 members.	Sick benefit.....	275.03
Sick benefit.....	260.65	Sal. and com. exp.....	106.60	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	300.16		Expenditures.....		Receipts.....		O. of W. benefit.....	31.50
O. of W. benefit.....	123.50	Sta. and postage.....	13.05	Grand total.....	\$ 2,275.41		Loans granted.....	\$ 28.40	Init. fees.....	\$ 13.00	Death benefit.....	200.00
Hall rent.....	18.10	Label agit. exp.....	41.52	Expenditures.....			Sick benefit.....	170.00	Dues.....	1,153.80	Hall rent.....	12.00
Sal. and com. exp.....	257.64	Ret. dues, etc.....	21.00	Loans granted.....	25.85		O. of W. benefit.....	9.00	Cronin 5c asst.....	3.50	Sal. and com. exp.....	144.00
Sta. and postage.....	34.55	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 961.68	Sick benefit.....	241.40		Death benefit.....	90.00	Collected loans.....	9.30	Label agit. exp.....	13.95
Label agit. exp.....	144.72	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	347.51	O. of W. benefit.....	235.50		Hall rent.....	19.90	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	Tax to Int. U.....	51.50
Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Grand total.....	\$ 1,309.17	Death benefit.....	1,100.00		Sal. and com. exp.....	66.00	Sundries.....	20.01	Sundries.....	200.00
Sundries.....	22.48	Expenditures.....		Hall rent.....	12.00		Sta. and postage.....	6.95	Assist. to unions.....	350.00	Assist. to unions.....	50.00
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,192.04	Loans granted.....	252.00	Label agit. exp.....	85.82		Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Rep't'd receipts.....	1,222.20	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,123.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	3,560.07	Sick benefit.....	240.69	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00		Sundries.....	2.60	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,816.41	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	736.02
Grand total.....	\$ 4,782.11	O. of W. benefit.....	13.50	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 975.25				Grand total.....	\$ 3,037.61	Grand total.....	\$ 1,859.02
113. TACOMA.	59 mem.	Death benefit.....	250.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	300.16		Expenditures.....		Loans granted.....	\$ 27.55	Expenditures.....	
Receipts.....		Hall rent.....	58.00	Grand total.....	\$ 2,275.41		Loans granted.....	\$ 28.40	Sick benefit.....	97.13	Loans granted.....	\$ 28.50
Init. fees.....	\$ 20.00	Sal. and com. exp.....	156.00	Expenditures.....			Sick benefit.....	170.00	O. of W. benefit.....	42.50	Sick benefit.....	157.85
Dues.....	981.70	Sta. and postage.....	17.97	Loans granted.....	105.90		O. of W. benefit.....	9.00	Sal. and com. exp.....	128.76	O. of W. benefit.....	41.00
Fines.....	4.95	Label agit. exp.....	42.00	Sick benefit.....	221.96		Death benefit.....	40.00	Sta. and postage.....	9.80	Death benefit.....	590.00
Collected loans.....	139.00	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	O. of W. benefit.....	47.00		Hall rent.....	15.00	Label agit. exp.....	50.00	Hall rent.....	9.75
Interest.....	19.15	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,130.16	Hall rent.....	7.50		Sal. and com. exp.....	36.00	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	Sal. and com. exp.....	96.00
Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 1,167.80	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	569.48	Sal. and com. exp.....	228.00		Sta. and postage.....	11.70	Sundries.....	87.00	Label agit. exp.....	5.73
Exp. over pctg.....	48.99	Grand total.....	\$ 1,699.64	Sta. and postage.....	24.49		Label agit. exp.....	13.60	Assist. to unions.....	500.00	Sundries.....	36.17
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,183.76	Expenditures.....		Label agit. exp.....	97.80		Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,036.74	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 971.50
Grand total.....	\$ 2,400.55	Loans granted.....	252.00	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00		Sundries.....	6.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,000.87	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	127.73
Expenditures.....		Sick benefit.....	240.69	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 874.30				Grand total.....	\$ 3,037.61	Grand total.....	\$ 1,099.28
Loans granted.....	\$ 356.25	O. of W. benefit.....	13.50	Cor. with Fin. Exam.	5.95		Grand total.....	\$ 6,452.73	132. BROOKLYN.	281 mem.	Expenditures.....	
Sick benefit.....	199.20	Death benefit.....	250.00	Total.....	\$ 880.25		Expenditures.....		Receipts.....		Loans granted.....	\$ 28.50
O. of W. benefit.....	12.00	Hall rent.....	58.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,571.28		Loans granted.....	\$ 39.10	Init. fees.....	\$ 17.50	Sick benefit.....	157.85
Death benefit.....	132.40	Sal. and com. exp.....	156.00	Grand total.....	\$ 2,451.53		Sick benefit.....	37.85	Dues.....	5,056.75	O. of W. benefit.....	41.00
Hall rent.....	40.00	Sta. and postage.....	17.97	Expenditures.....			O. of W. benefit.....	39.00	Cronin 5c asst.....	14.05	Death benefit.....	590.00
Sal. and com. exp.....	186.90	Label agit. exp.....	42.00	Loans granted.....	105.90		Death benefit.....	40.00	Collected loans.....	32.96	Hall rent.....	9.75
Sta. and postage.....	23.05	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	Sick benefit.....	221.96		Hall rent.....	15.00	Interest.....	98.61	Sal. and com. exp.....	96.00
Label agit. exp.....	56.55	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,130.16	O. of W. benefit.....	47.00		Sal. and com. exp.....	36.00	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 5,229.86	Label agit. exp.....	5.73
Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	569.48	Hall rent.....	7.50		Sta. and postage.....	11.70	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	3,413.15	Sundries.....	36.17
Sundries.....	33.60	Grand total.....	\$ 1,699.64	Sal. and com. exp.....	228.00		Label agit. exp.....	13.60	Grand total.....	\$ 8,648.01	Ret. init. fee.....	3.00
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,137.95	Expenditures.....		Sta. and postage.....	24.49		Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	Expenditures.....		Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 971.50
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,262.60	Loans granted.....	157.80	Label agit. exp.....	97.80		Sundries.....	6.34	Loans granted.....	\$ 23.55	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	127.

Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Collected loans	5.15	Label agit. exp.	41.50	Sal. and com. exp.	74.86	Loans granted	60.25	O. of W. benefit	98.00
Sundries	2.50	Interest	24.41	Sundries	18.00	Sta. and postage	1.95	Sick benefit	133.52	Hall rent	21.00
Rep't'd exp.	447.90	Rep't'd receipts. \$	441.68	Rep't'd exp.	1,133.80	Rep't'd exp.	1,107.81	O. of W. benefit ..	130.50	Sal. and com. exp.	444.08
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	685.08	Due fin. exam.	1.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	192.15	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	10.89	Sal. and com. exp.	293.76	Sta. and postage	17.88
Grand total	1,132.98	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	687.22	Grand total	1,325.45	Grand total	1,118.70	Label agit. exp.	27.37	Label agit. exp.	155.77
138. NEWARK. 817 mem.		Grand total	1,129.88	147. UNION HILL, 81 mem.		152. YOUNGSTOWN, 30 mem.		Sundries	200.00	Sundries	14.80
Receipts.		Expenditures.		Receipts.		Receipts.		Tax to Int. U.	31.86	Assist. to unions.	900.00
Init. fees	32.00	Loans granted	17.30	Dues	601.15	Init. fees	18.50	Rep't'd exp.	926.83	Rep't'd exp.	2,367.32
Dues	5,522.88	Sick benefit	53.57	Cronin 5c asst.	1.65	Dues	664.40	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,261.83	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	5,274.40
Cronin 5c asst.	2.00	Hall rent	15.00	Collected loans	1.00	Cronin 5c asst.	1.75	Grand total	2,188.46	Grand total	7,641.72
Fines	115.80	Sal. and com. exp.	99.92	Assist. fr. unions.	50.00	Fines	2.00	157. ROCKFORD, 21 mem.		162. GREEN BAY, 48 mem.	
Collected loans	115.80	Sta. and postage	9.60	Interest	9.70	Collected loans	15.80	Receipts.		Receipts.	
Interest	153.16	Label agit. exp.	19.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$	688.50	Interest	40.19	Init. fees	3.00	Init. fees	12.00
Rep't'd receipts. \$	5,847.11	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Exp. over pctg.	84.02	Rep't'd receipts. \$	737.44	Dues	392.80	Dues	798.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	6,468.11	Rep't'd exp.	414.89	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	560.87	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,390.82	Cronin 5c asst.	1.20	Cronin 5c asst.	2.10
Grand total	12,315.22	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	715.49	Grand total	1,257.89	Grand total	2,128.26	Collected loans	34.45	Collected loans	21.90
Expenditures.		Grand total	1,129.88	Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Interest	6.27	Cor. by L. U.	1.22
Loans granted	200.55	143. LINCOLN, 60 mem.		Loans granted	7.50	Loans granted	86.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$	437.72	Interest	7.89
Sick benefit	907.88	Receipts.		Sick benefit	25.71	Sick benefit	112.33	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	694.08	Ret. strike ben.	33.00
O. of W. benefit ..	970.00	Init. fees	29.00	O. of W. benefit ..	27.00	O. of W. benefit ..	99.50	Grand total	1,181.80	Rep't'd receipts. \$	876.11
Death benefit	2,580.00	Dues	970.00	Death benefit	550.00	Death benefit	40.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	744.84	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	863.78
Hall rent	40.00	Cronin 5c asst.	2.90	Hall rent	18.00	Hall rent	6.00	Expenditures.		Grand total	1,739.89
Sal. and com. exp.	963.23	Fines	3.00	Sal. and com. exp.	106.85	Sal. and com. exp.	189.00	Loans granted	87.10	Loans granted	85.35
Sta. and postage	96.30	Collected loans	248.30	Sta. and postage	4.55	Sta. and postage	12.72	Sick benefit	5.00	Sick benefit	170.78
Label agit. exp.	317.80	Rep't'd receipts. \$	1,253.10	Label agit. exp.	48.00	Label agit. exp.	15.00	O. of W. benefit ..	19.50	Strike benefit	920.00
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	415.75	Sundries	35.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Hall rent	9.75	O. of W. benefit ..	61.50
Sundries	90.88	Grand total	1,668.85	Rep't'd exp.	822.61	Sundries	8.46	Sal. and com. exp.	96.00	Hall rent	18.00
Assist. to unions.	800.00	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	435.28	Rep't'd exp.	716.51	Sta. and postage	15.86	Sal. and com. exp.	120.50
Rep't'd exp.	7,039.84	Loans granted	284.00	Grand total	1,257.89	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,411.75	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Sta. and postage	20.39
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	5,275.38	Sick benefit	156.00	148. CAGUAS, 338 mem.		Grand total	2,128.26	Sundries	3.75	Label agit. exp.	8.50
Grand total	12,315.22	O. of W. benefit ..	63.50	Receipts.		Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	886.96	Tax to Int. U.	100.00
Receipts.		Death benefit	400.00	Init. fees	577.50	Loans granted	54.75	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	744.84	Sundries	20.65
Init. fees	9.00	Hall rent	27.00	Dues	2,428.35	Sick benefit	150.00	Grand total	1,131.80	Rep't'd exp.	1,525.67
Dues	214.30	Sal. and com. exp.	127.30	Cronin 5c asst.	2.55	O. of W. benefit ..	6.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	744.84	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	214.22
Cronin 5c asst. ....	.55	Sta. and postage	31.87	Collected loans	28.95	Death benefit	40.00	Expenditures.		Grand total	1,739.89
Fines	1.00	Label agit. exp.	39.30	Assist. fr. unions.	2,800.00	Hall rent	12.00	Loans granted	84.00	Loans granted	8.00
Collected loans	45.30	Sundries	32.99	Rep't'd receipts. \$	5,335.85	Sal. and com. exp.	53.00	Sick benefit	46.50	Sick benefit	65.00
Interest	13.08	Rep't'd exp.	1,161.76	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	764.82	Sta. and postage	13.80	O. of W. benefit ..	22.00	O. of W. benefit ..	15.00
Rep't'd receipts. \$	263.23	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	507.09	Grand total	6,100.17	Label agit. exp.	49.85	Collected loans	68.85	Hall rent	18.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	442.25	Grand total	1,668.85	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Interest	10.03	Sta. and postage	4.40
Grand total	725.48	144. NEW YORK, 1814 mem.		Loans granted	74.50	Rep't'd exp.	480.15	Rep't'd receipts. \$	392.18	Rep't'd receipts. \$	125.20
Expenditures.		Receipts.		Sick benefit	680.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	895.77	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	843.20	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	131.15
Loans granted	84.05	Init. fees	21,273.70	Strike benefit	3,840.00	Grand total	6,100.17	Grand total	735.88	Grand total	256.35
Sick benefit	10.00	Dues	21,273.70	Hall rent	146.00	Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
O. of W. benefit ..	4.50	Cronin 5c asst.	67.75	Sal. and com. exp.	121.50	Loans granted	54.75	Loans granted	84.00	Loans granted	8.00
Hall rent	12.00	Fines	27.00	Sta. and postage	103.21	Sick benefit	150.00	Sick benefit	46.50	Sick benefit	65.00
Sal. and com. exp.	42.00	Collected loans	336.60	Label agit. exp.	289.19	O. of W. benefit ..	6.00	O. of W. benefit ..	22.00	O. of W. benefit ..	15.00
Sta. and postage	8.10	Interest	897.82	Rep't'd exp.	5,204.40	Death benefit	12.00	Hall rent	12.00	Hall rent	18.00
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$	23,128.87	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	895.77	Hall rent	12.00	Sal. and com. exp.	53.00	Sal. and com. exp.	120.50
Sundries	3.20	Due fin. exam.	15.41	Grand total	6,100.17	Sal. and com. exp.	53.00	Sta. and postage	13.80	Sta. and postage	4.40
Rep't'd exp.	864.45	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	24,655.07	149. BROOKLYN, 269 mem.		Label agit. exp.	55.60	Rep't'd exp.	480.15	Rep't'd exp.	110.40
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	861.03	Grand total	47,799.35	Receipts.		Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	255.23	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	145.95
Grand total	725.48	Expenditures.		Init. fees	27.00	Sundries	24.00	Grand total	735.88	Grand total	256.35
Receipts.		Loans granted	493.00	Dues	4,580.05	Assist. to unions.	400.00	Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
Init. fees	8.00	Sick benefit	6,087.52	Cronin 5c asst.	15.70	Rep't'd exp.	850.30	Loans granted	84.00	Loans granted	8.00
Dues	350.10	Strike benefit	285.67	Collected loans	10.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,255.86	Sick benefit	46.50	Sick benefit	65.00
Cronin 5c asst. ....	.85	O. of W. benefit ..	2,082.50	Interest	183.46	Grand total	2,206.16	O. of W. benefit ..	22.00	O. of W. benefit ..	15.00
Fines .....	.50	Death benefit	12,250.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$	4,818.21	Expenditures.		Hall rent	12.00	Hall rent	18.00
Collected loans	8.00	Hall rent	504.00	Due fin. exam.	19.45	Loans granted	54.75	Sal. and com. exp.	53.00	Sal. and com. exp.	120.50
Ret. O. O. W. ben.	15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	3,261.80	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	4,595.78	Sick benefit	150.00	Sta. and postage	13.80	Sta. and postage	4.40
Interest	22.10	Sta. and postage	60.20	Grand total	9,431.42	O. of W. benefit ..	6.00	Label agit. exp.	49.85	Label agit. exp.	4.40
Rep't'd receipts. \$	399.55	Label agit. exp.	1,401.50	Expenditures.		Death benefit	12.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Tax to Int. U.	110.40
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	872.52	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Sick benefit	768.00	Hall rent	12.00	Rep't'd exp.	480.15	Rep't'd exp.	110.40
Grand total	1,272.07	Sundries	239.18	Death benefit	1,500.00	Sal. and com. exp.	57.85	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	255.23	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	145.95
Expenditures.		Ret. init fee.	1.00	Hall rent	48.00	Sta. and postage	91.35	Grand total	735.88	Grand total	256.35
Loans granted	21.00	Rep't'd exp.	23,864.37	Sal. and com. exp.	577.85	Label agit. exp.	372.10	Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
Sick benefit	95.00	Fin. exam.	1.10	Sta. and postage	91.35	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Loans granted	84.00	Loans granted	8.00
O. of W. benefit ..	78.00	Total	23,867.47	Label agit. exp.	372.10	Sundries	130.70	Sick benefit	46.50	Sick benefit	65.00
Hall rent	21.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	20,931.88	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Atty. fee, etc.	471.40	O. of W. benefit ..	22.00	O. of W. benefit ..	15.00
Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	Grand total	47,799.35	Sundries	130.70	145. WILLIAMSPORT, 16 mem.		Collected loans	68.85	Hall rent	18.00
Sta. and postage	9.75	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.	4,502.40	Receipts.		Interest	10.03	Sta. and postage	4.40
Label agit. exp.	7.95	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '08.	4,929.02	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts. \$	189.80	Rep't'd receipts. \$	104.40
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Loans granted	34.50	Grand total	9,431.42	Loans granted	29.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	462.34	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	201.65
Sundries	15.25	Sick benefit	170.72	Expenditures.		Sick benefit	52.85	Grand total	667.51	Grand total	307.05
Duty, etc.	2.75	O. of W. benefit ..	80.00	Sick benefit	768.00	O. of W. benefit ..	6.00	Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
Rep't'd exp.	496.70	Hall rent	6.00	Death benefit	1,500.00	Death benefit	12.00	Loans granted	84.00	Loans granted	8.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	775.37	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Hall rent	48.00	Hall rent	12.00	Sick benefit	46.50	Sick benefit	65.00
Grand total	1,272.07	Sta. and postage	9.21	Sal. and com. exp.	577.85	Sal. and com. exp.	53.00	O. of W. benefit ..	22.00	O. of W. benefit ..	15.00
Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	5.36	Sta. and postage	91.35	Sta. and postage	13.80	Hall rent	12.00	Hall rent	18.00
Init. fees	213.50	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Label agit. exp.	372.10	Label agit. exp.	49.85	Sal. and com. exp.	53.00	Sal. and com. exp.	120.50
Dues	30,444.30	Sundries	18.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Sta. and postage	13.80	Sta. and postage	4.40
Cronin 5c asst.	85.55	Rep't'd receipts. \$	341.25	Sundries	130.70	Sundries	130.70	Label agit. exp.	49.85	Label agit. exp.	4.40
Fines	10.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	409.64	Atty. fee, etc.	471.40	Atty. fee, etc.	471.40	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Tax to Int. U.	110.40
Collected loans	6.00	Grand total	750.89	Rep't'd exp.	4,502.40	146. NEW BRUNSWICK, 34 mem.		Rep't'd exp.	480.15	Rep't'd exp.	110.40
Interest	492.26	Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	4,929.02	Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	255.23	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	145.95
Rep't'd receipts. \$	331,251.61	Expenditures.		Grand total	9,431.42	Expenditures.		Grand total	735.88	Grand total	256.35
Exp. over pctg.	81.22	Loans granted	34.50	Expenditures.		Loans granted	29.00	Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	15,494.81	Sick benefit	170.72	Sick benefit	768.00	Sick benefit	52.85	Loans granted	84.00	Loans granted	8.00
Grand total	46,827.64	O. of W. benefit ..	80.00	Death benefit	1,500.00	O. of W. benefit ..	6.00	Sick benefit	46.50	Sick benefit	65.00
Expenditures.		Hall rent	6.00	Hall rent	48.00	Death benefit	12.00	O. of W. benefit ..	22.00	O. of W. benefit ..	15.00
Loans granted	66.00	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Sal. and com. exp.	577.85	Hall rent	12.00	Hall rent	12.00	Hall rent	18.00
Sick benefit	18,594.22	Sta. and postage	9.21	Sta. and postage	91.35	Sal. and com. exp.	53.00	Sal. and com. exp.	53.00	Sal. and com. exp.	120.50
Strike benefit	11.68	Label agit. exp.	5.36	Sta. and postage	91.35	Sta. and postage	13.80	Label agit. exp.	49.85	Label agit. exp.	4.40
O. of W. benefit ..	2,334.50	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Label agit. exp.	372.10	Label agit. exp.	49.85	Sta. and postage	13.80	Sta. and postage	4.40
Death benefit	8,370.00	Sundries	18.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Label agit. exp.	49.85	Label agit. exp.	4.40
Hall rent	300.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$	341.25	Sundries	130.70	Sundries	130.70	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Tax to Int. U.	110.40
Sal. and com. exp.	5,068.72	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	409								

Collected loans 7.50	Exp. over pctg.... 358.61	177. COUNCIL BLUFFS.	Sta. and postage.... 18.70	Expenditures.	Collected loans ... 362.40
Assist. fr. unions... 200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 7,188.42	22 mem.	Label agit. exp.... 25.10	Loans granted 52.50	Interest 61.03
Rep't'd receipts..\$ 475.25	Grand total ....\$10,051.01	Receipts.	Sundries 15.00	Sick benefit 243.13	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 5,499.33
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 287.96	Expenses	Dues 412.40	Death benefit 58.00	Death benefit 283.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,616.56
Grand total\$ 763.21	Loans granted 100.00	Cronin 5c asst.... 1.00	Label agit. exp.... 39.00	Hall rent 12.00	Grand total\$ 7,105.92
Expenditures.	Sick benefit 435.65	Fines 8.10	Sal. and com. exp. 219.13	Sal. and com. exp. 219.13	Expenses
Loans granted 5.00	O. of W. benefit... 495.00	Collected loans ... 31.40	Sta. and postage... 26.07	Sick benefit 1,387.53	Loans granted 898.40
Sick benefit 15.00	Death benefit 750.00	Assist. fr. unions... 100.00	Label agit. exp.... 59.00	O. of W. benefit... 262.00	Sick benefit 1,387.53
O. of W. benefit... 42.00	Hall rent 13.25	Interest 1.84	Assist. to unions... 500.00	Death benefit 890.00	Death benefit 890.00
Death benefit 350.00	Sal. and com. exp. 523.05	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 567.74	Rep't'd exp....\$ 1,692.76	Hall rent 30.00	Sal. and com. exp. 453.75
Sal. and com. exp. 48.00	Sta. and postage... 22.67	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 53.99	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,690.00	Sta. and postage... 60.63	Sta. and postage... 60.63
Sta. and postage... 12.55	Label agit. exp.... 361.36	Grand total\$ 621.73	Grand total\$ 3,882.76	Label agit. exp.... 312.20	Sundries 55.15
Tax to Int. U.... 100.00	Sundries 70.08	Expenses	187. COVINGTON, 87 mem.	Ret. dues, etc.... 3.00	
Rep't'd exp....\$ 572.55	Assist. to unions... 350.00	Loans granted 170.00	Receipts.		
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 190.96	Rep't'd exp....\$ 3,130.08	Sick benefit 155.00	Init. fees 15.00		
Grand total\$ 763.21	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 6,920.95	O. of W. benefit... 38.00	Dues 1,530.45		
167. OWOSSO, 29 mem.	Grand total ....\$10,051.01	Hall rent 19.00	Cronin 5c asst.... 5.15		
Receipts.	Expenses	Sta. and com. exp. 84.00	Fines 38.00		
Init. fees 6.00	Loans granted 16.90	Sal. and postage... 9.25	Collected loans ... 25.85		
Dues 478.70	Sick benefit 287.85	Label agit. exp.... 15.00	Assist. fr. unions... 500.00		
Cronin 5c asst.... 1.85	O. of W. benefit... 65.00	Sundries 10.08	Rep't'd exp....\$ 2,112.65		
Collected loans ... 69.00	Death benefit 1,100.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 498.33	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 471.78		
Rep't'd receipts..\$ 558.25	Hall rent 12.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 123.40	Grand total\$ 2,584.33		
Due fin. exam.... 13.70	Sal. and com. exp. 54.00	Grand total\$ 621.73	Expenditures.		
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 377.34	Sta. and postage... 5.27	178. OLNEY, 16 mem.	Loans granted 155.00		
Grand total\$ 944.29	Label agit. exp.... 21.31	Receipts.	Sick benefit 898.30		
Expenses	Sundries 13.85	Dues 274.40	Strike benefit 75.80		
Loans granted 31.00	Rep't'd exp....\$ 1,576.18	Cronin 5c asst.... 45	O. of W. benefit... 300.00		
Sick benefit 60.89	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 64.80	Collected loans ... 23.70	Death benefit 890.00		
O. of W. benefit... 80.00	Grand total\$ 1,640.98	Asst. ret. for No.14 .90	Sal. and com. exp. 312.10		
Hall rent 14.50	Expenses	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 299.45	Sta. and postage... 5.79		
Sal. and com. exp. 120.00	Loans granted 16.90	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 637.05	Label agit. exp.... 96.50		
Sta. and postage... 19.87	Sick benefit 287.85	Grand total\$ 936.50	Rep't'd exp....\$ 2,311.49		
Label agit. exp.... 24.00	O. of W. benefit... 65.00	Expenses	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 272.84		
Tax to Int. U.... 100.00	Death benefit 1,100.00	Loans granted 85.00	Grand total\$ 2,584.33		
Sundries 26	Hall rent 12.00	O. of W. benefit... 27.00	188. SEATTLE, 67 mem.		
Rep't'd exp....\$ 400.31	Sal. and com. exp. 54.00	Sta. and com. exp. 66.00	Receipts.		
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 548.98	Sta. and postage... 5.27	Sal. and postage... 12.10	Init. fees 40.00		
Grand total\$ 944.29	Label agit. exp.... 21.31	Tax to Int. U.... 200.00	Dues 1,616.25		
168. OSHKOSH, 63 mem.	Sundries 13.85	Asst. sent to No. 14 .90	Cronin 5c asst.... 4.95		
Receipts.	Rep't'd exp....\$ 1,576.18	Assist. to unions... 50.00	Fines 4.35		
Init. fees 12.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 64.80	Rep't'd exp....\$ 450.50	Collected loans ... 323.50		
Dues 1,228.70	Grand total\$ 1,640.98	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 486.00	Interest 33.45		
Cronin 5c asst.... 3.25	Expenses	Grand total\$ 936.50	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 1,922.50		
Fines 8.00	Loans granted 16.90	Expenses	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,960.88		
Collected loans ... 65.80	Sick benefit 287.85	Loans granted 116.60	Grand total\$ 3,915.19		
Interest 20.97	O. of W. benefit... 65.00	Sick benefit 61.50	Expenditures.		
Rep't'd receipts..\$ 1,331.52	Death benefit 1,100.00	O. of W. benefit... 25.50	Loans granted 574.25		
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,174.92	Hall rent 12.00	Sal. and com. exp. 96.00	Sick benefit 445.80		
Grand total\$ 3,306.44	Sta. and postage... 5.27	Sta. and postage... 19.00	O. of W. benefit... 215.00		
Expenses	Label agit. exp.... 21.31	Label agit. exp.... 20.00	Death benefit 102.00		
Loans granted 21.55	Sundries 13.85	Tax to Int. U.... 200.00	Sal. and com. exp. 263.00		
Sick benefit 99.89	Rep't'd exp....\$ 1,215.50	Asst. sent to No. 14 .90	Sta. and postage... 32.68		
O. of W. benefit... 205.50	Exp. over pctg.... 11.85	Assist. to unions... 50.00	Label agit. exp.... 44.15		
Death benefit 590.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,079.05	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 1,279.31	Tax to Int. U.... 160.00		
Hall rent 38.25	Grand total\$ 2,306.44	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,224.36	Sundries 24.73		
Sal. and com. exp. 186.28	Expenses	Grand total\$ 3,503.67	Atty fee 27.00		
Sta. and postage... 27.17	Loans granted 108.20	Expenses	Assist. to unions... 200.00		
Label agit. exp.... 78.68	Sick benefit 892.85	Loans granted 87.00	Rep't'd exp....\$ 2,486.01		
Tax to Int. U.... 100.00	O. of W. benefit... 79.00	Sick benefit 109.98	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,430.18		
Sundries 12.98	Death benefit 790.00	O. of W. benefit... 118.00	Grand total\$ 3,915.19		
Assist. to unions... 500.60	Hall rent 27.00	Collected loans ... 28.90	190. GURABO, 28 mem.		
Rep't'd exp....\$ 1,810.30	Sal. and com. exp. 186.00	Interest 15.00	Receipts.		
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,696.14	Sta. and postage... 5.27	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 1,085.80	Init. fees 18.50		
Grand total\$ 3,506.44	Label agit. exp.... 21.31	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,700.51	Dues 970.70		
169. CHEBOYGAN, 16 mem.	Sundries 13.85	Grand total\$ 3,503.67	Cronin 5c asst.... 2.70		
Receipts.	Rep't'd exp....\$ 1,877.15	Expenses	Collected loans ... 28.90		
Init. fees 7.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 429.25	Loans granted 87.00	Interest 15.00		
Dues 220.70	Grand total\$ 2,306.44	Sick benefit 109.98	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 1,085.80		
Cronin 5c asst.... 9.75	Expenses	O. of W. benefit... 118.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,700.51		
Collected loans ... 5.31	Loans granted 108.20	Collected loans ... 28.90	Grand total\$ 2,831.26		
Sundries 20	Sick benefit 892.85	Interest 15.00	Expenditures.		
Rep't'd receipts..\$ 243.76	O. of W. benefit... 79.00	Rep't'd exp....\$ 2,218.07	Loans granted 65.55		
Exp. over pctg.... 18.32	Death benefit 790.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,285.06	Sick benefit 247.84		
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 469.80	Hall rent 27.00	Grand total\$ 3,503.67	O. of W. benefit... 210.50		
Grand total\$ 726.88	Sal. and com. exp. 186.00	Expenses	Hall rent 32.55		
Expenses	Sta. and postage... 5.27	Loans granted 181.20	Sal. and com. exp. 254.70		
Loans granted 35.70	Label agit. exp.... 21.31	Sick benefit 162.79	Sta. and postage... 18.08		
Sick benefit 12.50	Sundries 13.85	Strike benefit 16.64	Label agit. exp.... 62.00		
O. of W. benefit... 67.70	Rep't'd exp....\$ 1,459.25	O. of W. benefit... 78.00	Tax to Int. U.... 100.00		
Sal. and com. exp. 12.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 86.90	Death benefit 90.00	Sundries 24.73		
Sta. and postage... 15.08	Grand total\$ 1,546.15	Hall rent 28.00	Atty fee 27.00		
Label agit. exp.... 100.00	Expenses	Sal. and com. exp. 158.90	Assist. to unions... 200.00		
Tax to Int. U.... 6.80	Loans granted 16.90	Sta. and postage... 10.45	Rep't'd exp....\$ 2,831.26		
Sundries 6.80	Sick benefit 142.12	Label agit. exp.... 21.31	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,430.18		
Rep't'd exp....\$ 262.79	O. of W. benefit... 65.00	Tax to Int. U.... 200.00	Grand total\$ 3,915.19		
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 474.09	Death benefit 1,100.00	Sundries 49.85	191. MORRIS, 23 mem.		
Grand total\$ 726.88	Hall rent 16.50	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 978.36	Receipts.		
171. E. GREENVILLE, 21 mem.	Sal. and com. exp. 72.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 847.98	Init. fees 45.60		
Receipts.	Sta. and postage... 9.75	Grand total\$ 1,826.34	Dues 204.00		
Init. fees 30.00	Label agit. exp.... 21.31	Expenses	Cronin 5c asst.... 2.00		
Dues 57.60	Sundries 7.50	Loans granted 144.00	Collected loans ... 81.70		
Rep't'd receipts..\$ 87.60	Rep't'd exp....\$ 1,459.25	Sick benefit 162.79	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 283.20		
Grand total\$ 87.60	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 86.90	Strike benefit 16.64	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 107.51		
Expenses	Grand total\$ 1,546.15	O. of W. benefit... 78.00	Grand total\$ 890.71		
Loans granted 8.00	Expenses	Death benefit 90.00	Expenditures.		
Hall rent 5.00	Loans granted 16.90	Hall rent 28.00	Loans granted 45.50		
Sta. and postage... 1.55	Sick benefit 142.12	Sal. and com. exp. 158.90	Sick benefit 100.00		
Sundries 6.80	O. of W. benefit... 65.00	Sta. and postage... 10.45	Hall rent 23.25		
Rep't'd exp....\$ 15.85	Death benefit 1,100.00	Label agit. exp.... 21.31	Sal. and com. exp. 1.53		
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 71.75	Hall rent 16.50	Tax to Int. U.... 200.00	Sta. and postage... 13.79		
Grand total\$ 87.60	Sal. and com. exp. 72.00	Sundries 49.85	Label agit. exp.... 22.95		
172. DAVENPORT, 128 mem.	Label agit. exp.... 21.31	Rep't'd exp....\$ 978.36	Sundries 31.49		
Receipts.	Sundries 7.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 847.98	Rep't'd exp....\$ 238.51		
Init. fees 24.00	Rep't'd exp....\$ 1,459.25	Grand total\$ 1,826.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 152.20		
Dues 2,162.05	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 86.90	Expenses	Grand total\$ 890.71		
Cronin 5c asst.... 7.05	Grand total\$ 1,546.15	Loans granted 106.45	192. MANCHESTER, 331 mem.		
Fines 12.10	Expenses	Sick benefit 49.20	Receipts.		
Collected loans ... 38.00	Loans granted 16.90	O. of W. benefit... 51.00	Init. fees 389.60		
Interest 262.78	Sick benefit 142.12	Hall rent 11.51	Dues 890.00		
Rep't'd receipts..\$ 2,503.98	O. of W. benefit... 65.00	Sal. and com. exp. 48.00	Cronin 5c asst.... 1.15		
	Death benefit 1,100.00	Sta. and postage... 9.72	Collected loans ... 8.00		
	Hall rent 16.50	Label agit. exp.... 18.00	Rep't'd exp....\$ 471.80		
	Sal. and com. exp. 72.00	Sundries 4.06	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 547.47		
	Label agit. exp.... 21.31	Asst. Int. U.... 5.00	Grand total\$ 1,019.27		
	Sundries 7.50	Rep't'd exp....\$ 802.94	Expenditures.		
	Rep't'd exp....\$ 451.60	Fin. exam. 3.00	Loans granted 23.20		
	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 723.13	Total\$ 805.94	Sick benefit 70.00		
	Grand total\$ 1,183.75	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 88.19	O. of W. benefit... 60.00		
	Expenses	Grand total\$ 394.13	Hall rent 18.00		
	Loans granted 16.90	186. FLINT, 40 mem.	Sal. and com. exp. 98.00		
	Sick benefit 142.12	Receipts.	Sta. and postage... 4.40		
	O. of W. benefit... 65.00	Init. fees 12.00	Tax to Int. U.... 200.00		
	Death benefit 1,100.00	Dues 842.80	Rep't'd exp....\$ 471.80		
	Hall rent 16.50	Cronin 5c asst.... 2.30	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 547.47		
	Sal. and com. exp. 72.00	Fines 18.50	Grand total\$ 1,019.27		
	Label agit. exp.... 21.31	Collected loans ... 137.05	193. WARSAW, 20 mem.		
	Sundries 7.50	Ret. strike ben... 84	Receipts.		
	Rep't'd exp....\$ 508.25	Interest 74.13	Init. fees 25.00		
	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 676.50	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 1,097.62	Dues 5,028.35		
	Grand total\$ 1,183.75	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,296.14	Cronin 5c asst.... 14.55		
	Expenses	Grand total\$ 3,882.76			
	Loans granted 144.00				
	Sick benefit 35.20				
	O. of W. benefit... 14.00				
	Death benefit 550.00				
	Hall rent 30.00				
	Sal. and com. exp. 87.00				

Sta. and postage...	9.30	Death benefit	250.00	Loans granted	2.00	Sundries	10.80	Due fin. exam.....	33.85	Label agit. exp....	.40
Label agit. exp....	20.33	Hall rent	52.50	Sick benefit	20.00	Duty, etc.	4.65	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	106.85	Sundries	6.75
Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	Sal. and com. exp..	275.25	O. of W. benefit...	30.50	Rep't'd exp.	1,799.45	Grand total	395.00	Rep't'd exp.	1,120.65
Sundries .....	.50	Sta. and postage...	115.00	Hall rent	27.30	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	10.56	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,673.51
Rep't'd exp.	385.38	Label agit. exp....	100.00	Sal. and com. exp..	27.30	Grand total	1,810.01	Loans granted	54.00	Grand total	3,904.46
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	419.01	Tax to Int. U.....	49.50	Sta. and postage...	4.80	212. SUPERIOR. 80 mem.		Sick benefit	70.00	221. SO. BEND. 93 mem.	
Grand total	704.39	Sundries	40.20	Label agit. exp....	11.00	Receipts.		Death benefit	49.50	Receipts.	
198. ROANOKE. 15 mem.		Acct. Int. U.....		Assist. to unions...	100.00	Init. fees	9.00	Hall rent	50.00	Init. fees	21.00
Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.	1,681.85	Rep't'd exp.	204.45	Dues	568.40	Sal. and com. exp..	38.00	Dues	1,560.90
Init. fees	3.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,852.97	Fin. exam.	1.20	Cronin 5c ass't....	1.85	Sta. and postage...	11.80	Cronin 5c ass't....	5.00
Dues	825.60	Grand total	4,034.32	Total	205.65	Collected loans ..	126.00	Label agit. exp....	7.80	Fines	2.00
Cronin 5c ass't....	.90	Receipts.	8 mem.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	288.40	Interest	11.04	Sundries	12.35	Collected loans ..	82.35
Fines	5.00	Dues	170.50	Grand total	494.06	Rep't'd receipts..	714.09	Rep't'd exp.	294.55	Ret. ben.	1.00
Collected loans ..	28.10	Cronin 5c ass't....	.45	208. KALAMAZOO. 163 mem.		Exp. over pctg....	2.84	Fin. exam.	2.18	Interest	124.68
Assist. fr. unions...	350.00	Collected loans ..	9.50	Grand total	17,560.06	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,041.25	Total	296.73	Rep't'd receipts..	1,746.93
Rep't'd receipts..	707.60	Rep't'd receipts..	180.45	Receipts.	163 mem.	Grand total	1,767.68	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	98.27	Exp. over pctg....	35
Exp. over pctg....	18.30	Exp. over pctg....	3.37	Init. fees	29.00	Expenditures.		Grand total	395.00	Due fin. exam.....	15.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	239.76	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	425.02	Dues	8,061.05	Loans granted	214.35	217. SO. CHICAGO. 35 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '08.	3,277.63
Grand total	965.66	Grand total	608.84	Cronin 5c ass't....	12.00	Sick benefit	67.00	Expenditures.		Grand total	5,040.40
Expenditures.		Grand total	608.84	Collected loans ..	132.50	O. of W. benefit...	45.50	Receipts.		Loans granted	84.10
Loans granted	8.00	Loans granted	5.00	Cor. dues by L. U.	8.10	Hall rent	18.00	Init. fees	6.00	Sick benefit	295.00
Sick benefit	51.42	Sick benefit	55.00	Interest	200.94	Sal. and com. exp..	147.35	Dues	617.50	O. of W. benefit...	156.50
O. of W. benefit...	49.50	O. of W. benefit...	3.00	Ret. ben.	2.15	Sta. and postage...	5.24	Cronin 5c ass't....	617.50	Rent	60.00
Death benefit	550.00	Sal. and com. exp..	42.00	Rep't'd receipts..	3,440.79	Label agit. exp....	49.35	Collected loans ..	1.80	Sal. and com. exp..	245.20
Hall rent	24.00	Sta. and postage...	15.26	Exp. over pctg....	48.87	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Interest	20.78	Sta. and postage...	12.00
Sal. and com. exp..	90.20	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	14,070.40	Sundries	28.53	Rep't'd receipts..	647.58	Label agit. exp....	112.24
Sta. and postage...	9.04	Sundries .....	.25	Grand total	17,560.06	Rep't'd exp.	776.42	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	942.92	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00
Sundries	2.84	Rep't'd exp.	320.51	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	982.26	Grand total	1,580.50	Sundries	24.60
Rep't'd exp.	784.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	288.33	Loans granted	217.25	Grand total	1,767.68	218. BINGHAMTON. 273 mem.		Rep't'd exp.	1,189.64
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	181.16	Grand total	608.84	Sick benefit	1,115.65	Receipts.		Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	3,850.76
Grand total	965.66	Grand total	608.84	Strike benefit	6,490.35	Init. fees	29.50	Loans granted	5.00	Grand total	5,040.40
199. ATLANTIC CITY. 5 mem.		Grand total	608.84	O. of W. benefit...	445.00	Dues	1,390.05	Sick benefit	12.15	222. PERU. 45 mem.	
Receipts.		Grand total	608.84	Hall rent	1,846.50	Cronin 5c ass't....	4.90	O. of W. benefit...	125.00	Receipts.	
Init. fees	3.00	Init. fees	3.00	Sal. and com. exp..	45.50	Interest	93.10	Death benefit	50.00	Init. fees	4.00
Dues	140.45	Init. fees	583.80	Sta. and postage...	604.90	Rep't'd receipts..	1,517.56	Hall rent	12.00	Dues	870.45
Collected loans ..	7.80	Cronin 5c ass't....	1.85	Label agit. exp....	44.11	Exp. over pctg....	51.15	Sal. and com. exp..	119.00	Cronin 5c ass't....	2.55
Interest	6.61	Collected loans ..	14.00	Sundries	178.07	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	3,038.22	Sta. and postage...	6.00	Collected loans ..	40.20
Rep't'd receipts..	158.01	Rep't'd receipts..	602.45	Grand total	17,560.06	Grand total	4,604.96	Label agit. exp....	39.20	Interest	14.25
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	238.86	Exp. over pctg....	70.89	Init. fees	12.50	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Rep't'd receipts..	931.45
Grand total	391.87	Due fin. exam.....	35.40	Dues	701.25	Sick benefit	207.10	Sundries	8.35	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	744.17
Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '08.	582.87	Cronin 5c ass't....	1.85	O. of W. benefit...	253.00	Rep't'd exp.	576.70	Grand total	1,675.62
Loans granted	4.00	Grand total	1,291.61	Collected loans ..	43.50	Death benefit	600.00	Fin. exam.	1.00	Expenditures.	
Sick benefit	20.00	Grand total	1,291.61	Interest	14.41	Hall rent	20.00	Total	577.70	Loans granted	77.00
Sal. and com. exp..	9.25	Loans granted	135.80	Rep't'd exp.	10,520.42	Sal. and com. exp..	190.15	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,012.80	Sick benefit	286.36
Sta. and postage...	3.50	Sick benefit	215.70	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	7,030.64	Sta. and postage...	9.95	Grand total	1,580.50	O. of W. benefit...	82.60
Rep't'd exp.	36.75	O. of W. benefit...	160.00	Grand total	17,560.06	Label agit. exp....	203.10	219. BINGHAMTON. 273 mem.		Hall rent	15.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	355.12	Hall rent	44.00	Init. fees	12.50	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp..	123.00
Grand total	391.87	Sal. and com. exp..	136.40	Dues	701.25	Sundries	22.50	Init. fees	86.50	Sta. and postage...	15.33
Expenditures.		Sta. and postage...	8.85	Cronin 5c ass't....	1.85	Rep't'd exp.	1,730.80	Dues	3,909.55	Label agit. exp....	47.80
Loans granted	99.35	Label agit. exp....	51.50	Collected loans ..	43.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,874.16	Cronin 5c ass't....	10.55	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00
Sick benefit	39.25	Sundries	10.75	Interest	14.41	Grand total	4,604.96	Interest	73.05	Sundries	10.16
O. of W. benefit...	44.50	Assist. to unions...	100.00	Grand total	1,658.21	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts..	4,394.29	Rep't'd exp.	906.95
Death benefit	40.00	Rep't'd exp.	863.00	Loans granted	21.00	Sick benefit	207.10	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	8,154.95	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	369.67
Hall rent	36.90	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	423.61	Sick benefit	123.55	O. of W. benefit...	253.00	Grand total	12,570.25	Grand total	1,675.62
Sal. and com. exp..	135.10	Grand total	1,291.61	O. of W. benefit...	144.50	Death benefit	600.00	Loans granted	151.55	223. OTTUMWA. 12 mem.	
Sta. and postage...	6.38	Grand total	1,291.61	Hall rent	6.00	Hall rent	20.00	Exp. over pctg....	4,394.29	Receipts.	
Label agit. exp....	29.00	Grand total	1,291.61	Sal. and com. exp..	91.20	Sal. and com. exp..	190.15	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	8,154.95	Init. fees	3.50
Tax to Int. U.....	260.00	Grand total	1,291.61	Sta. and postage...	20.12	Label agit. exp....	203.10	Grand total	12,570.25	Dues	235.60
Rep't'd exp.	632.45	Grand total	1,291.61	Label agit. exp....	45.35	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Expenditures.		Cronin 5c ass't....	.80
Cr. acct. def. rep	7.85	Grand total	1,291.61	Sundries	178.07	Sundries	22.50	Loans granted	151.55	Collected loans ..	9.00
in 1907		Grand total	1,291.61	Grand total	1,658.21	Rep't'd exp.	1,730.80	Sick benefit	1,637.58	Rep't'd receipts..	248.70
Total	640.30	Grand total	1,291.61	Loans granted	21.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,874.16	O. of W. benefit...	449.00	Exp. over pctg....	44.32
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,013.91	Grand total	1,291.61	Sick benefit	123.55	Grand total	4,604.96	Death benefit	730.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	432.97
Grand total	1,654.21	Grand total	1,291.61	O. of W. benefit...	144.50	Receipts.		Hall rent	96.00	Grand total	725.99
201. ROCK ISLAND. 45 mem.		Grand total	1,291.61	Hall rent	6.00	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp..	640.50	Expenditures.	
Receipts.		Grand total	1,291.61	Sal. and com. exp..	91.20	Loans granted	18.00	Sta. and postage...	14.25	Loans granted	50.30
Init. fees	13.00	Grand total	1,291.61	Sta. and postage...	20.12	Sick benefit	38.50	Label agit. exp....	282.00	Sick benefit	8.65
Dues	736.20	Grand total	1,291.61	Label agit. exp....	45.35	O. of W. benefit...	30.00	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	O. of W. benefit...	22.00
Cronin 5c ass't....	2.20	Grand total	1,291.61	Sundries	178.07	Hall rent	24.00	Sundries	127.12	Death benefit	40.00
Collected loans ..	36.00	Grand total	1,291.61	Grand total	1,658.21	Sal. and com. exp..	65.30	Rep't'd exp.	4,328.00	Hall rent	33.12
Rep't'd receipts..	787.40	Grand total	1,291.61	Init. fees	15.00	Sta. and postage...	9.70	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	8,242.25	Sal. and com. exp..	70.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,352.28	Grand total	1,291.61	Dues	635.80	Label agit. exp....	5.00	Grand total	12,570.25	Sta. and postage...	11.50
Grand total	2,139.66	Grand total	1,291.61	Cronin 5c ass't....	1.95	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Expenditures.		Label agit. exp....	4.05
Expenditures.		Grand total	1,291.61	Collected loans ..	18.45	Sundries	1.50	Loans granted	151.55	Sundries	2.80
Loans granted	41.55	Grand total	1,291.61	Interest	24.13	Rep't'd exp.	1,730.80	Sick benefit	1,637.58	Rep't'd receipts..	248.70
Sick benefit	152.50	Grand total	1,291.61	Rep't'd receipts..	886.13	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,874.16	O. of W. benefit...	449.00	Exp. over pctg....	44.32
O. of W. benefit...	50.00	Grand total	1,291.61	Exp. over pctg....	9.77	Grand total	4,604.96	Death benefit	730.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	432.97
Hall rent	21.75	Grand total	1,291.61	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	526.97	Receipts.		Hall rent	96.00	Grand total	725.99
Sal. and com. exp..	136.15	Grand total	1,291.61	Grand total	1,431.87	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp..	640.50	Expenditures.	
Sta. and postage...	15.85	Grand total	1,291.61	Loans granted	122.15	Loans granted	18.00	Sta. and postage...	14.25	Loans granted	50.30
Label agit. exp....	44.00	Grand total	1,291.61	Sick benefit	215.08	Sick benefit	38.50	Label agit. exp....	282.00	Sick benefit	8.65
Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	Grand total	1,291.61	O. of W. benefit...	123.53	O. of W. benefit...	30.00	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	O. of W. benefit...	22.00
Rep't'd exp.	561.80	Grand total	1,291.61	Hall rent	25.00	Hall rent	24.00	Sundries	127.12	Death benefit	40.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,577.98	Grand total	1,291.61	Sal. and com. exp..	132.00	Sal. and com. exp..	65.30	Rep't'd exp.	4,328.00	Hall rent	33.12
Grand total	2,139.66	Grand total	1,291.61	Sta. and postage...	4.20	Label agit. exp....	5.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	8,242.25	Sal. and com. exp..	70.00
202. PORTLAND. 128 mem.		Grand total	1,291.61	Label agit. exp....	23.75	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Grand total	12,570.25	Sta. and postage...	11.50
Receipts.		Grand total	1,291.61	Sundries	22.85	Sundries	1.50	Expenditures.		Label agit. exp....	4.05
Init. fees	48.00	Grand total	1,291.61	Rep't'd exp.	652.97	Rep't'd exp.	1,730.80	Loans granted	151.55	Sundries	2.80
Dues	2,085.65	Grand total	1,291.61	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,005.24	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,874.16	Sick benefit	1,637.58	Rep't'd receipts..	248.70
Cronin 5c ass't....	6.00	Grand total	1,291.61	Grand total	1,431.87	Grand total	4,604.96	O. of W. benefit...	449.00	Exp. over pctg....	44.32
Dues	15.00	Grand total	1,291.61	Loans granted	122.15	Receipts.		Death benefit	730.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	432.97
Collected loans ..	299.00	Grand total	1,291.61	Sick benefit	215.08	Expenditures.		Hall rent	96.00	Grand total	725.99
Interest	33.45	Grand total	1,291.61	O. of W. benefit...	123.53	Loans granted	18.00	Sal. and com. exp..	640.50	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd receipts..	2,497.10	Grand total	1,291.61	Hall rent	25.00	Sick benefit	38.50	Sta. and postage...	14.25	Loans granted	50.30
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,577.22	Grand total	1,291.61	Sal. and com. exp..	132.00	O. of W. benefit...	30.00	Label agit. exp....	282.00	Sick benefit	8.65
Grand total	4,034.32	Grand total	1,291.61	Sta. and postage...	4.20	Hall rent	24.00	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	O. of W. benefit...	22.00
Expenditures.		Grand total	1,291.61	Label agit. exp....	23.75	Sal. and com. exp..	65.30	Sundries	127.12	Death benefit	40.00
Loans granted	376.30	Grand total	1,291.61	Sundries	22.85	Label agit. exp....	5.00	Rep't'd exp.	4,328.00	Hall rent	33.12

Exp. over pctg.	46.42	230. MILLVILLE. 16 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.	10.50	Collected loans	56.85	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Expenditures.	
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	772.40	Receipts.	Sta. and postage.	3.10	Interest	14.83	Sundries	1.95	Loans granted	119.00
Grand total	3,776.22	Init. fees	Label agit. exp.	14.75	Rep't'd receipts.	489.73	Rep't'd exp.	436.50	Sick benefit	150.00
Expenditures.		Dues	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	435.53	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	478.94	O. of W. benefit.	16.00
Loans granted	276.80	Cronin 5c ass't.	Rep't'd exp.	313.35	Grand total	925.26	Grand total	915.44	Hall rent	24.00
Sick benefit	884.80	Collected loans	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	471.47	Expenditures.		244. HARRISBURG. 15 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	4.56
O. of W. benefit.	227.50	Interest	Grand total	784.82	Loans granted	27.00	Receipts.		Sta. and postage.	15.30
Death benefit	200.00	Rep't'd receipts.	235. PERU. 34 mem.		Sick benefit	90.00	Init. fees	8.00	Label agit. exp.	13.63
Hall rent	91.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	3.00	Dues	322.30	Rep't'd exp.	342.49
Sal. and com. exp.	478.95	Grand total	Init. fees	9.00	Hall rent	18.00	Cronin 5c ass't. ....	.80	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	89.32
Sta. and postage.	38.15	Expenditures.	Dues	621.00	Sal. and com. exp.	92.00	Fines	2.00	Grand total	431.81
Label agit. exp.	151.00	Loans granted	Cronin 5c ass't.	1.50	Sta. and postage.	19.80	Collected loans	20.25	249. FINDLAY. 20 mem.	
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sick benefit	Collected loans	79.95	Label agit. exp.	18.00	Assist. fr. unions.	100.00	Receipts.	
Sundries	28.80	Death benefit	Interest	35.86	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Rep't'd receipts.	448.35	Init. fees	6.00
Aect. Int. U.	32.05	Hall rent	Rep't'd exp.	747.31	Sundries	13.70	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	448.35	Dues	351.10
Rep't'd exp.	2,508.55	Sal. and com. exp.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,233.75	Rep't'd exp.	476.50	Grand total	490.72	Cronin 5c ass't.	1.35
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,207.67	Sta. and postage.	Grand total	1,981.06	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	448.76	Expenditures.		Collected loans	2.00
Grand total	3,776.22	Label agit. exp.	Expenditures.		Grand total	925.26	Loans granted	156.45	Interest	12.74
226. HAVERHILL. 24 mem.		Tax to Int. U.	Loans granted	125.10	240. NORFOLK. 83 mem.		Sick benefit	190.00	Rep't'd receipts.	372.19
Receipts.		Sundries	Sick benefit	68.00	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	25.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	551.72
Init. fees	8.00	Rep't'd exp.	O. of W. benefit.	45.50	Init. fees	13.00	Hall rent	6.00	Grand total	923.91
Dues	875.10	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Death benefit	50.00	Dues	1,188.85	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Expenditures.	
Cronin 5c ass't.	1.05	Grand total	Hall rent	12.00	Cronin 5c ass't.	8.20	Sta. and postage.	2.62	Loans granted	12.85
Collected loans	82.40	231. AMSTERDAM. 52 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.	129.20	Fines	2.00	Label agit. exp.	2.30	Sick benefit	50.00
Rep't'd receipts.	411.55	Receipts.	Sta. and postage.	19.31	Collected loans	42.25	Rep't'd exp.	468.87	O. of W. benefit.	3.00
Exp. over pctg.	72.18	Init. fees	Label agit. exp.	34.00	Ret. ben.	6.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	23.85	Hall rent .....	.50
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	727.62	Dues	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Rep't'd receipts.	1,255.80	Grand total	490.72	Sal. and com. exp.	68.00
Grand total	1,211.35	Cronin 5c ass't.	Assist. to unions.	500.00	Exp. over pctg.	40.35	245. ASHLAND. 59 mem.		Sta. and postage.	12.25
Expenditures.		Collected loans	Grand total	1,981.06	Int. O. W. ben.	12.00	Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	10.00
Loans granted	27.35	Interest	230. READING. 385 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,600.48	Init. fees	12.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00
Sick benefit	135.00	Rep't'd receipts.	Receipts.		Grand total	2,968.63	Dues	788.30	Sundries	11.94
O. of W. benefit.	84.00	Exp. over pctg.	Init. fees	85.50	Expenditures.		Cronin 5c ass't.	2.25	Assist. to unions.	100.00
Hall rent	4.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Dues	6,225.70	Loans granted	154.35	Collected loans	64.50	Rep't'd exp.	367.64
Sal. and com. exp.	144.00	Grand total	Cronin 5c ass't.	19.10	Sick benefit	299.83	Interest	27.08	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	556.27
Sta. and postage.	14.90	232. SELLSVILLE. 98 mem.	Fines	2.30	Death benefit	817.50	Rep't'd receipts.	894.13	Grand total	923.91
Label agit. exp.	46.45	Receipts.	Collected loans	134.80	Hall rent	39.00	Exp. over pctg.	72.02	Expenditures.	
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Init. fees	Ret. L. agit.	800.00	Sal. and com. exp.	216.00	Due fin. exam.	6.80	Loans granted	170.00
Sundries	6.30	Dues	Interest	386.13	Sta. and postage.	10.07	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,927.82	Sick benefit	426.42
Rep't'd exp.	562.00	Label agit. exp.	Sundries .....	.05	Label agit. exp.	78.35	Grand total	2,900.57	O. of W. benefit.	192.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	649.35	Tax to Int. U.	Rep't'd receipts.	7,153.78	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Expenditures.		Death benefit	550.00
Grand total	1,211.35	Assist. to unions.	Exp. over pctg.	296.71	Sundries	23.00	Loans granted	93.60	Hall rent	12.00
227. CHICAGO. 60 mem.		Grand total	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	13,639.64	Rep't'd exp.	1,981.90	Sick benefit	55.00	Sal. and com. exp.	363.20
Receipts.		233. HUNTINGTON. 11 mem.	Grand total	21,090.13	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	987.03	O. of W. benefit.	11.00	Sta. and postage.	97.80
Init. fees	9.00	Receipts.	Expenditures.		Grand total	2,968.63	Death benefit	335.00	Label agit. exp.	97.80
Dues	874.85	Init. fees	Loans granted	85.60	241. SYRACUSE. 20 mem.		Hall rent	24.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00
Cronin 5c ass't.	2.70	Dues	Sick benefit	1,932.68	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	156.00	Sundries	21.50
Collected loans	18.00	Cronin 5c ass't.	O. of W. benefit.	197.00	Init. fees	8.00	Sta. and postage.	49.35	Assist. to unions.	500.00
Interest	42.42	Death benefit	Death benefit	2,040.00	Dues	872.85	Label agit. exp.	45.00	Rep't'd exp.	1,391.13
Rep't'd receipts.	946.97	Hall rent	Sal. and com. exp.	949.53	Cronin 5c ass't.	1.10	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Fin. exam.	10.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,604.31	Label agit. exp.	Sta. and postage.	34.42	Collected loans	3.65	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	999.19	Grand total	3,460.19
Grand total	2,551.28	Tax to Int. U.	Sundries	100.00	Interest	21.38	Grand total	1,371.17	Expenditures.	
Expenditures.		Assist. to unions.	Rep't'd exp.	6,817.74	Rep't'd receipts.	401.98	Loans granted	4.10	Loans granted	170.00
Sick benefit	93.60	Grand total	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	14,272.39	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	999.19	Sick benefit	65.00	Sick benefit	426.42
O. of W. benefit.	43.00	234. SEDALIA. 15 mem.	Grand total	21,090.13	Grand total	1,371.17	O. of W. benefit.	18.00	O. of W. benefit.	192.00
Death benefit	181.20	Receipts.	Expenditures.		242. YORK. 225 mem.		Hall rent	12.00	Death benefit	550.00
Hall rent	25.00	Init. fees	Loans granted	44.30	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	48.15	Hall rent	12.00
Sal. and com. exp.	78.00	Dues	Sick benefit	387.78	Init. fees	16.50	Sta. and postage.	3.75	Sal. and com. exp.	363.20
Sta. and postage.	3.00	Cronin 5c ass't.	O. of W. benefit.	51.50	Label agit. exp.	20.00	Label agit. exp.	10.00	Sta. and postage.	97.80
Label agit. exp.	50.00	Collected loans	Death benefit	550.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,499.44	Label agit. exp.	97.80
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Interest	Hall rent	50.50	Sundries	12.00	Grand total	2,900.57	Tax to Int. U.	100.00
Sundries	16.00	Rep't'd receipts.	Sal. and com. exp.	185.32	Rep't'd exp.	383.00	246. SALAMANCA. 25 mem.		Sundries	31.05
Rep't'd exp.	690.80	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Sta. and postage.	29.76	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	988.17	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.	1,997.22
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,851.48	Grand total	Label agit. exp.	881.31	Grand total	1,371.17	Init. fees	12.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,462.97
Grand total	2,551.28	235. HUNTINGTON. 11 mem.	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	242. YORK. 225 mem.		Cronin 5c ass't.	1.00	Grand total	3,460.19
228. SAN FRANCISCO. 815 mem.		Receipts.	Assist. to unions.	400.00	Receipts.		Collected loans	7.25	251. NEW YORK. 428 mem.	
Receipts.		Init. fees	Grand total	21,090.13	Init. fees	16.50	Rep't'd receipts.	550.10	Receipts.	
Init. fees	92.00	Dues	Expenditures.		Dues	8,829.40	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	267.31	Init. fees	74.50
Dues	5,152.20	Cronin 5c ass't.	Loans granted	44.30	Cronin 5c ass't.	11.80	Grand total	817.41	Dues	7,391.65
Cronin 5c ass't.	15.05	Collected loans	Sick benefit	387.78	Fines	18.00	Expenditures.		Cronin 5c ass't.	22.75
Fines	104.65	Interest	O. of W. benefit.	51.50	Collected loans	24.00	Loans granted	32.30	Collected loans	13.65
Collected loans	319.50	Rep't'd receipts.	Death benefit	550.00	Interest	105.00	Sick benefit	95.09	Interest	423.77
Interest	285.42	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Hall rent	50.50	Rep't'd exp.	317.15	Death benefit	50.00	Rep't'd receipts.	7,926.32
Rep't'd receipts.	5,818.82	Grand total	Sal. and com. exp.	185.32	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	5,020.75	O. of W. benefit.	59.00	Exp. over pctg.	905.21
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	6,842.83	236. SEDALIA. 15 mem.	Sta. and postage.	29.76	Grand total	8,153.34	Death benefit	50.00	Due fin. exam.	1.20
Grand total	12,761.65	Receipts.	Label agit. exp.	137.22	243. CHICAGO HEIGHTS. 13 mem.		Sta. and com. exp.	97.80	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	12,690.18
Expenditures.		Init. fees	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	21.30	Grand total	21,522.91
Loans granted	735.50	Dues	Sundries	30.19	Init. fees	8.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	17.00	Expenditures.	
Sick benefit	1,665.50	Rep't'd receipts.	Assist. to unions.	350.00	Dues	3,829.40	247. BLUE ISLAND. 32 mem.		Loans granted	12.50
O. of W. benefit.	1,027.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Grand total	3,111.96	Cronin 5c ass't.	11.80	Receipts.		Sick benefit	1,754.73
Death benefit	1,270.00	Grand total	237. HUNTINGTON. 11 mem.		Fines	28.00	Init. fees	6.00	Strike benefit	25.00
Hall rent	225.00	238. SACRAMENTO. 98 mem.	Receipts.		Collected loans	19.40	Dues	580.30	O. of W. benefit.	1,318.50
Sal. and com. exp.	674.90	Receipts.	Init. fees	21.00	Interest	105.00	Cronin 5c ass't.	1.65	Death benefit	2,290.00
Sta. and postage.	107.95	Init. fees	Dues	1,589.45	Rep't'd exp.	317.15	Collected loans	73.25	Hall rent	450.00
Label agit. exp.	7.50	Dues	Cronin 5c ass't.	5.25	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	5,020.75	Interest	20.82	Sal. and com. exp.	1,494.89
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Cronin 5c ass't.	Collected loans	317.30	Grand total	8,153.34	Rep't'd receipts.	682.02	Sta. and postage.	117.25
Sundries	78.00	Death benefit	Hall rent	15.00	244. CHICAGO HEIGHTS. 13 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '08.	874.47	Label agit. exp.	519.00
Assist. to unions.	200.00	Hall rent	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Receipts.		Grand total	1,556.49	Sundries	378.33
Rep't'd exp.	6,091.85	Label agit. exp.	Sta. and postage.	8.65	Init. fees	3.00	Expenditures.		Assist. to unions.	600.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	6,869.80	Tax to Int. U.	Label agit. exp.	6.48	Dues	275.15	Loans granted	49.70	Rep't'd exp.	8,930.20
Grand total	12,761.65	Sundries	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	3.50	Cronin 5c ass't.	7.00	Sick benefit	75.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	12,592.71
229. BINGHAMTON. 44 mem.		Rep't'd receipts.	Grand total	819.29	Fines	88.85	Death benefit	45.50	Grand total	21,522.91
Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	233. SEDALIA. 15 mem.		Assist. to unions.	100.00	O. of W. benefit.	40.00	Expenditures.	
Init. fees	21.00	Grand total	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.	317.15	Hall rent	24.00	Loans granted	12.50
Dues	655.35	234. GUTTENBERG. 14 mem.	Init. fees	3.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	5,020.75	Sal. and com. exp.	111.50	Sick benefit	1,754.73
Cronin 5c ass't.	1.90	Receipts.	Dues	227.80	Grand total	8,153.34	Sta. and postage.	14.96	Strike benefit	25.00
Interest	37.62	Init. fees	Cronin 5c ass't. ....	.75	245. CHICAGO HEIGHTS. 13 mem.		Label agit. exp.	33.00	O. of W. benefit.	1,318.50
Rep't'd receipts.	715.87	Dues	Collected loans	30.85	Receipts.		Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Death benefit	2,290.00
Exp. over pctg.	32.02	Cronin 5c ass't.	Interest	5.65	Init. fees	8.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	962.84	Hall rent	450.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,152.49	Death benefit	Rep't'd exp.	381.06	Dues	275.15	Grand total	1,556.49	Sal. and com. exp.	1,494.89
Grand total	1,900.38	Hall rent	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	458.23	Cronin 5c ass't.	19.94	Expenditures.		Sta. and postage.	117.25
Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.	Grand total	819.29	Fines	607.63	Loans granted	49.70	Label agit. exp.	519.00
Sick benefit	55.00	Tax to Int. U.	235. HUNTINGTON. 11 mem.		Interest	8.02	Sick benefit	75.00	Sundries	378.33
O. of W. benefit.	23.00	Sundries	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.	317.15	Death benefit	45.50	Assist. to unions.	600.00
Hall rent	30.00	Rep't'd receipts.	Init. fees	3.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	5,020.75	O. of W. benefit.	40.00	Rep't'd exp.	8,930.20
Sal. and com. exp.	153.96	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Dues	227.80	Grand total	8,153.34	Hall rent			

254. WAPAKONETA.		Tax to Int. U. 100.00		Sal. and com. exp. 42.50		Sta. and postage. 28.08		Hall rent. 7.00		Death benefit. 50.00	
13 mem.		Sundries. 8.75		Sta. and postage. 5.75		Label agit. exp. 37.00		Sal. and com. exp. 25.00		Hall rent. 70.00	
Receipts.		Assist. to unions. 500.00		Rep't'd exp. \$ 132.45		Sundries. 1.35		Sta. and postage. 9.84		Sal. and com. exp. 919.17	
Init. fees. 9.00		Rep't'd exp. \$ 952.53		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 223.40		Ret. dues, etc. 37.00		Label agit. exp. 41.05		Sta. and postage. 32.81	
Dues. 185.00		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 549.80		Grand total. \$ 355.85		Assist. to unions. 500.00		Tax to Int. U. 200.00		Label agit. exp. 285.00	
Cronin 5c ass't. .... .75		Grand total. \$ 1,502.38		264. RUTLAND. 20 mem.		Rep't'd exp. \$ 962.50		Sundries. .... .30		Duty, etc. 1.74	
Collected loans. 15.85		259. BLOOMINGTON. 44 mem.		Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,465.37		Rep't'd exp. \$ 317.89		Assist. to unions. 1,000.00	
Interest. 18.12		Init. fees. \$ 26.50		Dues. 340.90		Grand total. \$ 2,427.87		Cr. acct. agit., etc. 5.83		Rep't'd exp. \$ 4,529.82	
Rep't'd receipts. 226.72		Dues. 734.60		Cronin 5c ass't. 1.19		269. NASHUA. 20 mem.		1907. 5.83		Balance Jan. 1, '00. 10,364.80	
Exp. over pctg. 4.53		Cronin 5c ass't. 1.55		Ret. O. of W. ben. 2.00		Receipts.		Total. \$ 323.22		Grand total. \$14,884.62	
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 652.17		Fines. 1.50		Interest. 6.41		Init. fees. \$ 9.00		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 261.81		279. PLATTSBURGH. 27 mem.	
Grand total. \$ 883.42		Collected loans. 44.75		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 369.41		Dues. 435.95		Grand total. \$ 585.08		Receipts.	
Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp. \$ 808.90		Due fin. exam. 3.98		Cronin 5c ass't. .... .70		274. PEKIN. 31 mem.		Init. fees. \$ 6.00	
Loans granted. \$ 94.75		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 989.06		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 272.88		Assist. fr. unions. 60.00		Init. fees. \$ 19.00		Dues. 460.00	
Sick benefit. 5.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Grand total. \$ 646.27		Interest. 18.03		Dues. 509.30		Cronin 5c ass't. 1.55	
O. of W. benefit. 13.50		Loans granted. \$ 107.90		Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 576.63		Cronin 5c ass't. 1.55		Collected loans. 39.25	
Death benefit. 104.05		Sick benefit. 19.25		Sick benefit. 19.25		Exp. over pctg. 18.54		Fines. 15.00		Ret. O. of W. Ben. 1.00	
Sal. and com. exp. 53.68		O. of W. benefit. 36.50		Hall rent. 4.00		Due fin. exam. 12.28		Collected loans. 41.00		Interest. 4.00	
Sta. and postage. 4.92		Hall rent. 4.00		Sal. and com. exp. 60.00		Cor. with fin. exam. 3.03		Assist. fr. unions. 100.00		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 454.20	
Label agit. exp. 14.00		Sal. and com. exp. 101.85		Sal. and postage. 11.93		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 111.09		Interest. 1.02		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 314.35	
Assist. to unions. 100.00		Label agit. exp. 42.84		Label agit. exp. 22.00		Grand total. \$ 722.55		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 686.87		Grand total. \$ 768.55	
Rep't'd exp. \$ 324.25		Tax to Int. U. 100.00		Tax to Int. U. 100.00		Loans granted. \$ 171.85		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 515.45		Expenditures.	
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 559.17		Assist. to unions. 200.00		Sundries. 10.12		Sick benefit. 131.43		Grand total. \$ 1,202.32		Loans granted. \$ 43.15	
Grand total. \$ 883.42		Rep't'd exp. \$ 852.74		Rep't'd exp. \$ 371.70		Hall rent, etc. 64.50		275. ABERDEEN. 23 mem.		Sick benefit. 60.69	
255. LOWELL. 24 mem.		Cor. per ct. '07. 2.16		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 274.67		Sal. and com. exp. 122.00		Receipts.		O. of W. benefit. 44.00	
Receipts.		Total. \$ 854.90		Grand total. \$ 646.27		Sta. and postage. 8.81		Dues. \$ 11.00		Hall rent. 42.00	
Init. fees. \$ 1.00		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 943.06		265. WAVERLY. 18 mem.		Label agit. exp. 6.80		Collected loans. 9.00		Sal. and com. exp. 76.00	
Dues. 347.30		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Receipts.		Label agit. exp. 9.72		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 828.59		Sta. and postage. 14.56	
Cronin 5c ass't. .... .60		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Init. fees. \$ 3.00		Rep't'd exp. \$ 541.50		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 375.73		Label agit. exp. 26.88	
Collected loans. 34.75		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Dues. 317.20		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 181.05		Grand total. \$ 20.00		Tax to Int. U. 100.00	
Assist. fr. unions. 175.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Cronin 5c ass't. .... .95		Grand total. \$ 722.55		Sick benefit. 10.09		Rep't'd exp. \$ 407.28	
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 558.85		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Collected loans. 35.25		270. FT. DODGE. 17 mem.		Rep't'd exp. \$ 828.59		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 361.27	
Exp. over pctg. 22.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 356.40		Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 375.73		Grand total. \$ 768.55	
Due fin. exam. 12.78		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 362.90		Init. fees. \$ 9.00		Grand total. \$ 1,202.32		Expenditures.	
Cor. with fin. exam. .... .53		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Grand total. \$ 719.30		Dues. 328.90		276. PLATTSMOUTH. 20 mem.		Loans granted. \$ 58.00	
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 67.16		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Expenditures.		Cronin 5c ass't. .... .80		Receipts.		Sick benefit. 10.00	
Grand total. \$ 681.12		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Loans granted. \$ 38.40		Fines. 6.85		Dues. \$ 11.00		O. of W. benefit. 17.00	
Expenditures.		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Sick benefit. 185.68		Collected loans. 28.25		Collected loans. 9.00		Death benefit. 40.00	
Loans granted. \$ 121.62		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Hall rent. 9.00		Interest. 16.00		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 20.00		Hall rent. 12.00	
Sick benefit. 135.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Sal. and com. exp. 72.00		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 389.80		Grand total. \$ 20.00		Sal. and com. exp. 83.00	
O. of W. benefit. 70.50		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Sta. and postage. 7.30		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 598.44		Sick benefit. 10.09		Sta. and postage. 11.99	
Hall rent. 12.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Label agit. exp. 25.50		Grand total. \$ 988.24		Exp. over pctg. 8.84		Label agit. exp. 25.72	
Sal. and com. exp. 101.50		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Tax to Int. U. 100.00		Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 4.00		Tax to Int. U. 100.00	
Sta. and postage. 4.40		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Sundries. .... .60		Loans granted. \$ 17.00		Grand total. \$ 20.00		Assist. to unions. 250.00	
Label agit. exp. 37.40		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Rep't'd exp. \$ 503.48		Sick benefit. 65.00		277. OSKALOOSA. 37 mem.		Rep't'd exp. \$ 697.71	
Sundries. 4.90		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 215.82		Death benefit. 548.20		Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 871.02	
Atty. fee, etc. 47.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Grand total. \$ 719.30		Sal. and com. exp. 48.00		Init. fees. \$ 5.00		Grand total. \$ 1,478.73	
Rep't'd exp. \$ 534.12		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		266. MEMPHIS. 68 mem.		Sta. and postage. 12.58		Dues. 375.85		Expenditures.	
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 127.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Receipts.		Tax to Int. U. 100.00		Cronin 5c ass't. 1.25		Loans granted. \$ 58.00	
Grand total. \$ 681.12		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Init. fees. \$ 16.00		Grand total. \$ 988.24		Collected loans. 30.10		Sick benefit. 10.00	
256. BOISE. 12 mem.		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Dues. 1,434.50		Expenditures.		Grand total. \$ 1,389.98		O. of W. benefit. 17.00	
Receipts.		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Cronin 5c ass't. 4.45		Loans granted. \$ 17.00		Loans granted. \$ 26.15		Death benefit. 40.00	
Init. fees. \$ 3.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Fines. 3.50		Sick benefit. 65.00		Exp. over pctg. 8.84		Hall rent. 12.00	
Dues. 277.45		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Collected loans. 448.25		O. of W. benefit. 5.00		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 949.44		Sal. and com. exp. 83.00	
Cronin 5c ass't. .... .85		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Interest. 49.08		Sta. and postage. 3.50		Grand total. \$ 1,389.98		Sta. and postage. 11.99	
Collected loans. 39.20		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Ret. for stationery. 2.00		Death benefit. 548.20		278. LONDON. 240 mem.		Label agit. exp. 25.72	
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 820.50		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,957.73		Sal. and com. exp. 48.00		Receipts.		Tax to Int. U. 100.00	
Exp. over pctg. 23.55		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Exp. over pctg. 72.65		Sta. and postage. 12.58		Init. fees. \$ 5.00		Assist. to unions. 250.00	
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 397.21		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,119.11		Tax to Int. U. 100.00		Dues. 375.85		Rep't'd exp. \$ 697.71	
Grand total. \$ 741.28		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Grand total. \$ 4,149.49		Grand total. \$ 1,148.62		Cronin 5c ass't. 1.25		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 871.02	
Expenditures.		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Expenditures.		Loans granted. \$ 13.10		Collected loans. 30.10		Grand total. \$ 1,478.73	
Loans granted. \$ 91.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Loans granted. \$ 499.35		Sick benefit. 162.50		Grand total. \$ 1,389.98		Receipts.	
Sick benefit. 20.70		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Sick benefit. 365.45		Hall rent. 15.00		Loans granted. \$ 26.15		Dues. \$ 355.90	
O. of W. benefit. 14.60		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		O. of W. benefit. 169.00		Sal. and com. exp. 12.45		Exp. over pctg. 8.84		Cronin 5c ass't. .... .90	
Death benefit. 50.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Death benefit. 550.00		Sta. and postage. 25.05		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 949.44		Fines. 6.15	
Sal. and com. exp. 84.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Hall rent. 60.00		Label agit. exp. 22.00		Grand total. \$ 1,389.98		Interest. 21.02	
Sta. and postage. 22.20		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Sal. and com. exp. 338.75		Tax to Int. U. 100.00		Loans granted. \$ 26.15		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 383.97	
Label agit. exp. 15.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Sta. and postage. 18.35		Sundries. .... .95		Exp. over pctg. 8.84		Exp. over pctg. 14.18	
Tax to Int. U. 100.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Label agit. exp. 72.70		Rep't'd exp. \$ 611.60		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 949.44		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 633.47	
Sundries. 12.50		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Assist. to unions. 800.00		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 758.38		Grand total. \$ 1,389.98		Grand total. \$ 1,031.02	
Rep't'd exp. \$ 409.90		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		267. CATLETTSBURG. 9 mem.		Grand total. \$ 1,389.98		277. OSKALOOSA. 37 mem.		Expenditures.	
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 391.36		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Receipts.		272. LANING. 89 mem.		Receipts.		Loans granted. \$ 5.00	
Grand total. \$ 741.28		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Init. fees. \$ 16.00		Receipts.		Init. fees. \$ 32.50		Sick benefit. 21.42	
257. LANCASTER. 227 mem.		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Dues. 1,434.50		Init. fees. \$ 8.00		276. PLATTSMOUTH. 20 mem.		O. of W. benefit. 27.50	
Receipts.		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Cronin 5c ass't. 4.45		Dues. 439.90		Receipts.		Death benefit. 550.00	
Init. fees. \$ 46.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Fines. 3.50		Cronin 5c ass't. 1.10		Init. fees. \$ 5.00		Hall rent. 6.00	
Dues. 3,178.35		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Collected loans. 448.25		Collected loans. 54.00		Dues. 375.85		Sal. and com. exp. 89.50	
Cronin 5c ass't. .... .85		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Interest. 49.08		Interest. 1.50		Cronin 5c ass't. 1.25		Sta. and postage. 9.08	
Collected loans. 46.70		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Ret. for stationery. 2.00		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 499.50		Collected loans. 30.10		Label agit. exp. 17.00	
Interest. 129.02		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,957.73		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 649.12		Grand total. \$ 1,389.98		Sundries. 7.00	
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 3,408.72		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Exp. over pctg. 72.65		Grand total. \$ 1,148.62		277. OSKALOOSA. 37 mem.		Ret. dues. 30.00	
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 5,513.95		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,119.11		Loans granted. \$ 13.10		Receipts.		Rep't'd exp. \$ 833.50	
Grand total. \$ 8,922.67		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Grand total. \$ 4,149.49		Sick benefit. 162.50		Init. fees. \$ 32.50		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 198.12	
Expenditures.		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Expenditures.		Hall rent. 15.00		Dues. 666.80		Grand total. \$ 1,031.02	
Loans granted. \$ 108.10		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Loans granted. \$ 499.35		Sal. and com. exp. 12.45		Cronin 5c ass't. 1.25		Receipts.	
Sick benefit. 1,035.65		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Sick benefit. 365.45		Sta. and postage. 25.05		Collected loans. 71.75		Init. fees. \$ 15.00	
O. of W. benefit. 636.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		O. of W. benefit. 169.00		Label agit. exp. 22.00		Interest. 38.00		Dues. 539.50	
Death benefit. 599.40		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Death benefit. 550.00		Tax to Int. U. 100.00		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 809.00		Cronin 5c ass't. 1.10	
Hall rent. 25.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Hall rent. 60.00		Sundries. .... .95		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,564.37		Collected loans. 45.65	
Sal. and com. exp. 414.62		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Sal. and com. exp. 338.75		Rep't'd exp. \$ 611.60		Grand total. \$ 2,373.37		Assist. fr. unions. 500.00	
Sta. and postage. 44.62		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Sta. and postage. 18.35		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 758.38		Loans granted. \$ 4.50		Interest. 5.08	
Label agit. exp. 206.18		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Label agit. exp. 72.70		Grand total. \$ 1,389.98		Sick benefit. 108.55		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,109.33	
Sundries. 16.68		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Assist. to unions. 800.00		278. LONDON. 240 mem.		Exp. over pctg. 8.84		Exp. over pctg. 25.53	
Assist. to unions. 1,000.00		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		268. ESCANABA. 37 mem.		Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,564.37		Balance Jan. 1, '08. 290.88	
Rep't'd exp. \$ 4,080.84		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Receipts.		Init. fees. \$ 35.00		Grand total. \$ 2,373.37		Grand total. \$ 1,886.74	
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 4,841.83		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Dues. 166.80		Dues. 545.00		Loans granted. \$ 4.50		Expenditures.	
Grand total. \$ 8,922.67		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Cronin 5c ass't. .... .45		Cronin 5c ass't. 83.55		Sick benefit. 108.55		Loans granted. 111.60	
258. STREATOR. 24 mem.		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 167.25		Collected loans. 37.30		Exp. over pctg. 8.84		Sick benefit. 160.71	
Receipts.		Grand total. \$ 1,797.96		Balance Jan. 1							

Cronin 5c asst.... 4.80	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Tax to Int. U..... 100.00	Expenditures.	Collected loans ... 68.95	Tax to Int. U..... 100.00
Fines 10.00	Sundries 28.84	Assist. to unions... 300.00	Loans granted 71.10	Interest 40.15	Sundries 39.90
Collected loans ... 114.30	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 568.05	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 1,540.05	Sick benefit 61.40	Rep't'd receipts \$ 623.90	Rep't'd exp. \$ 639.10
Exp. over pctg.... 1,751.65	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 998.16	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 764.08	O. of W. benefit... 71.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,075.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 682.61
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 638.45	Grand total \$ 1,556.21	Grand total \$ 2,804.13	Sta. and com. exp. 174.90	Grand total \$ 1,699.40	Grand total \$ 1,331.71
Grand total \$ 2,404.63	288. BROOKINGS. 22 mem.	293. FT. SMITH. 19 mem.	Label agit. exp.... 10.12	Loans granted \$ 6.00	307. RENO. 15 mem.
Expenditures.	Receipts.	Receipts.	Tax to Int. U..... 100.00	Sick benefit 171.41	Init. fees \$ 3.00
Loans granted 56.40	Init. fees \$ 6.00	Dues \$ 298.00	Sundries 75	O. of W. benefit... 13.00	Dues 236.40
Sick benefit 464.29	Dues 327.20	Cronin 5c asst.... 1.00	Assist. to unions... 300.00	Death benefit 200.00	Cronin 5c asst.... .55
O. of W. benefit... 71.00	Cronin 5c asst.... .80	Collected loans ... 50.45	Rep't'd exp. \$ 826.47	Hall rent 24.00	Collected loans ... 113.00
Death benefit 40.00	Collected loans ... 124.35	Assist. fr. unions... 100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,227.42	Sal. and com. exp. 90.60	Rep't'd receipts \$ 401.95
Hall rent 20.00	Interest 25.30	Rep't'd receipts \$ 450.05	Grand total \$ 2,063.89	Sta. and postage... 6.81	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 300.53
Sal. and com. exp. 250.20	Rep't'd receipts \$ 483.65	Exp. over pctg.... 2.68	298. GLENS FALLS. 31 mem.	Tax to Int. U..... 100.00	Grand total 702.48
Sta. and postage... 74.01	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 509.18	Due Fin. Exam.... 2.68	Receipts.	Sundries 1.25	Expenditures.
Label agit. exp.... 84.13	Grand total 992.83	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 211.97	Exp. over pctg.... 417.30	Assist. to unions... 500.00	Loans granted 99.50
Tax to Int. U..... 100.00	Expenditures.	Grand total 667.88	Cronin 5c asst.... 1.45	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,113.07	Sick benefit 47.85
Sundries 20.65	Loans granted 60.30	Loans granted 39.55	Collected loans ... 23.65	Fin. Exam. 1.00	O. of W. benefit... 27.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,180.68	Sick benefit 30.00	Sick benefit 122.12	Rep't'd receipts \$ 442.40	Total \$ 1,114.07	Hall rent 16.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,223.95	O. of W. benefit... 18.00	O. of W. benefit... 6.00	Exp. over pctg.... 60.75	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 588.33	Sal. and com. exp. 67.25
Grand total \$ 2,404.63	Hall rent 5.00	Death benefit 250.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 259.68	Grand total \$ 1,699.40	Sta. and postage... 19.25
284. DETROIT. 15 mem.	Sal. and com. exp. 72.00	Hall rent 12.00	Grand total \$ 762.81	303. WOONSOCKET. 7 mem.	Label agit. exp.... 31.00
Receipts.	Sta. and postage... 16.38	Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Expenditures.	Init. fees \$ 3.00	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00
Init. fees \$ 3.00	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Sta. and postage... 1.70	Loans granted 44.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 30.35	Sundries ..... .25
Dues 273.00	Ret. dues, etc.... .20	Label agit. exp.... 53.80	Sick benefit 114.95	Grand total 218.52	Rep't'd exp. \$ 508.10
Cronin 5c asst.... 1.05	Rep't'd exp. \$ 401.88	Sundries 26.50	O. of W. benefit... 254.00	Grand total \$ 1,113.07	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 194.38
Interest 13.74	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 590.95	Rep't'd exp. \$ 571.37	Hall rent 35.00	Loans granted 70.25	Grand total \$ 702.45
Rep't'd receipts \$ 290.79	Grand total 992.83	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 94.01	Sal. and com. exp. 93.60	Sick benefit 5.00	308. MUNCIE. 17 mem.
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 536.83	289. ALBANY. Dissolved. 8 mem.	Grand total \$ 667.88	Sta. and postage... 6.30	Exp. over pctg.... 6.19	Receipts.
Grand total \$ 827.62	Receipts.	294. DULUTH. 73 mem.	Sundries 36.41	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 30.35	Init. fees \$ 9.00
Expenditures.	Dues \$ 254.80	Receipts.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 615.26	Grand total 218.52	Dues 236.90
Sick benefit 15.00	Cronin 5c asst.... .85	Init. fees \$ 9.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 147.55	Loans granted 70.25	Cronin 5c asst.... .70
Strike benefit 127.48	Assist. fr. unions... 250.00	Dues 1,445.40	Grand total \$ 762.81	Sick benefit 5.00	Collected loans ... 9.00
O. of W. benefit... 13.00	Interest 1.27	Cronin 5c asst.... 4.45	299. MIDDLETOWN. 21 mem.	O. of W. benefit... 6.00	Ret. strike benefit. 15.00
Hall rent 13.50	Rep't'd receipts \$ 506.72	Collected loans ... 13.50	Receipts.	Hall rent 12.00	Rep't'd receipts \$ 270.90
Sal. and com. exp. 63.00	Exp. over pctg.... 16.18	Interest 125.63	Loans granted \$ 597.20	Sal. and com. exp. 12.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 214.70
Sta. and postage... 5.20	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 103.80	Rep't'd receipts \$ 1,695.78	Cronin 5c asst.... 1.30	Label agit. exp.... 6.19	Grand total \$ 485.30
Label agit. exp.... 18.00	Grand total 626.70	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 5,118.68	Collected loans ... 113.85	Sundries 6.27	Expenditures.
Tax to Int. U..... 100.00	Expenditures.	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Rep't'd receipts \$ 712.35	Rep't'd exp. \$ 125.41	Loans granted 27.55
Sundries 4.20	Loans granted 441.40	Loans granted 441.40	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 495.55	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 93.11	Sick benefit 124.25
Rep't'd exp. \$ 362.38	Sick benefit 67.83	Sick benefit 103.00	Grand total \$ 1,207.90	Grand total \$ 218.52	O. of W. benefit... 62.50
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 465.24	Death benefit 750.00	Death benefit 750.00	Loans granted \$ 171.05	304. RACINE. 47 mem.	Hall rent 14.28
Grand total \$ 827.62	Hall rent 34.97	Hall rent 34.97	Sick benefit 115.00	Init. fees \$ 21.00	Sal. and com. exp. 44.00
285. FT. WORTH. 27 mem.	Sal. and com. exp. 34.99	Sal. and com. exp. 34.99	O. of W. benefit... 12.00	Dues 777.00	Sta. and postage... 12.63
Receipts.	Label agit. exp.... 47.70	Label agit. exp.... 47.70	Hall rent 21.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 93.11	Label agit. exp.... 13.00
Init. fees \$ 7.00	Sundries 29.40	Sundries 29.40	Sal. and com. exp. 139.60	Grand total \$ 1,207.90	Rep't'd exp. \$ 335.70
Dues 415.80	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Sta. and postage... 34.25	Loans granted 48.15	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 149.60
Cronin 5c asst.... 1.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Label agit. exp.... 26.00	Sick benefit 181.40	Grand total \$ 485.30
Collected loans ... 126.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	O. of W. benefit... 274.00	Expenditures.
Assist. fr. unions 300.00	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Rep't'd exp. \$ 719.40	Death benefit 350.00	Loans granted 9.00
Rep't'd receipts \$ 860.30	Loans granted 441.40	Loans granted 441.40	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 488.50	Hall rent 18.00	Sick benefit 225.00
Due Fin. Exam.... 5.18	Sick benefit 67.83	Sick benefit 103.00	Grand total \$ 1,207.90	Sal. and com. exp. 205.45	O. of W. benefit... 18.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 189.25	Death benefit 750.00	Death benefit 750.00	300. MICHIGAN CITY. 24 mem.	Sta. and postage... 8.30	Death benefit 350.00
Grand total \$ 1,044.73	Hall rent 34.97	Hall rent 34.97	Receipts.	Label agit. exp.... 40.00	Sal. and com. exp. 175.70
Expenditures.	Sundries 29.40	Sundries 29.40	Loans granted \$ 171.05	Sundries 31.50	Sta. and postage... 5.25
Loans granted 103.10	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Sick benefit 115.00	Dep. to trust fund. 100.00	Label agit. exp.... 50.58
Sick benefit 137.07	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	O. of W. benefit... 12.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,233.80	Sundries 11.45
Death benefit 35.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Hall rent 21.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,498.08	Assist. to unions... 300.00
Hall rent 550.00	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Sal. and com. exp. 139.60	Grand total \$ 2,732.88	Rep't'd receipts \$ 1,319.10
Sal. and com. exp. 63.00	Loans granted 441.40	Loans granted 441.40	Sta. and postage... 34.25	Loans granted 48.15	Exp. over pctg.... 5.55
Sta. and postage... 5.20	Sick benefit 67.83	Sick benefit 103.00	Label agit. exp.... 26.00	Sick benefit 181.40	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,408.35
Label agit. exp.... 18.00	Death benefit 750.00	Death benefit 750.00	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	O. of W. benefit... 274.00	Grand total \$ 2,731.10
Sundries 15.33	Hall rent 34.97	Hall rent 34.97	Rep't'd exp. \$ 719.40	Death benefit 350.00	Expenditures.
Rep't'd exp. \$ 983.45	Sundries 29.40	Sundries 29.40	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 488.50	Hall rent 18.00	Loans granted 9.00
Fin. exam. 1.00	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Grand total \$ 1,207.90	Sal. and com. exp. 205.45	Sick benefit 225.00
Total \$ 984.45	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	300. MICHIGAN CITY. 24 mem.	Sta. and postage... 8.30	O. of W. benefit... 18.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 60.28	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Receipts.	Label agit. exp.... 40.00	Death benefit 350.00
Grand total \$ 1,044.73	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Loans granted \$ 171.05	Sundries 31.50	Sal. and com. exp. 175.70
286. WICHITA. 19 mem.	Loans granted 441.40	Loans granted 441.40	Sick benefit 115.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,233.80	Sta. and postage... 5.25
Receipts.	Sick benefit 67.83	Sick benefit 103.00	O. of W. benefit... 12.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,498.08	Label agit. exp.... 50.58
Init. fees \$ 3.00	Death benefit 750.00	Death benefit 750.00	Hall rent 21.50	Grand total \$ 2,732.88	Sundries 11.45
Dues 263.60	Hall rent 34.97	Hall rent 34.97	Sal. and com. exp. 139.60	Loans granted 48.15	Assist. to unions... 300.00
Cronin 5c asst.... .55	Sundries 29.40	Sundries 29.40	Sta. and postage... 34.25	Sick benefit 181.40	Rep't'd receipts \$ 1,319.10
Fines 5.00	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Label agit. exp.... 26.00	O. of W. benefit... 274.00	Exp. over pctg.... 5.55
Collected loans ... 51.95	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Death benefit 350.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,408.35
Rep't'd receipts \$ 324.10	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Rep't'd exp. \$ 719.40	Hall rent 18.00	Grand total \$ 2,731.10
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 440.74	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 488.50	Sal. and com. exp. 205.45	Expenditures.
Grand total \$ 764.84	Loans granted 441.40	Loans granted 441.40	Grand total \$ 1,207.90	Label agit. exp.... 40.00	Loans granted 9.00
Expenditures.	Sick benefit 67.83	Sick benefit 103.00	300. MICHIGAN CITY. 24 mem.	Sundries 31.50	Sick benefit 225.00
Loans granted 37.00	Death benefit 750.00	Death benefit 750.00	Receipts.	Dep. to trust fund. 100.00	O. of W. benefit... 18.00
Sick benefit 75.00	Hall rent 34.97	Hall rent 34.97	Loans granted \$ 171.05	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,233.80	Death benefit 350.00
O. of W. benefit... 63.00	Sundries 29.40	Sundries 29.40	Sick benefit 115.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,498.08	Sal. and com. exp. 175.70
Sal. and com. exp. 71.00	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	O. of W. benefit... 12.00	Grand total \$ 2,732.88	Sta. and postage... 5.25
Sta. and postage... 16.15	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Hall rent 21.50	Loans granted 48.15	Label agit. exp.... 50.58
Label agit. exp.... 6.60	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Sal. and com. exp. 139.60	Sick benefit 181.40	Sundries 11.45
Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Sta. and postage... 34.25	O. of W. benefit... 274.00	Assist. to unions... 300.00
Sundries 6.90	Loans granted 441.40	Loans granted 441.40	Label agit. exp.... 26.00	Death benefit 350.00	Rep't'd receipts \$ 1,319.10
Rep't'd exp. \$ 475.55	Sick benefit 67.83	Sick benefit 103.00	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Hall rent 18.00	Exp. over pctg.... 5.55
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 239.29	Death benefit 750.00	Death benefit 750.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 719.40	Sal. and com. exp. 205.45	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,408.35
Grand total \$ 764.84	Hall rent 34.97	Hall rent 34.97	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 488.50	Label agit. exp.... 40.00	Grand total \$ 2,731.10
287. MARINETTE. 30 mem.	Sundries 29.40	Sundries 29.40	Grand total \$ 1,207.90	Sundries 31.50	Expenditures.
Receipts.	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	300. MICHIGAN CITY. 24 mem.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,233.80	Loans granted 9.00
Init. fees \$ 12.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Receipts.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,498.08	Sick benefit 225.00
Dues 514.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Loans granted \$ 171.05	Grand total \$ 2,732.88	O. of W. benefit... 18.00
Cronin 5c asst.... 1.10	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Sick benefit 115.00	Loans granted 48.15	Death benefit 350.00
Collected loans ... 85.30	Loans granted 441.40	Loans granted 441.40	O. of W. benefit... 12.00	Sick benefit 181.40	Sal. and com. exp. 175.70
Interest 23.50	Sick benefit 67.83	Sick benefit 103.00	Hall rent 21.50	O. of W. benefit... 274.00	Sta. and postage... 5.25
Rep't'd receipts \$ 635.90	Death benefit 750.00	Death benefit 750.00	Sal. and com. exp. 139.60	Death benefit 350.00	Label agit. exp.... 50.58
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 920.31	Hall rent 34.97	Hall rent 34.97	Sta. and postage... 34.25	Hall rent 18.00	Sundries 11.45
Grand total \$ 1,556.21	Sundries 29.40	Sundries 29.40	Label agit. exp.... 26.00	Sal. and com. exp. 205.45	Assist. to unions... 300.00
Expenditures.	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Label agit. exp.... 40.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,544.90
Loans granted 50.40	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Rep't'd exp. \$ 719.40	Sundries 31.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,156.13
O. of W. benefit... 92.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 488.50	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,233.80	Grand total \$ 2,731.10
Death benefit 40.00	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Grand total \$ 1,207.90	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,498.08	Expenditures.
Hall rent 18.00	Loans granted 441.40	Loans granted 441.40	301. AKRON. 111 mem.	Grand total \$ 2,732.88	Loans granted 9.00
Sal. and com. exp. 111.00	Sick benefit 67.83	Sick benefit 103.00	Receipts.	Loans granted 48.15	Sick benefit 225.00
Sta. and postage... 9.31	Death benefit 750.00	Death benefit 750.00	Init. fees \$ 3.00	Sick benefit 181.40	O. of W. benefit... 18.00
Label agit. exp.... 18.00	Hall rent 34.97	Hall rent 34.97	Dues 1,915.40	O. of W. benefit... 274.00	Death benefit 350.00
288. BROOKINGS. 22 mem.	Sundries 29.40	Sundries 29.40	Cronin 5c asst.... 6.65	Death benefit 350.00	Sal. and com. exp. 175.70
Receipts.	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Assist. to unions... 1,100.00	Fines 8.00	Hall rent 18.00	Sta. and postage... 5.25
Init. fees \$ 6.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,984.79	Collected loans ... 26.95	Sal. and com. exp. 205.45	Label agit. exp.... 50.58
Dues 985.20	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 3,965.35	Interest 61.50	Label agit. exp.... 40.00	Sundries 11.45
Cronin 5c asst.... 3.30	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Grand total \$ 6,950.14	Rep't'd receipts \$ 2,018.50	Sundries 31.50	Assist. to unions... 300.00
Interest 56.63	Loans granted 441.40	Loans granted 441.40	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 4,973.38	Rep't'd exp. \$ 716.03	Rep't'd receipts \$ 542.10
Rep't'd receipts \$ 1,051.03	Sick benefit 67.83	Sick benefit 103.00	Grand total \$ 6,991.86	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,031.34	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 773.10
Exp. over pctg.... 6.34	Death benefit 750.00	Death benefit 750.00	301. AKRON. 111 mem.	Grand total \$ 2,732.88	Grand total \$ 1,315.40
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,246.76	Hall rent 34.97	Hall rent 34.97	Receipts.	Loans granted 48.15	Expenditures.
Grand total \$ 2,804.13	Sundries 29.40	Sundries 29.40	Init. fees \$ 3.00	Sick benefit 181.40	Loans granted 9.00

Sal. and com. exp. 174.50	L. dep. 100.00	321. NEW BRITAIN. 47 mem.	Sundries 21.50	Sal. and com. exp. 112.78	Label agit. exp. 33.81
Sta. and postage 27.85	Interest 1,185.58	Init. fees 6.00	Ret. L. Dep. & Int. 101.00	Sta. and postage 11.25	Sundries 6.00
Label agit. exp. 27.20	Rep't'd receipts \$15,881.13	Dues 722.95	Ret. dues .80	Label agit. exp. 38.70	Rep't'd exp. \$ 970.84
Sundries 16.54	Balance Jan. 1, '08. \$6,064.02	Cronin 5c asst. 2.25	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,027.10	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 480.57
Rep't'd exp. \$ 582.80	Grand total \$51,935.15	Fines 2.00	Fin. Exam. 3.75	Rep't'd exp. \$ 903.23	Grand total \$ 1,451.41
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 831.17	Expenditures.	Collected loans 104.50	Total \$ 1,030.85	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 378.29	336. TAMPA. 817 mem.
Grand total \$ 1,113.97	Loans granted \$ 26.00	Interest 32.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 2,237.05	Grand total \$ 1,281.52	Receipts.
312. LIVINGSTON. 19 mem.	Sick benefit 4,182.54	Rep't'd receipts \$ 870.20	Grand total \$ 3,267.90	331. CROOKSTON. 44 mem.	Init. fees \$ 385.50
Receipts.	O. of W. benefit 5,057.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 849.25	326. TAUNTON. 26 mem.	Receipts.	Dues 8,637.40
Init. fees 6.00	Death benefit 680.00	Grand total \$ 1,719.45	Receipts.	Init. fees \$ 24.00	Cronin 5c asst. 29.70
Dues 377.60	Hall rent 298.28	Expenditures.	Init. fees 3.00	Dues 718.80	Collected loans 114.85
Cronin 5c asst. 1.20	Sal. and com. exp. 2,870.97	Loans granted \$ 88.75	Dues 406.70	Cronin 5c asst. 2.40	Interest 669.18
Fines 22.00	Sta. and postage 188.75	Sick benefit 111.39	Collected loans 49.00	Collected loans 75.40	Rep't'd receipts \$ 9,828.63
Collected loans 216.50	Label agit. exp. 845.87	O. of W. benefit 21.00	Interest 26.04	Interest 75.00	Exp. over pctg. 558.17
Rep't'd receipts \$ 623.80	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Sal. and com. exp. 122.80	Rep't'd receipts \$ 487.89	Rep't'd receipts \$ 895.10	Cor. receipts per. 20
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 471.79	Sundries 245.40	Sta. and postage 26.25	Exp. over pctg. 4.46	Exp. over pctg. 17.67	Due Fin. Exam. 88.23
Grand total \$ 1,095.09	Acct. Int. U. 187.62	Label agit. exp. 41.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 661.94	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,590.41	Balance Jan. 1, '08 13,680.33
Expenditures.	Assist. to unions 1,950.00	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Grand total \$ 1,154.29	Grand total \$ 2,568.18	Grand total \$24,183.56
Loans granted \$ 90.00	Rep't'd exp. \$16,682.88	Sundries 24.90	Expenditures.	Expenditures.	Loans granted \$ 76.40
Sick benefit 92.20	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 35,252.77	Rep't'd exp. \$ 672.09	Loans granted \$ 47.50	Loans granted \$ 140.00	Sick benefit 1,901.01
O. of W. benefit 6.50	Grand total \$51,935.15	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,047.36	Sick benefit 47.85	Sick benefit 140.00	Strike benefit 16.65
Hall rent 12.25	317. WILKES-BARRE. 27 mem.	Grand total \$ 1,719.45	O. of W. benefit 65.00	O. of W. benefit 184.00	O. of W. benefit 931.00
Sal. and com. exp. 96.00	Receipts.	322. JOPLIN. 14 mem.	Hall rent 108.00	Sta. and postage 48.55	Death benefit 540.00
Sta. and postage 21.25	Init. fees \$ 9.00	Receipts.	Label agit. exp. 26.00	Label agit. exp. 57.89	Hall rent 108.00
Label agit. exp. 25.04	Dues 472.40	Init. fees \$ 6.00	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Sal. and com. exp. 1,044.90
Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Cronin 5c asst. 1.25	Dues 321.75	Sundries 15.15	Sundries 24.08	Sta. and postage 122.50
Sundries 19.80	Collected loans 8.00	Cronin 5c asst. .80	Rep't'd exp. \$ 535.18	Rep't'd exp. \$ 748.87	Label agit. exp. 152.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 563.04	Interest 28.36	Collected loans 21.55	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 619.11	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,754.81	Tax to Int. U. 200.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 582.05	Rep't'd receipts \$ 514.01	Rep't'd receipts \$ 350.10	Grand total \$ 1,154.29	Grand total \$ 2,568.18	Sundries 587.20
Grand total \$ 1,095.09	Exp. over pctg. 28.81	Exp. over pctg. 11.82	327. COXSACKIE. 6 mem.	332. SAN DIEGO. 42 mem.	Ret. dues, etc. .50
Receipts.	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 783.17	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,572.65	Receipts.	Receipts.	Assist. to unions 1,120.00
Init. fees 9.00	Grand total \$ 1,823.99	Grand total \$ 1,934.57	Init. fees 5.80	Init. fees 5.80	Rep't'd exp. \$ 7,480.16
Dues 276.85	Expenditures.	Expenditures.	Dues 100.80	Dues 733.60	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 16,723.40
Cronin 5c asst. .95	Loans granted \$ 45.85	Loans granted \$ 31.00	Cronin 5c asst. .85	Cronin 5c asst. 2.30	Grand total \$24,183.56
Fines 1.00	Sick benefit 125.00	Sick benefit 66.40	Collected loans 3.00	Collected loans 54.50	337. KEY WEST. 179 mem.
Collected loans 20.75	O. of W. benefit 33.00	O. of W. benefit 108.50	Rep't'd receipts \$ 108.65	Assist. fr. unions 400.00	Receipts.
Rep't'd receipts \$ 308.85	Hall rent 18.75	Sal. and com. exp. 12.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 145.80	Rep't'd receipts \$ 1,195.90	Init. fees \$ 13.50
Exp. over pctg. 12.63	Sta. and postage 7.50	Sta. and postage 16.85	Grand total \$ 249.45	Exp. over pctg. .07	Dues 1,822.90
Due Fin. Exam. 2.00	Label agit. exp. 28.16	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Expenditures.	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 687.87	Cronin 5c asst. 5.35
Cor. with Fin. Exam. .10	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Sundries 16.50	Loans granted \$ 9.00	Grand total \$ 1,883.84	Collected loans 50.80
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 518.05	Sundries 4.60	Assist. to unions 500.00	Sick benefit 15.00	Expenditures.	Assist. fr. unions 620.00
Grand total \$ 841.88	Rep't'd exp. \$ 612.36	Rep't'd exp. \$ 922.75	O. of W. benefit 87.00	Loans granted \$ 39.00	Rep't'd receipts \$ 2,512.45
Expenditures.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 711.63	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,011.82	Sal. and com. exp. 14.40	Sick benefit 105.00	Exp. over pctg. 247.64
Loans granted \$ 63.50	Grand total \$ 1,823.99	Grand total \$ 1,934.57	Sta. and postage 1.48	O. of W. benefit 6.80	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 790.25
Sick benefit 6.00	Receipts.	323. SHEBOYGAN. 51 mem.	Label agit. exp. 6.00	Death benefit 1,106.00	Grand total \$ 3,550.34
O. of W. benefit 90.00	Init. fees \$ 9.00	Receipts.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 132.88	Hall rent 27.00	Expenditures.
Sal. and com. exp. 96.00	Dues 288.80	Init. fees \$ 16.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 116.62	Sal. and com. exp. 113.40	Loans granted \$ 13.40
Sta. and postage 9.20	Cronin 5c asst. .55	Dues 829.53	Grand total \$ 249.45	Sta. and postage 23.65	Sick benefit 1,027.50
Label agit. exp. 15.05	Fines 5.00	Cronin 5c asst. 18.85	Rep't'd receipts \$ 185.07	Label agit. exp. 48.00	O. of W. benefit 684.00
Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Collected loans 74.50	Collected loans 22.07	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 283.57	Sundries 34.00	Death benefit 570.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 478.75	Interest 10.86	Rep't'd receipts \$ 888.82	Grand total \$ 454.70	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,494.55	Hall rent 156.65
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 862.58	Rep't'd receipts \$ 388.51	Exp. over pctg. 13.99	Expenditures.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 339.29	Sal. and com. exp. 455.00
Grand total \$ 841.88	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 278.06	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,348.24	Loans granted \$ 35.00	Grand total \$ 1,883.84	Sta. and postage 8.73
314. JACKSON. 24 mem.	Grand total \$ 666.57	Grand total \$ 2,251.05	Sick benefit 7.15	335. SAN LORENZO. 45 mem.	Label agit. exp. 26.00
Receipts.	Expenditures.	Expenditures.	O. of W. benefit 3.00	Receipts.	Sundries 4.68
Init. fees 4.00	Loans granted \$ 97.00	Loans granted \$ 12.20	Sal. and com. exp. 36.00	Init. fees \$ 107.50	Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,966.56
Dues 427.50	Sick benefit 80.00	Sick benefit 364.17	Sta. and postage 5.51	Dues 177.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 583.78
Cronin 5c asst. 1.10	O. of W. benefit .50	O. of W. benefit 18.00	Label agit. exp. 5.14	Rep't'd receipts \$ 284.50	Grand total \$ 3,550.34
Collected loans 16.80	Death benefit 40.00	Death benefit 15.00	Label agit. exp. 18.01	Grand total \$ 284.50	335. EUREKA. 21 mem.
Interest 4.15	Hall rent 18.00	Hall rent 15.00	Sundries 4.97	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Rep't'd receipts \$ 458.55	Sal. and com. exp. 61.20	Sal. and com. exp. 135.80	Rep't'd exp. \$ 83.12	Loans granted \$ 24.00	Init. fees \$ 2.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 184.78	Sta. and postage 8.00	Sta. and postage 21.94	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 201.88	Sick benefit 10.00	Dues 400.80
Grand total \$ 688.83	Label agit. exp. 15.70	Label agit. exp. 55.00	Grand total \$ 454.70	Sal. and com. exp. 21.90	Cronin 5c asst. 1.45
Expenditures.	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	328. CRESTON. 29 mem.	Sta. and postage 5.14	Collected loans 62.50
Loans granted \$ 104.95	Sundries 8.90	Sundries 14.81	Receipts.	Label agit. exp. 18.01	Interest 21.95
Sick benefit 17.50	Rep't'd exp. \$ 424.30	Ret. dues, etc. 2.00	Init. fees \$ 6.00	Sundries 4.97	Rep't'd receipts \$ 489.70
O. of W. benefit 104.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 242.27	Assist. to unions 300.00	Dues 145.85	Rep't'd exp. \$ 89.12	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 802.39
Hall rent 7.00	Grand total \$ 666.57	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,253.92	Cronin 5c asst. .80	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 201.88	Grand total \$ 1,292.09
Sal. and com. exp. 113.40	Expenditures.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 897.13	Collected loans 5.00	Grand total \$ 284.50	Expenditures.
Sta. and postage 7.13	Loans granted \$ 97.00	Grand total \$ 2,251.05	Interest 7.82	Grand total \$ 284.50	Loans granted \$ 24.00
Label agit. exp. 28.00	Sick benefit 80.00	Expenditures.	Rep't'd receipts \$ 185.07	Expenditures.	Sick benefit 45.00
Sundries 4.41	O. of W. benefit .50	Loans granted \$ 12.20	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 283.57	Loans granted \$ 35.00	O. of W. benefit 15.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 886.89	Death benefit 40.00	Sick benefit 364.17	Grand total \$ 454.70	Sick benefit 7.15	Hall rent 17.50
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 251.44	Hall rent 18.00	O. of W. benefit 18.00	Expenditures.	O. of W. benefit 3.00	Sal. and com. exp. 66.00
Grand total \$ 688.83	Sal. and com. exp. 61.20	Sal. and com. exp. 135.80	Loans granted \$ 35.00	Sal. and com. exp. 21.90	Sta. and postage 17.20
Expenditures.	Sta. and postage 8.00	Sta. and postage 21.94	Sick benefit 7.15	Label agit. exp. 5.14	Label agit. exp. 56.00
Loans granted \$ 104.95	Label agit. exp. 15.70	Label agit. exp. 55.00	O. of W. benefit 3.00	Sta. and postage 5.14	Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Sick benefit 17.50	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Sal. and com. exp. 36.00	Label agit. exp. 18.01	Sundries 13.10
O. of W. benefit 104.50	Sundries 8.90	Sundries 14.81	Sta. and postage 5.51	Sundries 4.97	Rep't'd exp. \$ 863.80
Hall rent 7.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 424.30	Ret. dues, etc. 2.00	Label agit. exp. 5.14	Rep't'd exp. \$ 89.12	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 928.29
Sal. and com. exp. 113.40	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 242.27	Assist. to unions 300.00	Label agit. exp. 18.01	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 201.88	Grand total \$ 1,292.09
Sta. and postage 7.13	Grand total \$ 666.57	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,253.92	Sundries 4.97	Grand total \$ 284.50	339. SANTA BARBARA. 12 mem.
Label agit. exp. 28.00	Expenditures.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 897.13	Rep't'd exp. \$ 87.06	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Sundries 4.41	Loans granted \$ 97.00	Grand total \$ 2,251.05	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 87.06	Loans granted \$ 13.90	Init. fees \$ 3.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 886.89	Sick benefit 80.00	Expenditures.	Grand total \$ 454.70	Sick benefit 47.50	Dues 219.90
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 251.44	O. of W. benefit .50	Loans granted \$ 12.20	329. FOND DU LAC. 45 mem.	O. of W. benefit 95.00	Cronin 5c asst. .60
Grand total \$ 688.83	Death benefit 40.00	Sick benefit 364.17	Receipts.	Hall rent 25.50	Collected loans 52.00
Expenditures.	Hall rent 18.00	O. of W. benefit 18.00	Init. fees \$ 9.00	Sal. and com. exp. 123.00	Interest 4.13
Loans granted \$ 104.95	Sal. and com. exp. 61.20	Sal. and com. exp. 135.80	Dues 813.80	Sta. and postage 7.12	Rep't'd receipts \$ 279.63
Sick benefit 17.50	Sta. and postage 8.00	Sta. and postage 21.94	Cronin 5c asst. 2.25	Label agit. exp. 61.85	Due Fin. Exam. 26.00
O. of W. benefit 104.50	Label agit. exp. 15.70	Label agit. exp. 55.00	Fines 5.40	Sundries 2.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 319.53
Hall rent 7.00	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Collected loans 43.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 373.87	Grand total \$ 624.19
Sal. and com. exp. 113.40	Sundries 8.90	Sundries 14.81	Interest 27.30	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 523.57	Expenditures.
Sta. and postage 7.13	Rep't'd exp. \$ 424.30	Ret. dues, etc. 2.00	Rep't'd receipts \$ 900.55	Grand total \$ 284.50	Loans granted \$ 20.50
Label agit. exp. 28.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 242.27	Assist. to unions 300.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,673.66	Grand total \$ 284.50	Sick benefit 45.00
Sundries 4.41	Grand total \$ 666.57	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,253.92	Grand total \$ 454.70	Expenditures.	O. of W. benefit 15.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 886.89	Expenditures.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 897.13	330. ALPENA. 31 mem.	Loans granted \$ 50.05	Hall rent 17.50
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 251.44	Loans granted \$ 97.00	Grand total \$ 2,251.05	Receipts.	Sick benefit 55.00	Sal. and com. exp. 48.40
Grand total \$ 688.83	Sick benefit 80.00	Expenditures.	Init. fees \$ 9.00	O. of W. benefit 19.00	Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Expenditures.	O. of W. benefit .50	Loans granted \$ 12.20	Dues 813.80	Hall rent 21.00	Assist. to unions 100.00
Loans granted \$ 104.95	Death benefit 40.00	Sick benefit 364.17	Cronin 5c asst. 2.25	Sal. and com. exp. 144.80	Rep't'd exp. \$ 399.80
Sick benefit 17.50	Hall rent 18.00	O. of W. benefit 18.00	Fines 5.40	Sta. and postage 26.15	Fin. Exam. .65
O. of W. benefit 104.50	Sal. and com. exp. 61.20	Sal. and com. exp. 135.80	Collected loans 43.00	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 400.45
Hall rent 7.00	Sta. and postage 8.00	Sta. and postage 21.94	Interest 27.30	Sundries 31.75	Grand total \$ 624.18
Sal. and com. exp. 113.40	Label agit. exp. 15.70	Label agit. exp. 55.00	Rep't'd receipts \$ 900.55	Assist. to unions 400.00	340. TRAVERSE CITY. 26 mem.
Sta. and postage 7.13	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,673.66	Grand total \$ 2,574.21	Receipts.
Label agit. exp. 28.00	Sundries 8.90	Sundries 14.81	Grand total \$ 454.70	Expenditures.	Init. fees \$ 9.00
Sundries 4.41	Rep't'd exp. \$ 424.30	Ret. dues, etc. 2.00	331. HAMMOND. 45 mem.	Loans granted \$ 50.05	Dues 764.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 886.89	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 242.27	Assist. to unions 300.00	Receipts.	Sick benefit 55.00	Cronin 5c asst. 2.75
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,406.08	Grand total \$ 666.57	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,253.92	Init. fees \$ 9.00	O. of W. benefit 19.00	Collected loans 44.25
Grand total \$ 2,312.88	Expenditures.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 897.13	Dues 813.80	Hall rent 21.00	Interest 8.55
Expenditures.	Loans granted \$ 97.00	Grand total \$ 2,251.05	Cronin 5c asst. 2.25	Sal. and com. exp. 123.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 399.80
Loans granted \$ 57.80	Sick benefit 80.00	Expenditures.	Fines 5.40	Sta. and postage 7.12	Fin. Exam. .65
Sick benefit 178.47	O. of W. benefit .50	Loans granted \$ 12.20	Collected loans 43.00	Label agit. exp. 61.85	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 400.45
Strike benefit 5.00	Death benefit 40.00	Sick benefit 364.17	Interest 27.30	Sundries 2.50	Grand total \$ 624.18
O. of W. benefit 45.00	Hall rent 18.00	O. of W. benefit 18.00	Rep't'd receipts \$ 900.55	Rep't'd exp. \$ 373.87	340. TRAVERSE CITY. 26 mem.
Hall rent 12.50	Sal. and com. exp. 61.20	Sal. and com. exp. 135.80	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,673.66	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 523.57	Receipts.
Sal. and com. exp. 166.84	Sta. and postage 8.00	Sta. and postage 21.94	Grand total \$ 454.70	Grand total \$ 284.50	Init. fees \$ 9.00
Sta. and postage 24.30	Label agit. exp. 15.70	Label agit. exp. 55.00	332. SPOKANE. 59 mem.	Expenditures.	Dues 407.00
Label agit. exp. 24.50	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Receipts.	Loans granted \$ 134.10	Cronin 5c asst. 1.05
Sundries 21.24	Sundries 8.90	Sundries 14.81	Init. fees \$ 9.00	Sick benefit 47.70	
Assist. to unions 500.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 164.57	Ret. dues, etc. 2.00	Dues 813.80	O. of W. benefit 34.00	
Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,035.65	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 192.63	Assist. to unions 300.00	Cronin 5c asst. 1.35	Hall rent 18.00	
Fin. Exam. 8.00	Grand total \$ 357.20	Rep't'd exp. \$ 213.87	Collected loans 43.00	Sal. and com. exp. 127.50	
Total \$ 1,038.65	Expenditures.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 198.43	Interest 27.30	Sta. and postage 24.73	
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,273.78					

Collected loans	30.40	Interest	1.51	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 507.38	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	201.28	Grand total	\$ 708.64	Expenditures.	Loans granted	45.15	Sick benefit	22.50	O. of W. benefit	34.00	Hall rent	26.00	Sal. and com. exp.	54.00	Sta. and postage	6.00	Label agit. exp.	4.20	Sundries	7.80	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 199.15	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	334.12	Grand total	\$ 533.27	344. SAN ANTONIO.	7 mem.	Init. fees	2.50	Dues	112.80	Cronin 5c asst.	.30	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 115.80	Exp. over pctg.	4.97	Due Fin. Exam.	10.10	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	108.00	Grand total	\$ 238.67	Expenditures.	Sick benefit	32.85	O. of W. benefit	11.00	Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Sta. and postage	3.65	Label agit. exp.	.50	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 84.00	Fin. Exam.	8.40	Total	\$ 92.40	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	146.27	Grand total	\$ 238.67	345. CORNING.	18 mem.	Init. fees	2.00	Dues	394.10	Cronin 5c asst.	1.40	Collected loans	23.00	Assist. fr. unions	200.00	Interest	9.15	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 619.85	Exp. over pctg.	38.66	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	508.98	Grand total	\$ 1,164.29	Expenditures.	Loans granted	32.10	Sick benefit	155.00	O. of W. benefit	86.00	Death benefit	200.00	Hall rent	33.00	Sal. and com. exp.	99.00	Sta. and postage	21.76	Label agit. exp.	33.30	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Sundries	4.50	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 864.66	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	299.63	Grand total	\$ 1,164.29	349. ST. JOHN.	10 mem.	Init. fees	148.20	Dues	179.15	Cronin 5c asst.	.90	Collected loans	24.45	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 228.50	Exp. over pctg.	15.65	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	413.48	Grand total	\$ 657.63	Expenditures.	Loans granted	13.60	Sick benefit	50.00	Hall rent	11.00	Sal. and com. exp.	56.88	Sta. and postage	15.05	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 246.53	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	411.10	Grand total	\$ 657.63	357. VANCOUVER.	43 mem.	Init. fees	0.00	Dues	868.10	Cronin 5c asst.	2.65	Collected loans	153.50	Assist. fr. unions	300.00	Interest	15.34	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 1,348.49	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	767.58	Grand total	\$ 2,116.05	Expenditures.	Loans granted	343.00	Sick benefit	112.70	O. of W. benefit	236.00	Death benefit	750.00	Hall rent	35.00	Sal. and com. exp.	178.00	Sta. and postage	14.80	Label agit. exp.	60.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Sundries	20.00	Duty, etc.	7.35	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,956.85	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	159.20	Grand total	\$ 2,116.05	358. FREMONT.	16 mem.	Init. fees	12.00	Dues	330.00	Cronin 5c asst.	.95	Fines	18.75	Collected loans	93.40	Interest	18.75	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 473.85	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	401.93	Grand total	\$ 935.78	Expenditures.	Loans granted	19.70	Sick benefit	25.00	O. of W. benefit	3.00	Loans granted	45.20	Sick benefit	117.05	Strike benefit	258.80	O. of W. benefit	17.50	Hall rent	12.00	Sal. and com. exp.	43.00	Sta. and postage	13.40	Label agit. exp.	13.50	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	14.90	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 635.35	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	300.43	Grand total	\$ 935.78	359. ATCHISON.	18 mem.	Init. fees	9.00	Dues	215.60	Cronin 5c asst.	.60	Fines	10.40	Collected loans	25.90	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 261.50	Exp. over pctg.	4.51	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	259.61	Grand total	\$ 525.62	Expenditures.	Loans granted	103.00	Sick benefit	88.50	O. of W. benefit	1.00	Hall rent	25.43	Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	Sta. and postage	17.38	Label agit. exp.	16.45	Sundries	6.72	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 238.46	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	287.18	Grand total	\$ 525.62	360. DELAWARE.	9 mem.	Init. fees	3.00	Dues	370.40	Cronin 5c asst.	1.15	Collected loans	67.10	Interest	11.75	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 453.40	Due Fin. Exam.	5.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	393.12	Grand total	\$ 851.52	Expenditures.	Loans granted	184.00	Sick benefit	158.50	O. of W. benefit	3.00	Hall rent	2.00	Sal. and com. exp.	62.25	Sta. and postage	18.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	17.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 544.75	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	306.77	Grand total	\$ 851.52	362. GREAT FALLS.	19 mem.	Init. fees	7.00	Dues	254.10	Cronin 5c asst.	.70	Collected loans	72.90	Interest	3.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 337.70	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	181.85	Grand total	\$ 519.55	Expenditures.	Loans granted	56.00	Sick benefit	13.55	Hall rent	24.00	Sal. and com. exp.	24.00	Sta. and postage	11.20	Label agit. exp.	13.50	Sundries	10.40	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 152.65	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	366.90	Grand total	\$ 519.55	363. WAUKESHA.	4 mem.	Init. fees	109.10	Dues	30.30	Collected loans	14.30	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 123.70	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	139.46	Grand total	\$ 263.16	Expenditures.	Loans granted	19.70	Sick benefit	25.00	O. of W. benefit	3.00	Hall rent	6.00	Sal. and com. exp.	26.25	Sta. and postage	2.05	Label agit. exp.	6.35	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	14.15	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 498.32	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	27.02	Total	\$ 525.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	672.10	364. NACOGDOCHES.	15 mem.	Init. fees	13.00	Dues	299.30	Cronin 5c asst.	1.00	Collected loans	23.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 336.30	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	113.14	Grand total	\$ 449.44	Expenditures.	Loans granted	14.00	Sick benefit	147.85	O. of W. benefit	14.00	Hall rent	1.00	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Sta. and postage	15.85	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 252.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	196.94	Grand total	\$ 449.44	365. HAVANA.	17 mem.	Init. fees	8.00	Dues	904.30	Cronin 5c asst.	.90	Collected loans	53.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 861.20	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	829.93	Grand total	\$ 690.13	Expenditures.	Loans granted	86.40	Sick benefit	95.00	O. of W. benefit	5.00	Sal. and com. exp.	86.48	Sta. and postage	3.49	Label agit. exp.	15.55	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	.50	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 342.42	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	347.71	Grand total	\$ 690.13	366. ANN ARBOR.	19 mem.	Init. fees	6.00	Dues	846.40	Cronin 5c asst.	.80	Collected loans	83.05	Assist. fr. unions	550.00	Interest	8.90	Sundries	2.24	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 942.89	Due Fin. Exam.	19.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	231.86	Grand total	\$ 1,183.25	Expenditures.	Loans granted	19.35	Sick benefit	85.00	O. of W. benefit	10.00	Death benefit	747.55	Hall rent	6.00	Sal. and com. exp.	72.80	Sta. and postage	16.45	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 907.15	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	286.10	Grand total	\$ 1,183.25	367. OGDEN.	32 mem.	Init. fees	6.00	Dues	713.70	Cronin 5c asst.	2.10	Fines	5.00	Collected loans	186.90	Interest	20.56	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 934.26	Exp. over pctg.	20.72	Due Fin. Exam.	.80	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	722.61	Grand total	\$ 1,678.39	Expenditures.	Loans granted	286.50	Sick benefit	125.00	O. of W. benefit	54.50	Death benefit	93.00	Hall rent	22.00	Sal. and com. exp.	150.00	Sta. and postage	20.75	Label agit. exp.	26.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Sundries	6.80	Ret. due, etc.	20.95	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,044.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	633.89	Grand total	\$ 1,678.39	368. PT. HURON.	22 mem.	Init. fees	10.50	Dues	416.05	Cronin 5c asst.	1.30	Fines	7.00	Collected loans	35.00	Interest	25.32	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 495.57	Exp. over pctg.	4.55	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	697.32	Grand total	\$ 1,197.44	Expenditures.	Loans granted	53.30	Sick benefit	68.55	O. of W. benefit	115.00	Hall rent	11.25	Sal. and com. exp.	120.80	Sta. and postage	7.22	Label agit. exp.	6.35	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	14.15	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 498.32	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	27.02	Total	\$ 525.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	672.10	369. SHERMAN.	12 mem.	Init. fees	232.15	Dues	232.15	Cronin 5c asst.	.70	Collected loans	92.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 324.85	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	202.94	Grand total	\$ 527.81	Expenditures.	Loans granted	25.85	Sick benefit	11.40	O. of W. benefit	21.00	Sal. and com. exp.	38.00	Sta. and postage	5.00	Label agit. exp.	53.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	8.90	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 266.15	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	261.66	Grand total	\$ 527.81	370. JAMESTOWN.	18 mem.	Init. fees	351.75	Cronin 5c asst.	1.25	Collected loans	15.50	Interest	8.23	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 376.78	Due Fin. Exam.	2.55	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	607.76	Grand total	\$ 987.04	Expenditures.	Loans granted	43.05	Sick benefit	75.00	O. of W. benefit	12.00	Hall rent	13.00	Sal. and com. exp.	90.00	Sta. and postage	11.15	Label agit. exp.	14.72	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Sundries	17.18	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 448.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	540.44	Grand total	\$ 987.04	371. BARRE.	18 mem.	Init. fees	8.50	Dues	235.30	Cronin 5c asst.	.85	Collected loans	18.10	Interest	4.87	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 267.62	Exp. over pctg.	2.32	Due Fin. Exam.	22.07	Cor. with Fin. Exam.	1.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	233.84	Grand total	\$ 526.85	Expenditures.	Loans granted	5.00	Sick benefit	15.00	O. of W. benefit	15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	55.00	Sta. and postage	9.71	Label agit. exp.	23.20	Sundries	8.70	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 131.61	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	395.24	Grand total	\$ 526.85	372. MARSHFIELD.	34 mem.	Init. fees	6.00	Dues	537.00	Cronin 5c asst.	1.60	Collected loans	38.00	Interest	25.17	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 608.37	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,045.98	Grand total	\$ 1,654.35	Expenditures.	Loans granted	39.00	Sick benefit	170.80	O. of W. benefit	6.50	Death benefit	40.00	Hall rent	12.00	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Sta. and postage	34.35	Label agit. exp.	46.79	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Assist. to unions	500.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,121.35	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	533.00	Grand total	\$ 1,654.35	373. SHERBROOKE.	41 mem.	Init. fees	82.50	Dues	713.50	Cronin 5c asst.	1.85	Collected loans	11.00	Interest	7.98	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 810.98	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	506.37	Grand total	\$ 1,323.17	Expenditures.	Loans granted	53.30	Sick benefit	68.55	O. of W. benefit	115.00	Hall rent	11.25	Sal. and com. exp.	120.80	Sta. and postage	7.22	Label agit. exp.	6.35	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	14.15	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 498.32	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	27.02	Total	\$ 525.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	672.10	374. SHERBROOKE.	41 mem.	Init. fees	82.50	Dues	713.50	Cronin 5c asst.	1.85	Collected loans	11.00	Interest	7.98	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 810.98	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	506.37	Grand total	\$ 1,323.17	Expenditures.	Loans granted	53.30	Sick benefit	68.55	O. of W. benefit	115.00	Hall rent	11.25	Sal. and com. exp.	120.80	Sta. and postage	7.22	Label agit. exp.	6.35	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	14.15	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 498.32	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	27.02	Total	\$ 525.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	672.10	375. SHERBROOKE.	41 mem.	Init. fees	82.50	Dues	713.50	Cronin 5c asst.	1.85	Collected loans	11.00	Interest	7.98	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 810.98	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	506.37	Grand total	\$ 1,323.17	Expenditures.	Loans granted	53.30	Sick benefit	68.55	O. of W. benefit	115.00	Hall rent	11.25	Sal. and com. exp.	120.80	Sta. and postage	7.22	Label agit. exp.	6.35	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	14.15	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 498.32	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	27.02	Total	\$ 525.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	672.10	376. SHERBROOKE.	41 mem.	Init. fees	82.50	Dues	713.50	Cronin 5c asst.	1.85	Collected loans	11.00	Interest	7.98	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 810.98	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	506.37	Grand total	\$ 1,323.17	Expenditures.	Loans granted	53.30	Sick benefit	68.55	O. of W. benefit	115.00	Hall rent	11.25	Sal. and com. exp.	120.80	Sta. and postage	7.22	Label agit. exp.	6.35	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	14.15	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 498.32	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	27.02	Total	\$ 525.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	672.10	377. SHERBROOKE.	41 mem.	Init. fees	82.50	Dues	713.50	Cronin 5c asst.	1.85	Collected loans	11.00	Interest	7.98	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 810.98	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	506.37	Grand total	\$ 1,323.17	Expenditures.	Loans granted	53.30	Sick benefit	68.55	O. of W. benefit	115.00	Hall rent	11.25	Sal. and com. exp.	120.80	Sta. and postage	7.22	Label agit. exp.	6.35	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	14.15	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 498.32	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	27.02	Total	\$ 525.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	672.10	378. SHERBROOKE.	41 mem.	Init. fees	82.50	Dues	713.50	Cronin 5c asst.	1.85	Collected loans	11.00	Interest	7.98	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 810.98	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	506.37	Grand total	\$ 1,323.17	Expenditures.	Loans granted	53.30	Sick benefit	68.55	O. of W. benefit	115.00	Hall rent	11.25	Sal. and com. exp.	120.80	Sta. and postage	7.22	Label agit. exp.	6.35	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	14.15	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 498.32	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	27.02	Total	\$ 525.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	672.10	379. SHERBROOKE.	41 mem.	Init. fees	82.50	Dues	713.50	Cronin 5c asst.	1.85	Collected loans	11.00	Interest	7.98	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 810.98	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	506.37	Grand total	\$ 1,323.17	Expenditures.	Loans granted	53.30	Sick benefit	68.55	O. of W. benefit	115.00	Hall rent	11.25	Sal. and com. exp.	120.80	Sta. and postage	7.22	Label agit. exp.	6.35	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	14.15	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 498.32	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	27.02	Total	\$ 525.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	672.10	380. SHERBROOKE.	41 mem.	Init. fees	82.50	Dues	713.50	Cronin 5c asst.	1.85	Collected loans	11.00	Interest	7.98	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 810.98	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	506.37	Grand total	\$ 1,323.17	Expenditures.	Loans granted	53.30	Sick benefit	68.55	O. of W. benefit	115.00	Hall rent	11.25	Sal. and com. exp.	120.80	Sta. and postage	7.22	Label agit. exp.	6.35	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	14.15	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 498.32	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	27.02	Total	\$ 525.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	672.10	381. SHERBROOKE.	41 mem.	Init. fees	82.50	Dues	713.50	Cronin 5c asst.	1.85	Collected loans	11.00	Interest	7.98	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 810.98	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	506.37	Grand total	\$ 1,323.17	Expenditures.	Loans granted	53.30	Sick benefit	68.55	O. of W. benefit	115.00	Hall rent	11.25	Sal. and com. exp.	120.80	Sta. and postage	7.22	Label agit. exp.	6.35	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	14.15	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 498.32	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	27.02	Total	\$ 525.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	672.10	382. SHERBROOKE.	41 mem.	Init. fees	82.50	Dues	713.50	Cronin 5c asst.	1.85	Collected loans	11.00	Interest	7.98	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 810.98	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	506.37	Grand total	\$ 1,323.17	Expenditures.	Loans granted	53.30	Sick benefit	68.55	O. of W. benefit	115.00	Hall rent	11.25	Sal. and com. exp.	120.80	Sta. and postage	7.22	Label agit. exp.	6.35	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries	14.15	
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Expenditures.	13.00	Sundries	1.60	Sal. and com. exp.	15.80	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Exp. over pctg.	7.59
Loans granted	58.00	Ret. funds	222.06	Sta. and postage	2.40	Sundries	2.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	235.70
Sick benefit	218.56								
Strike benefit	250.00	Rep't'd exp.	248.51	Rep't'd exp.	41.80	Rep't'd exp.	339.14	Grand total	490.84
O. of W. benefit	121.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	204.47	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	171.06	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,077.49	Expenditures.	
Death benefit	200.00		85.54					Loans granted	40.00
Hall rent	19.50	Grand total	284.05	Grand total	212.66	Grand total	2,416.63	Sick benefit	5.00
Sal. and com. exp.	115.50	379. ROCHESTER. 29 mem.		390. VEGA BAJA. 21 mem.		395. WATERBURY. 49 mem.		O. of W. benefit	21.00
Sta. and postage	3.50	Receipts.		Receipts.		Receipts.		Hall rent	12.00
Label agit. exp.	38.27	Init. fees	9.00	Init. fees	18.00	Init. fees	15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	49.50
Sundries	47	Dues	441.05	Dues	111.69	Dues	84.97	Sta. and postage	5.30
Duty, etc.	30	Cronin 5c asst.	1.05	Cronin 5c asst.	.35	Cronin 5c asst.	2.45	Sundries	12.00
Rep't'd exp.	1,020.10	Collected loans	85.06	Collected loans	1.75	Collected loans	16.00	Rep't'd exp.	144.80
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	803.07	Rep't'd receipts	538.15	Exp. over pctg.	129.95	Exp. over pctg.	209.75	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	335.84
Grand total	1,823.17	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	721.81	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	223.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	16.65	Grand total	480.84
374. MAYAGUEZ. 26 mem.		Grand total	1,257.96	Grand total	371.09	Rep't'd receipts	1,100.90	400. KAMLOOPS. Dissolved.	
Receipts.		Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Exp. over pctg.	16.00	Receipts.	
Init. fees	65.50	Loans granted	80.55	Sick benefit	110.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	686.28	Init. fees	3.00
Dues	117.80	Sick benefit	24.31	Hall rent	25.00	Grand total	1,903.18	Dues	58.50
Rep't'd receipts	182.80	O. of W. benefit	20.00	Sal. and com. exp.	15.60	Loans granted	125.60	Cronin 5c asst.	.80
Grand total	182.80	Hall rent	24.00	Sta. and postage	2.89	Sick benefit	134.28	Collected loans	45.00
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	51.60	Sundries	13.64	O. of W. benefit	93.00	Interest	12.56
Loans granted	12.00	Sta. and postage	14.77	Rep't'd exp.	167.13	Hall rent	24.50	Sundries	.20
Hall rent	20.17	Label agit. exp.	5.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	203.96	Sal. and com. exp.	184.50	Rep't'd receipts	119.86
Sal. and com. exp.	7.53	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Grand total	371.09	Sta. and postage	13.78	Exp. over pctg.	1.03
Sta. and postage	13.00	Sundries	.75	391. BELLINGHAM. 16 mem.		Label agit. exp.	46.75	Surplus ret.	2.55
Label agit. exp.	5.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Receipts.		Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	888.61
Sundries	5.86	Sundries	7.24	Init. fees	9.00	Sundries	3.20	Grand total	1,012.05
Rep't'd exp.	63.56	Assist. to unions	400.00	Dues	319.00	Ret. Fine	1.00	Expenditures.	
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	119.24	Rep't'd exp.	1,287.81	Cronin 5c asst.	1.10	Assist. to unions	200.00	Hall rent	6.00
Grand total	182.80	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,593.80	Fines	5.00	Rep't'd exp.	942.59	Sal. and com. exp.	16.50
375. ANACONDA. 26 mem.		Grand total	2,861.11	Collected loans	17.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	860.89	Sta. and postage	7.85
Receipts.		Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts	351.10	Grand total	1,803.18	Sundries	9.40
Dues	462.30	Loans granted	1.85	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	311.47	396. NORTHAMPTON. 22 mem.		Ret. funds	175.80
Cronin 5c asst.	1.20	Sick benefit	82.13	Grand total	662.57	Receipts.		Assist. to unions	800.00
Fines	8.00	U. of W. benefit	280.00	Expenditures.		Init. fees	11.50	Rep't'd exp.	1,012.05
Collected loans	217.25	Hall rent	84.90	Loans granted	28.00	Dues	858.05	Grand total	1,012.05
Rep't'd receipts	688.75	Sal. and com. exp.	15.38	Sick benefit	12.10	Cronin 5c asst.	10.00	401. SHAWNEE. 3 mem.	
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	578.90	Sta. and postage	12.48	Hall rent	30.00	Collected loans	6.57	Receipts.	
Grand total	1,267.65	Label agit. exp.	31.32	Rep't'd exp.	11.00	Interest	6.57	Dues	87.60
Expenditures.		Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	203.96	Rep't'd receipts	385.12	Cronin 5c asst.	.25
Loans granted	122.00	Sundries	.75	Grand total	371.09	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	322.80	Rep't'd receipts	87.85
O. of W. benefit	18.00	Rep't'd exp.	870.98	391. BELLINGHAM. 16 mem.					

Collected loans 5.00	Collected loans ... 24.50	Due Fin. Exam... 61.50	Dues 115.80	Exp. over pctg. 14.77	Collected loans 38.70
Assist. fr. unions... 50.00	Interest 16.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 774.77	Cronin 5c asst. .... .80	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 75.25	Interest 15.96
Rep't'd receipts \$ 197.20	Rep't'd receipts \$ 431.95	Grand total \$ 1,690.95	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 122.10	Grand total \$ 351.77	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 335.51
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 16.53	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 903.25	Expenditures..... 119.00	Exp. over pctg. 14.37	Expenditures..... 74.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 487.00
Grand total \$ 213.73	Grand total \$ 1,338.20	Loans granted 79.20	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 287.44	Sick benefit 10.00	Grand total \$ 822.51
Expenditures..... 82.80	Loans granted 24.90	O. of W. benefit... 91.00	Grand total \$ 423.91	O. of W. benefit... 1.00	Expenditures..... 21.55
Sick benefit 12.00	Sick benefit 72.85	Death benefit 50.00	Loans granted 12.85	Hall rent 24.00	Loans granted 30.00
Sal. and com. exp. 8.05	O. of W. benefit... 53.50	Hall rent 48.50	Sick benefit 35.85	Sal. and com. exp. 45.00	O. of W. benefit... 12.00
Label agit. exp. 5.00	Death benefit 550.00	Sal. and com. exp. 24.93	O. of W. benefit... 60.00	Sta. and postage... 3.85	Hall rent 54.00
Sundries 14.54	Hall rent 8.50	Label agit. exp. 39.00	Hall rent 24.00	Sundries 17.65	Sal. and com. exp. 14.81
Rep't'd exp. \$ 122.39	Sal. and com. exp. 87.80	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Sal. and com. exp. 5.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 178.80	Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 91.34	Sta. and postage... 7.22	Sundries 7.30	Sta. and postage... 5.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 173.47	Sundries 2.50
Grand total \$ 213.73	Label agit. exp. 10.70	Rep't'd exp. \$ 700.89	Rep't'd exp. \$ 159.20	Grand total \$ 351.77	Assist. to unions... 200.00
405. BIRMINGHAM. 28 mem.	Sundries 7.53	Fin. Exam. 11.10	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 284.71	426. HIBBING. 44 mem.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 466.86
Receipts..... 12.00	Assist. to unions... 300.00	Cor. with Exam... 1.00	Grand total \$ 423.91	Receipts..... 21.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 355.05
Init. fees 414.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 185.20	Total \$ 712.99	421. BURLINGTON. 7 mem.	Dues 697.10	Grand total \$ 822.51
Cronin 5c asst. 21.50	Grand total \$ 1,338.20	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 977.96	Receipts..... 6.00	Cronin 5c asst. 1.75	431. LITCHFIELD. 50 mem.
Collected loans 21.50	410. CENTRALIA. 16 mem.	Grand total \$ 1,690.95	Dues 114.75	Collected loans 183.65	Receipts..... 21.00
Rep't'd receipts \$ 448.40	Receipts..... 6.00	415. ELKHART. 24 mem.	Cronin 5c asst. .... .25	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 821.02	Dues 898.65
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 412.23	Init. fees 281.90	Receipts..... 11.50	Collected loans 25.00	Grand total \$ 1,674.52	Cronin 5c asst. 2.40
Grand total \$ 860.63	Dues 458.50	Dues 458.50	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 144.00	Expenditures..... 54.85	Fines 2.00
Expenditures..... 71.00	Interest 4.83	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 598.08	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 298.16	Sick benefit 55.00	Collected loans 219.05
Loans granted 170.00	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 598.08	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 336.83	Grand total \$ 439.16	O. of W. benefit... 1.00	St'p cor. by L. U. 1.50
Sick benefit 55.00	Grand total \$ 904.91	Grand total \$ 904.91	Expenditures..... 27.80	Sal. and com. exp. 96.00	Interest 33.25
O. of W. benefit... 50.00	Loans granted 199.55	Loans granted 49.29	Sick benefit 7.50	Sta. and postage... 81.50	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 1,147.85
Hall rent 12.00	Sick benefit 21.00	O. of W. benefit... 21.00	O. of W. benefit... 15.00	Label agit. exp. 43.25	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,364.13
Sal. and com. exp. 9.35	Death benefit 50.00	Sal. and com. exp. 108.00	Sal. and com. exp. 17.00	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Grand total \$ 2,511.97
Sta. and postage... 24.00	Hall rent 12.00	Sal. and com. exp. 16.35	Sta. and postage... 3.35	Sundries 2.93	Loans granted 66.90
Label agit. exp. 20.20	Sal. and com. exp. 5.75	Label agit. exp. 31.59	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Assist. to unions... 300.00	Sick benefit 208.50
Sundries 20.20	Label agit. exp. 17.10	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 170.95	Rep't'd exp. \$ 708.03	O. of W. benefit... 69.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 500.85	Sundries 17.10	Sundries 8.20	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 268.51	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 938.49	Hall rent 15.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 358.78	Rep't'd exp. \$ 417.30	Rep't'd exp. \$ 598.08	Grand total \$ 439.16	Grand total \$ 1,674.52	Sal. and com. exp. 102.40
Grand total \$ 860.63	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 26.68	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 308.93	422. BERLIN. 25 mem.	427. RAHWAY. 15 mem.	Sta. and postage... 45.15
Receipts..... 6.00	Grand total \$ 445.98	Grand total \$ 904.91	Receipts..... 4.50	Receipts..... 320.50	Label agit. exp. 51.00
Init. fees 242.60	411. BROOKVILLE. 8 mem.	416. NORWALK. 18 mem.	Dues 381.20	Dues 320.50	Sundries 15.00
Cronin 5c asst. .... .80	Receipts..... 101.60	Receipts..... 206.80	Cronin 5c asst. 1.10	Cronin 5c asst. 1.00	Assist. to unions... 1,000.00
Collected loans 79.90	Cronin 5c asst. .... .25	Collected loans 33.65	Interest 27.42	Collected loans 17.55	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,578.55
Rep't'd receipts... \$ 829.80	Ret. Ben. .... .70	Interest 6.88	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 432.82	Interest 6.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 938.42
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 284.50	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 102.55	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 247.28	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 961.44	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 345.05	Grand total \$ 2,511.97
Grand total \$ 618.80	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 136.99	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 808.64	Grand total \$ 1,393.76	Exp. over pctg. 14.63	432. NELSON. 21 mem.
Expenditures..... 100.70	Grand total \$ 239.54	Grand total \$ 568.45	Expenditures..... 14.75	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 621.85	Receipts..... 335.20
Loans granted 46.40	Loans granted 18.00	Loans granted 26.00	Sick benefit 25.00	Grand total \$ 981.63	Dues 5.00
Sick benefit 5.00	Sick benefit 88.45	Sick benefit 10.00	O. of W. benefit... 162.80	Expenditures..... 10.00	Cronin 5c asst. 8.00
O. of W. benefit... 24.00	O. of W. benefit... 9.00	O. of W. benefit... 6.00	Hall rent 9.00	Loans granted 75.70	Collected loans 103.10
Hall rent 45.00	Hall rent 4.90	Hall rent 10.00	Sal. and com. exp. 90.00	Sick benefit 1.00	Interest 13.80
Sal. and com. exp. 8.85	Sal. and com. exp. 1.00	Sal. and com. exp. 44.50	Sta. and postage... 11.75	O. of W. benefit... 1.00	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 457.50
Label agit. exp. 87.95	Sta. and postage... 8.02	Sta. and postage... 4.72	Label agit. exp. 5.90	Hall rent 24.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 539.04
Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Label agit. exp. 4.00	Label agit. exp. 29.00	Sundries 10.90	Sal. and com. exp. 64.10	Grand total \$ 996.84
Sundries ..... .70	Rep't'd exp. \$ 131.37	Tax to Int. U. 10.52	Duty, etc. 1.10	Sta. and postage... 10.90	Loans granted 32.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 866.40	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 108.17	Rep't'd exp. \$ 240.74	Rep't'd exp. \$ 430.90	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Sick benefit 15.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 247.40	Grand total \$ 239.54	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 322.74	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 962.86	Assist. to unions... 200.00	Hall rent 12.00
Grand total \$ 618.80	412. NEWPORT NEWS. 4 mem.	Grand total \$ 568.45	423. STERLING. 15 mem.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 520.85	Sal. and com. exp. 32.00
Receipts..... 19.50	Receipts..... 106.65	Rep't'd exp. \$ 240.74	Receipts..... 18.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 460.78	Sta. and postage... 80.90
Init. fees 688.15	Collected loans 8.10	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 322.74	Dues 318.30	Grand total \$ 981.63	Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Cronin 5c asst. 1.55	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 114.75	Grand total \$ 568.45	Cronin 5c asst. .... .65	428. TRENTON. 27 mem.	Sundries 6.35
Collected loans 68.85	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 254.89	417. DUNKIRK. 21 mem.	Collected loans 46.00	Receipts..... 9.00	Duty, etc. 3.55
Ret. O. of W. Ben. .... .50	Grand total \$ 389.64	Receipts..... 8.00	Ret. O. of W. Ben. 4.50	Init. fees 486.05	Rep't'd exp. \$ 235.60
Interest 12.00	Loans granted 22.00	Init. fees 371.25	Due Fin. Exam... 10.50	Dues 486.05	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 760.94
St'p cor. by Local U. .... .60	Sal. and com. exp. 24.00	Cronin 5c asst. 1.20	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 398.17	Cronin 5c asst. 1.80	Grand total \$ 996.84
Rep't'd receipts... \$ 799.15	Sta. and postage... 3.02	Collected loans 46.50	Grand total \$ 791.12	Collected loans 1.75	433. MOBILE. 20 mem.
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 332.07	Label agit. exp. 4.00	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 423.95	Expenditures..... 26.40	Interest 14.78	Receipts..... 10.80
Grand total \$ 1,131.22	Sundries 2.66	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 384.85	Sick benefit 116.00	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 513.18	Dues 368.80
Expenditures..... 70.05	Rep't'd exp. \$ 155.68	Grand total \$ 808.80	O. of W. benefit... 200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,019.00	Cronin 5c asst. 1.30
Loans granted 71.42	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 213.96	Loans granted 18.45	Hall rent 17.40	Grand total \$ 1,532.18	Fines 2.99
Sick benefit 56.50	Grand total \$ 389.64	Sick benefit 17.50	Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Expenditures..... 36.30	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 883.80
O. of W. benefit... 12.00	413. CALUMET. 14 mem.	O. of W. benefit... 85.00	Sta. and postage... 14.10	Loans granted 85.00	Exp. over pctg. 25.01
Hall rent 12.00	Receipts..... 5.50	Hall rent 18.50	Label agit. exp. 18.00	Sick benefit 104.50	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 854.43
Sal. and com. exp. 180.80	Dues 212.30	Sal. and com. exp. 22.79	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	O. of W. benefit... 15.00	Grand total \$ 762.74
Sta. and postage... 17.25	Cronin 5c asst. 1.00	Label agit. exp. 35.70	Rep't'd exp. \$ 571.90	Hall rent 66.00	Loans granted 36.00
Label agit. exp. 60.80	Collected loans 25.00	Sundries 1.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 219.22	Sta. and postage... 2.50	Sick benefit 50.00
Sundries 17.74	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 244.45	Rep't'd exp. \$ 865.94	Grand total \$ 791.12	Label agit. exp. 62.05	O. of W. benefit... 4.00
Ret. Int. Fee ..... .50	Exp. over pctg. 20.56	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 442.86	424. STRATFORD. 25 mem.	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Hall rent 24.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 486.56	Due Fin. Exam... 13.20	Grand total \$ 808.80	Receipts..... 3.00	Sundries 15.00	Sal. and com. exp. 81.60
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 694.66	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 38.62	419. SALINA. 12 mem.	Dues 364.85	Assist. to unions... 200.00	Sta. and postage... 19.45
Grand total \$ 1,131.22	Grand total \$ 316.83	Receipts..... 7.00	Cronin 5c asst. .... .05	Rep't'd exp. \$ 636.25	Label agit. exp. 21.00
408. HOUGHTON. 22 mem.	Loans granted 8.00	Init. fees 140.60	Interest 3.78	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 895.93	Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Receipts..... 12.00	Sick benefit 15.00	Dues 140.60	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 386.08	Grand total \$ 1,532.18	Sundries 22.05
Init. fees 357.20	O. of W. benefit... 18.00	Cronin 5c asst. .... .55	Exp. over pctg. 15.85	429. NIAGARA FALLS. 8 mem.	Assist. to unions... 56.00
Cronin 5c asst. 1.05	Hall rent 18.00	Collected loans 7.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 101.20	Receipts..... 3.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 885.00
Collected loans 30.00	Sal. and com. exp. 63.20	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 155.15	Grand total \$ 808.80	Dues 164.35	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 877.74
Interest 16.00	Label agit. exp. 16.20	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 101.20	Loans granted 19.40	Cronin 5c asst. .... .40	Grand total \$ 762.74
Rep't'd receipts... \$ 416.25	Rep't'd exp. \$ 128.90	Grand total \$ 272.20	Sick benefit 105.78	Collected loans 71.80	Init. fees 13.50
Balance Jan. 1, '08. 556.21	Fin. Exam. 1.00	Loans granted 12.00	O. of W. benefit... 179.00	Interest 2.85	Dues 380.05
Grand total \$ 972.46	Total \$ 129.90	Sick benefit 5.00	Hall rent 12.50	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 241.90	Cronin 5c asst. 2.00
Expenditures..... 33.65	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 186.93	O. of W. benefit... 18.00	Sal. and com. exp. 10.09	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 165.67	Collected loans 24.00
Sick benefit 85.00	Grand total \$ 316.83	Sal. and com. exp. 54.00	Label agit. exp. 22.85	Grand total \$ 407.87	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 389.55
Death benefit 200.00	414. WINNIPEG. 39 mem.	Sta. and postage... 7.40	Sundries 7.91	Expenditures..... 56.90	Due fin. exam. 105.33
Hall rent 19.00	Receipts..... 32.50	Sundries 1.00	Duty, etc. 1.65	Loans granted 60.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08. 309.78
Sal. and com. exp. 52.00	Dues 705.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 97.40	Rep't'd exp. \$ 442.83	Sick benefit 6.50	Grand total \$ 784.66
Sta. and postage... 10.31	Cronin 5c asst. 2.25	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 174.80	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 220.48	Hall rent 52.60	Loans granted 6.30
Label agit. exp. 14.10	Fines 1.00	Grand total \$ 272.20	425. ASTORIA. 12 mem.	Sta. and postage... 4.55	O. of W. benefit... 15.00
Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Collected loans 81.15	Loans granted 12.00	Receipts..... 210.70	Label agit. exp. 12.00	Hall rent 15.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 484.06	Interest 20.75	Sick benefit 5.00	Cronin 5c asst. .... .55	Sundries ..... .75	Sal. and com. exp. 25.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 508.40	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 842.65	Sal. and com. exp. 7.40	Collected loans 50.50	Rep't'd exp. \$ 193.20	Sta. and postage... 18.85
Grand total \$ 972.46	Exp. over pctg. 12.08	Sundries 1.00	Rep't'd receipts... \$ 261.75	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 214.37	Label agit. exp. 29.50
409. KEWANEE. 19 mem.				Grand total \$ 407.87	Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Receipts..... 3.00				430. FULTON. 19 mem.	Sundries 8.90
Init. fees 386.80				Receipts..... 9.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 208.25
Cronin 5c asst. 1.05				Dues 271.75	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 579.41
				Cronin 5c asst. .... .70	Grand total \$ 784.66

<p>435. KENTON. 8 mem.</p> <p>Exp. over pctg. 143.81</p> <p>Due fin. exam. 45.90</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 8,479.35</p> <p>Grand total \$13,853.91</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Loans granted 64.00</p> <p>Sick benefit 1,087.70</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 929.50</p> <p>Death benefit 140.00</p> <p>Hall rent 120.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 588.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 146.70</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 317.50</p> <p>Sundries 147.50</p> <p>Assist. to unions. 750.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 4,240.90</p> <p>Fin. exam. 100.00</p> <p>Cor. with fin. exam. 100.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 4,441.80</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 8,912.41</p> <p>Grand total \$13,853.91</p> <p>441. LITTLE ROCK. 14 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 6.00</p> <p>Dues 254.30</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't.35</p> <p>Fines 10.00</p> <p>Collected loans 39.10</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 309.75</p> <p>Exp. over pctg. 2.95</p> <p>Due fin. exam. 15.00</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 197.42</p> <p>Grand total \$ 525.12</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 179.10</p> <p>Sick benefit 35.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 18.50</p> <p>Hall rent 5.50</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 71.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 11.58</p> <p>Sundries 7.80</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 328.48</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 196.64</p> <p>Grand total \$ 525.12</p> <p>442. CAPE GIRARDEAU. 9 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 6.00</p> <p>Dues 178.10</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't.50</p> <p>Fines 5.00</p> <p>Collected loans50</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 190.10</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 198.65</p> <p>Grand total \$ 388.75</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 9.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 18.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 31.80</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 4.15</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 12.00</p> <p>Sundries 8.00</p> <p>Ret. fine 2.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 79.85</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 308.80</p> <p>Grand total \$ 388.75</p> <p>443. ALBUQUERQUE. 19 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 5.00</p> <p>Dues 335.00</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't. 1.80</p> <p>Fines 2.00</p> <p>Collected loans 42.00</p> <p>Ret. ben. 8.00</p> <p>Assist. fr. unions. 960.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,348.80</p> <p>Exp. over pctg. 7.16</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 65.40</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,415.86</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 45.00</p> <p>Strike benefit 323.28</p> <p>Sick benefit 77.50</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 49.00</p> <p>Death benefit 590.00</p> <p>Hall rent 24.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 84.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 18.75</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 21.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,227.51</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 188.35</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,415.86</p> <p>444. WALLA WALLA. 16 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 9.00</p> <p>Dues 346.80</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't.90</p> <p>Collected loans 58.00</p> <p>Interest 11.81</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 425.81</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 508.17</p> <p>Grand total \$ 933.98</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 33.00</p> <p>Sick benefit 44.96</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 3.00</p> <p>Hall rent 24.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 40.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 14.25</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 35.75</p>	<p>445. BILLINGS. 36 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 12.00</p> <p>Dues 530.80</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't. 1.50</p> <p>Collected loans 49.00</p> <p>Interest 13.75</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 607.65</p> <p>Exp. over pctg. 3.88</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 451.45</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,062.46</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 141.00</p> <p>Sick benefit 107.85</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 68.00</p> <p>Hall rent 4.50</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 111.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 20.85</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 28.45</p> <p>Sundries 18.70</p> <p>Ret. dues, etc. 19.90</p> <p>Assist. to unions. 100.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 601.25</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 461.21</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,062.46</p> <p>446. NORRISTOWN. 9 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Dues 185.00</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't.70</p> <p>Collected loans 4.55</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 190.85</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 205.70</p> <p>Grand total \$ 396.55</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 73.30</p> <p>Sick benefit 96.04</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 3.00</p> <p>Hall rent 12.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 86.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 5.12</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 5.84</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 280.30</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 166.25</p> <p>Grand total \$ 396.55</p> <p>447. KENOSHA. 22 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 6.00</p> <p>Dues 375.10</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't. 1.70</p> <p>Collected loans 67.30</p> <p>Interest 9.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 458.10</p> <p>Exp. over pctg. 4.39</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 449.60</p> <p>Grand total \$ 912.09</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 34.95</p> <p>Sick benefit 50.73</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 6.50</p> <p>Death benefit 91.00</p> <p>Hall rent 10.50</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 84.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 5.87</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 43.40</p> <p>Tax to Int. U. 100.00</p> <p>Sundries 9.55</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 447.00</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 465.09</p> <p>Grand total \$ 912.09</p> <p>448. PONCE. 74 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 183.50</p> <p>Dues 484.20</p> <p>Collected loans 17.70</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 684.40</p> <p>Exp. over pctg. 19.08</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 335.63</p> <p>Grand total \$ 989.11</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 94.00</p> <p>Sick benefit 110.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 66.90</p> <p>Hall rent 21.70</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 29.18</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 15.95</p> <p>Sundries 23.30</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 385.91</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 623.20</p> <p>Grand total \$ 989.11</p> <p>450. OKLAHOMA CITY. 21 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 6.00</p> <p>Dues 423.95</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't. 1.20</p> <p>Collected loans 84.50</p> <p>Interest 12.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 479.65</p> <p>Due fin. exam. 15.36</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 588.61</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,063.62</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 69.00</p> <p>Sick benefit 95.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 75.50</p> <p>Hall rent 8.00</p>	<p>Sal. and com. exp. 72.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 19.70</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 15.35</p> <p>Tax to Int. U. 100.00</p> <p>Sundries 13.30</p> <p>Assist. to unions. 200.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 655.85</p> <p>Cr. acct. sick ben. 5.00</p> <p>at Int'l office. 5.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 660.85</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 422.77</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,083.62</p> <p>451. BUSHNELL. 27 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 12.00</p> <p>Dues 418.35</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't. 1.30</p> <p>Collected loans 49.50</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 476.15</p> <p>Due fin. exam.30</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 304.79</p> <p>Grand total \$ 781.24</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 59.85</p> <p>Sick benefit 88.60</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 12.00</p> <p>Hall rent 12.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 84.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 18.40</p> <p>Tax to Int. U. 100.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 319.85</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 461.39</p> <p>Grand total \$ 781.24</p> <p>452. PETOSKEY. 15 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 4.50</p> <p>Dues 875.50</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't. 1.05</p> <p>Fines 1.00</p> <p>Collected loans 21.45</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 403.50</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 731.62</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,135.12</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 33.50</p> <p>Sick benefit 85.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 85.50</p> <p>Death benefit 240.00</p> <p>Hall rent 6.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 90.80</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 16.40</p> <p>Sundries 1.80</p> <p>Assist. to unions. 300.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 829.00</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 304.12</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,135.12</p> <p>453. NEVADA CITY. 25 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 9.00</p> <p>Dues 468.00</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't. 1.45</p> <p>Fines 10.00</p> <p>Collected loans 99.40</p> <p>Interest 31.07</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 616.92</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 1,197.75</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,814.67</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 84.00</p> <p>Sick benefit 34.25</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 50.00</p> <p>Death benefit 38.00</p> <p>Hall rent 84.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 22.15</p> <p>Tax to Int. U. 100.00</p> <p>Sundries 27.70</p> <p>Assist. to unions. 500.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 895.10</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 919.57</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,814.67</p> <p>454. CEDAR RAPIDS. 38 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 5.00</p> <p>Dues 564.00</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't. 31.50</p> <p>Collected loans 80.00</p> <p>Interest 80.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 682.15</p> <p>Exp. over pctg. 9.46</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 869.13</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,510.74</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 21.45</p> <p>Sick benefit 200.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 16.50</p> <p>Hall rent 30.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 122.85</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 14.98</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 30.40</p> <p>Tax to Int. U. 100.00</p> <p>Sundries 22.22</p> <p>Assist. to unions. 200.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 725.85</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 784.89</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,510.74</p> <p>455. GALENA. 16 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 15.00</p> <p>Dues 215.10</p>	<p>Cronin 5c ass't.45</p> <p>Collected loans 28.10</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 258.65</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 91.88</p> <p>Grand total \$ 350.53</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 4.00</p> <p>Sick benefit 7.85</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 16.00</p> <p>Hall rent 14.75</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 20.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 6.51</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 19.50</p> <p>Sundries 7.23</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 95.83</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 254.70</p> <p>Grand total \$ 350.53</p> <p>456. ORLEANS. Disolved.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 3.00</p> <p>Dues 94.50</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't.50</p> <p>Collected loans 24.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 122.00</p> <p>Due exam. books. 1.10</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 222.72</p> <p>Grand total \$ 345.82</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 7.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 30.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 2.80</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 8.00</p> <p>Ret. funds 298.15</p> <p>To bal. acct.07</p> <p>Total \$ 845.82</p> <p>Grand total \$ 845.82</p> <p>456. ALBIA. 11 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 3.00</p> <p>Dues 23.10</p> <p>Collected loans 9.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 35.10</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 689.90</p> <p>Grand total \$ 911.95</p> <p>457. BENTON HARBOR. 21 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 9.50</p> <p>Dues 437.53</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't.95</p> <p>Fines 114.85</p> <p>Collected loans 104.50</p> <p>Interest 6.50</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 678.85</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 521.94</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,196.79</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 77.80</p> <p>Sick benefit 60.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 20.50</p> <p>Death benefit 50.00</p> <p>Hall rent 19.50</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 91.25</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 12.42</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 85.95</p> <p>Sundries 4.46</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 421.68</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 774.11</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,196.79</p> <p>458. CIDEA. 38 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 68.50</p> <p>Dues 298.00</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't. 1.00</p> <p>Collected loans 8.55</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 369.05</p> <p>Exp. over pctg. 9.44</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 128.50</p> <p>Grand total \$ 506.99</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 24.00</p> <p>Sick benefit 160.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 50.02</p> <p>Hall rent 32.85</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 12.08</p> <p>Sundries 6.85</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 285.70</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 221.29</p> <p>Grand total \$ 506.99</p> <p>459. NAQUABO. 15 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 13.50</p> <p>Dues 20.10</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 33.60</p> <p>Exp. over pctg. 2.12</p> <p>Grand total \$ 35.72</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Hall rent 5.20</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 4.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 8.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 12.20</p> <p>Balance Nov. 1, '08. 23.52</p> <p>Grand total \$ 35.72</p> <p>Note.—Account not com.</p>	<p>plete. When this statement was made up the November and December, 1908, reports were not yet received.</p> <p>460. SAN JUAN. 110 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 101.50</p> <p>Dues 747.00</p> <p>Collected loans 30.80</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 879.30</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 698.47</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,572.27</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 110.00</p> <p>Sick benefit 405.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 67.00</p> <p>Hall rent 34.33</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 20.76</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 609.09</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 908.18</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,572.27</p> <p>461. EDMONTON. 22 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 3.50</p> <p>Dues 440.00</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't. 110.50</p> <p>Collected loans 2.00</p> <p>Interest 9.95</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 587.40</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 344.55</p> <p>Grand total \$ 911.95</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 40.00</p> <p>Sick benefit 5.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 40.00</p> <p>Hall rent 14.75</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 72.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 16.95</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 21.00</p> <p>Sundries 18.35</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 223.05</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 689.90</p> <p>Grand total \$ 911.95</p> <p>462. W. TAMPA. 371 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 328.50</p> <p>Dues 5,813.85</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't. 19.45</p> <p>Collected loans 16.00</p> <p>Ret. ben. 8.70</p> <p>Interest 40.00</p> <p>Ret. Cronin ass't. 18.70</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 5,740.20</p> <p>Exp. over pctg. 369.88</p> <p>Due fin. exam. 2.70</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 4,845.14</p> <p>Grand total \$10,858.40</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 18.50</p> <p>Sick benefit 739.90</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 812.00</p> <p>Death benefit 200.00</p> <p>Hall rent 177.80</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 980.14</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 29.45</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 100.00</p> <p>Tax to Int. U. 245.44</p> <p>Sundries 18.70</p> <p>Cronin ass't. w'd.50</p> <p>Ret. dues, etc. 900.00</p> <p>Assist. to unions. 900.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 8,802.18</p> <p>Cor. with fin. exam. 57.50</p> <p>Total \$ 8,859.68</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 6,498.77</p> <p>Grand total \$10,858.40</p> <p>463. PONTIAC. 16 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees 8.50</p> <p>Dues 390.00</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't. 1.55</p> <p>Collected loans 75.00</p> <p>Interest 21.42</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 506.07</p> <p>Exp. over pctg. 15.12</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 608.97</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,127.16</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 68.05</p> <p>Sick benefit 95.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 162.50</p> <p>Death benefit 97.85</p> <p>Hall rent 19.30</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 115.61</p> <p>Sta. and postage. 15.29</p> <p>Label agit. exp. 29.05</p> <p>Tax to Int. U. 100.00</p> <p>Sundries 8.69</p> <p>Rep't'd exp. \$ 711.14</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 416.02</p> <p>Grand total \$ 1,127.16</p> <p>465. QUEBEC. 13 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Dues 266.80</p> <p>Cronin 5c ass't. 1.30</p> <p>Assist. fr. unions. 25.00</p> <p>Interest 2.18</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts. \$ 295.18</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '08. 158.77</p> <p>Grand total \$ 453.90</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted 4.00</p> <p>Sick benefit 205.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit. 108.00</p>
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Hall rent	20.00	Sal. and com. exp. ..	80.00	Collected loans	4.50	483. GLOVERSVILLE. 31 mem.	Collected loans	49.00	492. COLORADO SPRINGS. 19 mem.
Sta. and com. exp. ..	43.00	Sta. and postage	3.28	Interest	9.00		Cor. st'p acct. ....	.90	
Rep't'd exp.	383.75	Rep't'd exp.	343.33	Rep't'd receipts.	851.80	Receipts.	Rep't'd receipts.	349.85	Receipts.
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	70.15	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	219.04	Exp. over pctg.	17.53	Init. fees	Exp. over pctg.	10.84	Dues
Grand total	562.97	Grand total	562.97	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	562.36	Dues	Due fin. exam.	10.50	Cronin 5c ass't.
466. EASTON. 45 mem.		471. MACON. 4 mem.		Grand total	931.71	Cronin 5c ass't.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	404.15	Fines
Receipts.		Receipts.		Expenditures.		Collected loans	Grand total	784.34	Collected loans
Init. fees	8.50	Dues	105.90	Loans granted	9.35	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Expenditures.		Interest
Dues	807.85	Cronin 5c ass't.	2.50	Sick benefit	10.00	Grand total	Loans granted	20.00	Rep't'd receipts.
Cronin 5c ass't.	2.20	Collected loans	5.00	O. of W. benefit.	20.50	Loans granted	Sick benefit	18.30	Exp. over pctg.
Fines	5.00	Assist. fr. unions.	200.00	Hall rent	18.00	Cronin 5c ass't.	Sta. and com. exp.	12.50	Due fin. exam.
Collected loans	22.65	Rep't'd receipts.	308.40	Sal. and com. exp.	74.00	Label agit. exp.	Sta. and postage	12.30	Balance Jan. 1, '08.
Interest	62.43	Exp. over pctg.	13.68	Sta. and postage	3.28	Sundries	Label agit. exp.	15.00	Grand total
Rep't'd receipts.	903.03	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	222.34	Label agit. exp.	38.80	Assist. to unions.	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Expenditures.
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	2,303.04	Grand total	544.42	Sundries	14.21	Rep't'd exp.	Sundries	8.00	Loans granted
Grand total	3,206.07	Expenditures.		Assist. to unions.	200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Rep't'd exp.	290.10	Sick benefit
Loans granted	54.75	Loans granted	21.00	Rep't'd exp.	482.94	Grand total	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	404.24	O. of W. benefit.
Sick benefit	81.42	Sick benefit	15.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	483.77	479. WHEELING. 10 mem.	Grand total	784.84	Hall rent
O. of W. benefit.	95.50	O. of W. benefit.	18.00	Grand total	931.71	Receipts.	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.
Death benefit	40.00	Death benefit	260.00	479. WHEELING. 10 mem.		Init. fees	Loans granted	84.05	Sta. and postage
Hall rent	41.67	Hall rent	3.00	Init. fees	3.00	Dues	Sick benefit	412.05	Label agit. exp.
Sal. and com. exp.	124.98	Sal. and com. exp.	38.00	Dues	172.05	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	O. of W. benefit.	66.80	Tax to Int. U.
Sta. and postage	11.00	Sta. and postage	6.75	Cronin 5c ass't.	75.75	Grand total	Death benefit	399.10	Sundries
Label agit. exp.	52.49	Sundries .....	.45	Interest	16.50	Rep't'd receipts.	Hall rent	30.00	Assist. to unions.
Sundries	20.20	Rep't'd exp.	350.20	Rep't'd receipts.	193.20	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Sal. and com. exp.	123.60	
Assist. to unions.	600.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	194.22	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	416.98	Grand total	Sta. and postage	35.28	
Rep't'd exp.	1,122.01	Grand total	544.42	Grand total	610.18	Loans granted	Label agit. exp.	22.22	
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	2,064.06	472. JUNCOS. 83 mem.		480. PITTSBURG. 23 mem.		Sick benefit	Sundries	24.00	
Grand total	3,206.07	Receipts.		Receipts.		Hall rent	Assist. to unions.	11.30	
407. ARECIBO. 79 mem.		Dues	23.50	Init. fees	27.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Rep't'd exp.	1,406.88	
Receipts.		Dues	238.50	Dues	492.80	Grand total	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	544.83	
Init. fees	42.25	Rep't'd receipts.	310.00	Cronin 5c ass't.	1.10	Loans granted	Grand total	1,950.19	
Dues	1,107.25	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	465.51	Fines	16.40	Sick benefit	489. IOLA. 21 mem.		
Cronin 5c ass't.	3.80	Grand total	775.51	Collected loans	13.80	O. of W. benefit.	Receipts.		
Collected loans	99.05	Expenditures.		Interest	18.00	Hall rent	Init. fees	6.00	
Rep't'd receipts.	1,252.40	Loans granted	13.50	Rep't'd exp.	86.41	Sal. and com. exp.	Dues	380.55	
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,235.25	Sick benefit	35.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	523.77	Sta. and postage	Cronin 5c ass't.	2.00	
Grand total	2,487.65	Hall rent	19.50	Grand total	610.18	Label agit. exp.	Collected loans	39.80	
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	8.00	480. PITTSBURG. 23 mem.		Sundries	Cor. 20c dues.	1.00	
Loans granted	88.50	Label agit. exp.	23.84	Receipts.		Assist. to unions.	Rep't'd receipts.	480.15	
Sick benefit	351.35	Sundries	11.00	Init. fees	27.00	Rep't'd exp.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	512.70	
O. of W. benefit.	12.00	Rep't'd exp.	117.55	Dues	492.80	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Grand total	942.85	
Hall rent	82.20	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	667.96	Cronin 5c ass't.	1.10	Grand total	489. IOLA. 21 mem.		
Sal. and com. exp.	75.00	Grand total	775.51	Fines	16.40	Loans granted	Receipts.		
Sta. and postage	28.22	473. CANTANO. 24 mem.		Collected loans	13.80	Sick benefit	Init. fees	6.00	
Label agit. exp.	76.21	Receipts.		Interest	18.00	O. of W. benefit.	Dues	380.55	
Sundries	60.80	Dues	57.50	Rep't'd receipts.	589.10	Hall rent	Cronin 5c ass't.	2.00	
Rep't'd exp.	774.28	Dues	63.60	Exp. over pctg.	83.25	Sal. and com. exp.	Collected loans	39.80	
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,713.37	Exp. over pctg. ....	.29	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	941.48	Sta. and postage	Interest	11.56	
Grand total	2,487.65	Grand total	121.39	Grand total	1,593.83	Sundries	Rep't'd receipts.	436.96	
468. ALBION. 14 mem.		Expenditures.		481. BAYAMON. 558 mem.		Assist. to unions.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	13.43	
Receipts.		Loans granted	41.55	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.	Grand total	635.57	
Init. fees	12.00	Sick benefit	57.05	Init. fees	1,052.25	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	489. IOLA. 21 mem.		
Dues	219.80	O. of W. benefit.	80.50	Dues	2,550.60	Grand total	Receipts.		
Cronin 5c ass't.	4.40	Hall rent	21.00	Cronin 5c ass't.	2.45	Loans granted	Init. fees	6.00	
Fines	4.75	Sal. and com. exp.	92.20	Fines	3.80	Sick benefit	Dues	207.80	
Collected loans	10.90	Sta. and postage	42.82	Collected loans	35.10	O. of W. benefit.	Cronin 5c ass't. ....	.60	
Ret. sick ben. ....	.38	Label agit. exp.	54.20	Rep't'd receipts.	3,644.20	Sal. and com. exp.	Collected loans	101.85	
Interest	10.07	Sundries	73.76	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	941.48	Sta. and postage	Interest	62.40	
Rep't'd receipts.	258.38	Assist. to unions.	200.00	Grand total	1,593.83	Ret. funds	Rep't'd exp.	552.80	
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	255.72	Grand total	121.39	481. BAYAMON. 558 mem.		Grand total	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	890.05	
Grand total	514.10	475. FITCHBURG. 25 mem.		Receipts.		Loans granted	Grand total	942.85	
Loans granted	38.97	Receipts.		Init. fees	1,052.25	Sick benefit	489. IOLA. 21 mem.		
Sick benefit	40.83	Dues	482.00	Dues	2,550.60	O. of W. benefit.	Receipts.		
O. of W. benefit.	84.50	Cronin 5c ass't.	1.45	Cronin 5c ass't.	2.45	Hall rent	Init. fees	6.00	
Sal. and com. exp.	30.33	Collected loans	65.65	Fines	3.80	Sal. and com. exp.	Dues	207.80	
Sta. and postage	1.85	Rep't'd receipts.	549.10	Collected loans	35.10	Sta. and postage	Cronin 5c ass't. ....	.60	
Label agit. exp.	28.25	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	634.65	Rep't'd receipts.	3,644.20	Sundries	Collected loans	101.85	
Sundries	16.96	Grand total	1,183.75	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	941.48	Assist. to unions.	Interest	62.40	
Rep't'd exp.	189.00	Expenditures.		Grand total	1,593.83	Rep't'd exp.	Rep't'd receipts.	810.35	
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	324.41	Loans granted	104.20	481. BAYAMON. 558 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	183.12	
Grand total	514.10	Sick benefit	85.00	Receipts.		Grand total	Grand total	498.47	
409. BAKERSFIELD. 34 mem.		O. of W. benefit.	26.00	Init. fees	1,052.25	Loans granted	Expenditures.		
Receipts.		Hall rent	15.75	Dues	2,550.60	Sick benefit	Loans granted	34.00	
Init. fees	15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	118.00	Cronin 5c ass't.	2.45	O. of W. benefit.	Sick benefit	60.00	
Dues	484.70	Sta. and postage	17.47	Fines	3.80	Hall rent	O. of W. benefit.	8.50	
Cronin 5c ass't.	1.35	Label agit. exp.	18.90	Collected loans	35.10	Sal. and com. exp.	Hall rent	6.00	
Collected loans	136.90	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Rep't'd receipts.	3,644.20	Sta. and postage	Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	
Rep't'd receipts.	637.95	Sundries	6.86	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	941.48	Sundries	Sta. and postage	8.00	
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	418.95	Assist. to unions.	200.00	Grand total	1,593.83	Label agit. exp.	Label agit. exp.	10.00	
Grand total	1,054.90	Rep't'd exp.	687.18	482. WAUSAU. 26 mem.		Tax to Int. U.	Rep't'd exp.	174.50	
Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '08.	496.57	Receipts.		Sundries	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	323.97	
Loans granted	105.00	Grand total	1,183.75	Init. fees	10.50	Rep't'd exp.	Grand total	498.47	
Sick benefit	75.00	470. PONTIAC. 16 mem.		Dues	468.90	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Expenditures.		
O. of W. benefit.	19.00	Receipts.		Cronin 5c ass't.	1.50	Grand total	Loans granted	142.80	
Sal. and com. exp.	90.50	Dues	3.00	Fines	3.50	Loans granted	Sick benefit	108.50	
Sta. and postage	23.10	Cronin 5c ass't. ....	.75	Collected loans	51.15	O. of W. benefit.	O. of W. benefit.	5.00	
Label agit. exp.	12.75	Collected loans	20.00	Interest	15.00	Hall rent	Hall rent	15.00	
Sundries	20.25	Rep't'd receipts.	300.35	Rep't'd receipts.	559.55	Sal. and com. exp.	Sal. and com. exp.	144.00	
Assist. to unions.	100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	278.80	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	628.51	Sta. and postage	Sta. and postage	45.82	
Rep't'd exp.	445.00	Grand total	579.15	Grand total	1,188.06	Label agit. exp.	Label agit. exp.	87.50	
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	609.30	Expenditures.		482. WAUSAU. 26 mem.		Tax to Int. U.	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	
Grand total	1,054.90	Loans granted	15.30	Receipts.		Sundries	Assist. to unions.	900.00	
470. PORTLAND. 9 mem.		Sick benefit	30.00	Init. fees	10.50	Rep't'd exp.	Rep't'd exp.	1,518.72	
Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	35.50	Dues	468.90	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,925.88	
Dues	127.80	Death benefit	200.00	Cronin 5c ass't.	1.50	Grand total	Grand total	3,444.60	
Cronin 5c ass't. ....	.30	Hall rent	10.00	Fines	3.50	Loans granted	Expenditures.		
Assist. fr. unions.	350.00	Sal. and com. exp.	62.50	Collected loans	51.15	Sick benefit	Loans granted	22.00	
Interest	3.24	Sta. and postage	4.87	Interest	15.00	O. of W. benefit.	Sick benefit	20.00	
Rep't'd receipts.	481.34	Label agit. exp.	17.88	Rep't'd receipts.	559.55	Hall rent	O. of W. benefit.	6.00	
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	81.63	Sundries	3.60	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	628.51	Sal. and com. exp.	Death benefit	200.00	
Grand total	562.97	Rep't'd exp.	879.45	Grand total	1,188.06	Sta. and postage	Hall rent	25.50	
Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '08.	199.70	487. BAKER CITY. 19 mem.		Label agit. exp.	Grand total	656.73	
Loans granted	40.75	Grand total	579.15	Receipts.		Tax to Int. U.	Expenditures.		
Sick benefit	67.50	477. MANITOWOC. 21 mem.		Init. fees	6.00	Sundries	Loans granted	22.00	
O. of W. benefit.	8.00	Receipts.		Dues	292.80	Rep't'd exp.	Sick benefit	20.00	
Death benefit	198.80	Dues	6.00	Cronin 5c ass't.	1.15	Balance Jan. 1, '08.	O. of W. benefit.	6.00	
		Cronin 5c ass't.	831.15	Grand total	1,188.06	Grand total	Death benefit	200.00	

Sal. and com. exp.	62.40	499. TRINIDAD. 28 mem.	
Sta. and postage...	4.35	Receipts.	
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 340.25	Init. fees	\$ 6.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	316.48	Dues	452.95
		Cronin 5c ass't.	1.35
		Collected loans	169.50
		Interest	9.00
Grand total	\$ 656.73	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 638.80
497. KANKAKEE. 12 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '08.	659.77
Receipts.		Grand total	\$ 1,298.57
Init. fees	\$ 6.00	Expenditures.	
Dues	154.80	Loans granted	\$ 99.00
Cronin 5c ass't. ....	.40	Sick benefit	98.80
Collected loans	83.00	O. of W. benefit.	18.00
		Hall rent	24.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 232.94	Sal. and com. exp.	108.00
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	232.94	Sta. and postage	16.75
		Label agit. exp.	50.35
Grand total	\$ 447.14	Tax to Int. U.	100.00
Expenditures.		Sundries	8.95
Loans granted	\$ 40.85	Assist. to unions	200.00
Sick benefit	65.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 723.65
O. of W. benefit.	9.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	574.92
Hall rent	12.00	Grand total	\$ 1,298.57
Sal. and com. exp.	17.40	500. TAMPA, FLA. 332 mem.	
Sta. and postage	3.15	Receipts.	
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Init. fees	\$ 268.50
Sundries	2.00	Dues	3,187.65
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 253.40	Cronin 5c ass't.	11.45
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	188.74	Collected loans	8.00
		Grand total	\$ 3,445.60
Grand total	\$ 447.14	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 3,445.60
498. EVERETT. 25 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,717.05
Receipts.		Grand total	\$ 5,395.72
Init. fees	\$ 5.50	Expenditures.	
Dues	328.00	Sick benefit	\$ 554.40
Cronin 5c ass't.	1.05	Strike benefit	18.44
Collected loans	89.90	O. of W. benefit.	349.50
Interest	21.60	Death benefit	250.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 446.05	Hall rent	96.00
Exp. over pctg.	14.22	Sal. and com. exp.	652.75
Balance Jan. 1, '08.	1,108.69	Sta. and postage	20.85
		Label agit. exp.	150.14
Grand total	\$ 1,658.96	Sundries	119.45
Expenditures.		Assist. to unions	200.00
Loans granted	\$ 144.50	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,406.53
Sick benefit	37.15	Cor. with fin. exam.	22.50
O. of W. benefit.	30.50	Total	\$ 2,429.03
Hall rent	12.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,966.69
Sal. and com. exp.	96.00	Grand total	\$ 5,395.72
Sta. and postage	12.50		
Sundries	27.54		
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 400.19		
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,258.77		
Grand total	\$ 1,658.96		

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the Total Receipts and Expenditures of Local Unions During the Year 1908.

RECEIPTS.	
Initiation fees	\$ 12,623.00
Dues	676,425.15
Collected loans	36,803.52
Assistance from unions	60,770.00
Interest	17,831.96
Expended over percentage in 1908	12,439.59
Fines	2,963.89
Due on account of Financiers' examination, etc.	2,779.70
Cronin 5-cent assessment	1,966.90
Returned money (hall rent, salary, agitation, benefit, etc.)	1,508.74
Funds held in trust	1,193.97
Returned from trust fund	550.00
Label deposits	500.00
Dividend from defunct bank	73.60
Deficiency replaced by members	18.20
Old assessments collected .....	.65
Total receipts during 1908	\$ 828,498.87
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1908	775,305.85
Grand total	\$1,603,804.72
EXPENDITURES.	
Loans granted	\$ 46,613.44
Sick benefit	184,755.69
Death benefit	220,979.71
Out-of-work benefit	101,483.50
Strike benefit	32,423.39
Salary and committee expenses, local unions	115,401.88
Label agitation expenses	41,497.03
Assistance to unions	61,720.00
Tax to International Union	37,900.00
Hall rent	19,515.42
Sundries	14,468.99
Stationery and postage	11,165.14
Attorney fees, etc., in label cases	2,474.33
Trust fund returned	1,602.00
Paid to R. N. Cronin, acct. 5-cent assessment	1,584.70
Returned by dissolved unions	1,071.32
Returned label deposits	860.00
Expense allowed on account Financiers' examination, etc.	821.11
Authorized expense on account International Union, by local unions	747.71
Due on account of dissolved unions	344.06
Returned money (benefit, salary, rent, dues, etc.)	211.90
Duty, etc.	102.65
Deposit to "Trust account," International Union	100.00
Total expense during 1908	\$ 897,843.97
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1909	705,960.75
Grand total	\$1,603,804.72

Number of members paying 30-cent dues Jan. 1, 1909

(This does not include members who were traveling Dec. 31, 1908.)

Number of members paying 15-cent dues

Number of 20-cent retiring card holders

Loans outstanding Jan. 1, 1909

(This amount is not included in funds reported on hand.)

Benefits paid during 1908

Grand total of benefits paid in twenty-nine years and two months

(FOR COMPARISON.)

1907-RECAPITULATION-1907.

Showing the Total Receipts and Expenditures of Local Unions During the Year 1907.

RECEIPTS.	
Initiation fees	\$ 21,219.00
Dues	679,872.40
Collected loans	45,342.50
Assistance from unions	35,330.00
Interest	15,584.42
Expended over percentage during 1907	13,365.41
Fines	6,115.61
Due on account of financiers' examinations, etc.	3,627.16
Returned money (hall rent, salary, agitation, benefit, etc.)	1,123.43
Label deposits	950.00
Due on old accounts (local union)	65.99
International assessments (Cronin 5c)	62.65
Deficiency replaced by members	40.62
Sundries	13.75
Old assessments collected	7.20
Held in trust	1,602.00
Total receipts during 1907	\$ 824,322.04
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1907	714,506.14
Grand total	\$1,538,828.18
EXPENDITURES.	
Loans granted	\$ 50,068.86
Sick benefit	173,505.67
Death benefit	207,558.87
Strike benefit	22,644.68
Out of work benefit	19,497.50
Salary and committee expenses, local unions	119,933.53
Label agitation expenses	42,296.71
Assistance to unions	35,530.00
Tax to International Union	32,900.00
Hall rent	18,731.62
Sundries	15,211.45
Stationery and postage	11,668.56
Returned by dissolved unions	6,503.53
Attorney fees, etc., in label cases	2,051.05
Expense allowed on account of financiers' examinations, etc.	1,246.77
Authorized expenses on account of International Union by local unions	1,169.52
Returned label deposits	810.00
Percentage assessment on International Union by A. F. of L.	780.00
Funds held in trust by International Union	541.97
Due on account of dissolved unions	458.16
Returned money (benefit, salary, rent, dues, etc.)	325.09
Duty, etc.	66.39
No. 74, expended from "Urban fund"	27.40
Total expenses during 1907	\$ 763,522.33
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1908	775,305.85
Grand total	\$1,538,828.18

Number of members paying 30-cent dues Jan. 1, 1908

This does not include members who were traveling Dec. 31, 1907.

Number of members paying 15c dues

Number of 20c retiring card holders

Loans outstanding Jan. 1, 1908

This amount is not included in funds reported on hand.

Benefits paid during 1907

Grand total of benefits paid in twenty-eight years and two months

Illegally Expended Over Percentage for 1908, as Per Sections 177-179.

1 Baltimore	21.96	40 Biddeford	3.51
2 Buffalo	579.88	41 Aurora	11.80
3 Paterson	72.83	42 Springfield	9.17
4 Cincinnati	81.83	43 Toledo	52.59
5 Syracuse	156.85	44 Terre Haute	34.21
6 Rochester	26.06	45 Holyoke	98.42
7 Utica	313.42	46 New Orleans	57.69
8 Hoboken	5.90	47 Evansville	37.13
9 Troy	73.72	48 Leavenworth	44.75
10 Providence	59.07	49 Chicago	34.85
11 Oneida	474.45	50 Lewiston	11.00
12 New York	90.43	51 Winona	23.52
13 Chicago	188.39	52 Burlington	30.92
14 Cincinnati	106.09	53 Poughkeepsie	7.63
15 Decatur	32.24	54 Minneapolis	22.51
16 Marlboro	1.03	55 Detroit	2.78
17 Buffalo	22.36	56 Danville	21.41
18 Detroit	37.00	57 Aurora	124.32
19 Milwaukee	24.73	58 Brooklyn	48.63
20 Toronto	26.24	59 Dubuque	18.13
21 Jacksonville	42.12	60 Schenectady	29.53
22 Louisville	249.55	61 New York	404.12
23 Springfield	223.83	62 Worcester	55.44
24 New Haven	789.51		

93 Omaha	77.22	295 Scranton	89.43
94 Pawtucket	293.22	297 Canton	25.32
97 Boston	18.16	298 Glens Falls	60.75
98 St. Paul	109.06	300 Michigan City	8.82
102 Kansas City	59.24	304 Racine	56.37
103 Ansonia	8.93	305 Monmouth	16.99
107 Erie	44.92	309 Rothsville	8.58
110 Washington	297.80	313 Lima	12.63
113 Tacoma	48.99	317 Wilkes-Barre	26.81
117 Orange	11.32	322 Joplin	11.82
121 Ithaca	21.15	323 Sheboygan	13.99
122 Warren	99.95	326 Taunton	4.46
124 Watertown	48.08	330 Alpena	20.12
128 El Paso	8.66	331 Crookston	17.07
129 Denver	156.69	332 San Diego .....	.07
134 LaPorte	4.44	334 Saratoga	87.43
135 Appleton	2.08	336 Tampa	588.17
137 Massillon	19.86	337 Key West	247.64
141 New York	81.22	344 Atlanta	41.97
146 New Brunswick	11.20	345 Kansas City	4.09
147 Union Hill	84.02	346 San Antonio	4.97
150 Sioux City	121.60	348 Corning	88.66
156 Sumfield	90.55	350 Lexington	2.39
159 Sheboygan	18.32	356 Palatka	15.95
172 Davenport	359.98	359 Atchison	4.51
174 Joliet	11.85	360 Alhambra	4.55
179 Newark	9.02	367 Ogden	20.72
180 Danbury	15.49	368 Port Huron	4.55
181 Fort Madison	16.32	371 Barre	2.32
184 Bay City	94.95	381 Watertown	71.37
188 Seattle	32.31	382 Rushville	23.90
191 Morris	4.97	384 St. Augustine	156.09
198 Roanoke	18.30	385 Portsmouth	12.47
203 Wellsboro	3.87	387 Yankton	24.16
204 New Albany	70.89	390 Vega Baja	18.14
208 Kalamazoo	48.87	393 Cadillac	4.00
210 Rome	9.77	396 Waterbury	16.00
212 Superior	2.84	397 Ionia	48.32
213 New York	51.19	399 Vincennes	7.63
215 Logansport	59.89	400 Kankakee	1.08
218 Binghamton	21.01	410 Centalla	2.40
219 Mobile	32.78	418 Calumet	20.56
221 South Bend .....	.85	414 Winnipeg	12.03
225 Ottumwa	44.32	416 Norwalk	12.56
228 Los Angeles	46.42	419 Salina	15.85
229 Haverhill	72.18	420 St. Thomas	14.37
229 Binghamton	32.02	424 Stratford	1.33
231 Amsterdam	16.65	425 Astoria	14.77
233 Sedalia .....	.29	427 Rahway	14.63
236 Reading	296.71	433 Mobile	25.01
238 Sacramento	22.10	435 Kenton	12.68
240 Norfolk	40.35	436 Olyphant	24.67
243 Chicago H's	19.94	438 Marion	11.30
245 Ashland	72.02	440 Tampa	143.81
251 New York	905.21	441 Little Rock	2.95
253 Oakland	94.79	443 Albuquerque	7.16
254 Wapakoneta	4.53	445 Billings	8.36
255 Lowell	22.00	447 Kenosha	4.39
256 Boise	23.55	449 Ponce	19.08
260 Plaquemine	2.49	454 Cedar Rapids	9.46
261 Knoxville .....	.09	458 Cidra	9.44
262 Dallas	20.11	459 Naguabo	2.12
268 Memphis	72.65	462 W. Tampa	209.86
268 Escanaba	11.37	463 Pontiac	15.12
269 Nashua	19.65	471 Macleod	13.63
273 Rockland	8.84	473 Cantano .....	.29
278 Plattsmouth	8.84	477 Manitowoc	17.55
278 London	43.01	480 Pittsburg	83.25
281 St. Louis	14.18	487 Baker City	10.34
282 Bridgeport	29.53	492 Colo. Springs	15.85
283 Geneva	14.53	493 Tampa	117.67
289 Albany	16.16	494 Fall River	13.43
291 San Jose	29.87	498 Everett	14.22
292 Brooklyn	6.34	500 Tampa	210.22
293 Ft. Smith	2.93		
294 Duluth	135.70		
		Total	\$12,489.59

NOTE.—The amounts to be replaced by local unions will be found in column of "Deficiency in Funds of Local Unions on January 1, 1909."

Deficiency in Funds of Local Unions on January 1, 1909.

Section 179 of the constitution reads as follows: Sec. 179. Unions expending more than the percentage provided for in Sec. 177 must replace the same within ninety days after receiving official notice. Failing to do so they shall be suspended. But local unions having a deficiency in their funds on Jan. 1, 1896, shall make up the deficiency upon the following basis: 50 cents per member per quarter. Any union failing to comply with this provision shall be suspended.

1	Baltimore	.....\$	63.48	51	Holyoke	.....	28.02
2	Buffalo	.....	579.88	53	New Orleans	.....	96.42
3	Paterson	.....	.80	54	Evansville	.....	57.69
4	Cincinnati	.....	72.83	56	Leavenworth	.....	41.13
5	Rochester	.....	51.24	57	Champaign	.....	44.75
6	Syracuse	.....	151.44	59	Brantford	.....	.10
7	Utica	.....	156.85	61	La Crosse	.....	38.00
8	Hoboken	.....	26.06	64	Lebanon	.....	354.85
9	Troy	.....	313.42	65	Lynn	.....	47.73
10	Providence	.....	5.90	70	Winona	.....	81.96
12	Oneida	.....	121.61	72	Burlington	.....	83.73
13	New York	.....	59.72	73	Alton	.....	6.84
14	Chicago	.....	474.45	74	Poughkeepsie	.....	7.63
16	Binghamton	.....	197.86	77	Minneapolis	.....	37.34
17	Cleveland	.....	106.09	78	Hornell	.....	98.79
20	Decatur	.....	32.24	79	Sandusky	.....	.07
21	Marlboro	.....	1.03	80	Danville	.....	21.41
22	Detroit	.....	22.36	81	Peckskill	.....	54.53
23	Springfield	.....	17.00	82	Meadville	.....	46.23
26	So. Norwalk	.....	24.73	83	Nashville	.....	231.19
27	Toronto	.....	26.24	85	Eau Claire	.....	62.82
29	Jacksonville	.....	614.10	86	Mansfield	.....	59.65
30	Moberly	.....	2.01	87	Brooklyn	.....	48.64
31	Connersville	.....	2.18	88	Dubuque	.....	18.13
32	Louisville	.....	535.45	89	Schenectady	.....	20.12
33	Indianapolis	.....	42.35	90	New York	.....	44.24
35	Dayton	.....	653.90	91	Albany	.....	96
36	Topeka	.....	103.71	92	Worcester	.....	55.44
38	Springfield	.....	423.22	93	Omaha	.....	180.75
39	New Haven	.....	289.51	94	Pawtucket	.....	283.22
40	Biddeford	.....	3.51	95	St. Joseph	.....	8.31
41	Aurora	.....	11.80	97	Boston	.....	2,525.44
42	Hartford	.....	121.56	98	St. Paul	.....	109.06
45	Springfield	.....	9.17	102	Kansas City	.....	59.24
47	Quincy	.....	12.01	103	Ansonia	.....	2.16
48	Toledo	.....	55.49	107	Erle	.....	178.58
50	Terre Haute	.....	31.71	108	Lock Haven	.....	404.80

110 Washington	455.66	305 Monmouth	95.79
111 Des Moines	485.89	306 Pueblo	15.49
113 Tacoma	149.60	809 Rothsville	8.88
117 Jacksonville	4.00	813 Lima	15.03
117 Orange	177.96	315 St. Cloud	14.00
118 Peoria	1.10	317 Wilkes-Barre	77.14
119 San Juan	102.52	320 Athens	1.58
121 Ithaca	21.23	322 Joplin	14.62
122 Warren	1,005.42	323 Shelbygan	185.89
124 Watertown	48.08	324 Gloucester	79.59
125 Norwich	.25	325 Spokane	.40
126 Ephrata	6.10	326 Taunton	4.46
127 Mattoon	.06	328 Creston	18.46
128 El Paso	237.73	830 Alpena	20.12
129 Denver	29.83	831 Crookston	17.67
133 Richmond	19.58	332 San Diego	.07
134 LaPorte	11.79	334 Saratoga	46.12
135 Appleton	119.30	335 Hammond	28.93
137 Massillon	185.93	836 Tampa	1,407.22
138 Newark	10.21	337 Key West	573.51
140 St. Catharines	81.12	339 Santa Barbara	68.65
141 New York	74.39	841 Neenah	6.88
143 Lincoln	1.81	844 Atlanta	163.78
144 New York	.00	846 Kansas City	4.07
146 Williamsport	29.17	848 San Antonio	108.50
147 Union Hill	174.29	849 Lexington	49.42
148 Caguan	10.25	350 Lexington	17.72
149 Brooklyn	132.04	351 Mankato	37.41
150 Shoux City	.10	352 Brookville	26.00
151 Habana	.42	355 Honesdale	48.10
152 Mt. Pleasant	42.28	356 Palatka	64.63
156 Suffield	.50	358 Fremont	.10
159 Marion	68.48	359 Atchison	3.51
160 Millford	24.61	360 Delaware	6.20
162 Green Bay	4,317.89	361 Butte	15.29
165 Philadelphia	18.23	365 Havana	5.51
167 Owosso	92.67	366 Ann Arbor	11.75
169 Cheboygan	358.61	367 Kden	20.72
172 Davenport	368.09	368 Port Huron	10.87
174 Joliet	23.27	370 Jamestown	8.77
176 Newark	2.64	371 Barre	18.24
178 Council Bluffs	17.00	376 Utuado	.06
179 Olney	63.72	377 Mitchell	17.25
180 Danbury	19.12	380 Wallace	2.00
181 Fort Madison	94.96	381 Watertown	71.87
184 Bay City	1.00	382 Rushville	388.90
185 Paducah	10.96	384 St. Augustine	162.54
187 Covington	87.78	385 Portsmouth	73.86
188 Seattle	7.22	387 Yankton	50.82
190 Gurabo	4.97	390 Vega Baja	108.57
191 Morris	45.31	392 Marietta	1.13
195 Frankfort	28.28	394 Sycamore	5.04
196 Grand Island	20.50	396 Northampton	46.16
198 Rossmore	102.93	397 Ionia	48.82
200 Rock Island	111.02	398 Stamford	1.52
203 Wellsville	106.89	399 Vincennes	7.59
204 New Albany	22.66	401 Shawnee	21.00
207 Carthage	222.11	402 Kutztown	10.95
208 Kalamazoo	21.45	405 Birmingham	22.10
209 Coldwater	0.77	407 Norwich	28.87
210 Rome	219.20	408 Houghton	10.00
212 Superior	147.09	410 Centraia	2.88
213 New York	148.74	411 Brockville	12.31
216 Logansport	87.72	413 Calumet	62.96
218 Galveston	31.32	414 Winnepeg	31.82
219 Birmingham	82.78	416 Norwalk	12.56
220 Mobile	2,284.31	419 Salina	20.82
222 New Orleans	.86	420 St. Thomas	61.10
223 South Bend	189.75	421 Burlington	23.81
224 Ottumwa	10.35	422 Berlin	8.91
226 Salt Lake City	140.94	423 Sterling	38.27
228 Los Angeles	130.35	424 Stratford	1.83
229 Haverhill	262.31	425 Astoria	14.77
232 San Francisco	32.02	427 Rahway	73.63
236 Binghamton	17.89	428 Trenton	358.83
231 Amsterdam	.29	429 Niagara Falls	7.88
233 Sedalia	16.80	430 Fulton	5.91
234 Guttentberg	206.71	433 Woblie	23.31
237 Peru	22.10	434 Fibault	142.06
239 Reading	80.77	435 Kenton	12.68
240 Sacramento	227.40	436 Oliphant	53.85
241 Norfolk	270.85	437 Calroy	2.35
242 Syracuse	19.94	438 Marlton	18.45
243 York	94.60	440 Tampa	402.35
245 Chicago H'ts	2.42	441 Little Rock	193.04
246 Ashland	1,470.29	442 Cape Girardeau	1.00
251 New York	103.82	443 Albuquerque	10.11
253 Oakland	242.68	445 Billings	6.76
254 Wapakoneta	32.01	447 Kenosha	4.39
255 Lowell	23.81	449 Ponce	18.63
256 Bolae	2.49	451 Bushnell	.30
260 Piqua	49.42	452 Cedar Rapids	16.74
261 Knoxville	20.11	457 Benton Harbor	13.41
262 Dallas	16.18	458 Cidra	9.02
264 Butland	43.46	459 Nagsabo	2.12
266 Memphis	11.37	460 San Juan	133.34
268 Escanaba	34.83	462 W. Tampa	511.89
269 Nashua	16.50	463 Pontiac	15.12
270 Ft. Dodge	155.16	465 Quebec	51.32
271 Rochester	118.77	470 Portland	.89
272 Lansing	1.40	471 Macon	89.72
273 Rockland	1.00	473 Catano	.29
276 Pekin	3.78	474 Manitowoc	30.11
278 Plattsmouth	338.01	475 Bushnell	47.80
279 Oskaloosa	14.18	480 Pittsburg	160.16
277 London	20.53	482 Wausau	.19
281 St. Louis	.02	486 New Westminster	12.00
282 Bridgeport	4.18	487 Baker City	20.34
283 Geneva	57.24	488 Middletown	11.47
285 Fort Worth	5.00	490 Fairfield	3.20
286 Wichita	29.87	491 Huron	2.73
287 Marinette	235.61	492 Colo. Springs	15.85
291 San Jose	106.85	493 Tampa	117.97
293 Ft. Smith	25.32	494 Fall River	186.50
294 Duluth	60.89	495 Marshalltown	30.00
296 Scranton	16.38	496 Waterloo	20.97
297 Canton	9.52	498 Everett	15.71
298 Glens Falls	56.37	500 Tampa	464.44
299 Middletown		Total	\$37,040.00
300 Michigan City			
304 Racine			

NOTE.—The above shows the amounts that the local unions owed the International accounts on December 31, 1908, based upon funds reported on hand December 31, 1908.

Illinois Cigarmakers' Label Federation.
Financial statement, quarter ending Jan. 31, 1909.
Peoria, Ill., Jan. 31, 1909.

Receipts—Nov. 1, balance from last quarter, \$179.85; Nov. 4, Local No. 250, Belleville, 500 calendars, \$35.00; Nov. 19, Local No. 20, Decatur,

1,000 calendars, \$65.00; Nov. 22, Local No. 297, Canton, 400 calendars, \$26.00; Nov. 26, Local No. 394, Sycamore, per capita tax quarter ending Jan. 31, 1909, \$9.90; Dec. 2, Local No. 114, Jacksonville, 1,000 calendars, \$65.00; Dec. 10, Local No. 394, Sycamore, 200 calendars, \$13.00; Dec. 15, Local No. 297, Canton, payment on per capita tax quarter ending Jan. 31, 1909, \$6.60; Dec. 15, Local No. 20, Decatur, per capita tax quarter ending Jan. 31, 1909, \$30.00; Dec. 15, Local No. 99, Ottawa, per capita tax quarter ending Jan. 31, 1909, \$15.00; Dec. 28, Local No. 118, Peoria, 1,000 calendars, \$65.00; Dec. 28, Local No. 118, Peoria, balance of per capita tax, quarter ending Oct. 31, 1908, \$24.90; Dec. 28, Local No. 118, Peoria, per capita tax, quarter ending Jan. 31, 1909, \$45.30; Dec. 31, Local No. 80, Danville, 200 calendars, \$13.00; Jan. 9, Local No. 305, Monmouth, per capita tax, quarter ending Jan. 31, 1909, \$11.40; Jan. 9, Local No. 114, Jacksonville, per capita tax, quarter ending Jan. 31, 1909, \$46.00; Jan. 15, Local No. 57, Champaign, 100 calendars, \$6.50; Jan. 15, Local No. 451, Bushnell, 100 calendars, \$7.00; Jan. 23, Local No. 297, Canton, balance of per capita tax, quarter ending Jan. 31, 1909, \$8.70. Total receipts, \$673.15.

Expenditures—Nov. 9, Edw. Hine & Co., 500 assessment stamps, \$1.25; Nov. 10, L. A. Allton, postage and supplies, \$3.00; Nov. 14, Edw. Hine & Co., 150 envelopes, 200 letter heads, \$2.50; Nov. 14, Bush Printing Co., 100 financial statements, \$2.00; Nov. 14, Bush Printing Co., 100 proceedings, 8 pages, \$11.25; Nov. 16, American Express Co., stationery to Decatur, 30c; Nov. 21, Charles Wright, per diem and expenses to convention, \$5.00; Nov. 28, L. A. Allton, postage, mailing 1,000 calendar blotters, \$5.00; Nov. 28, Blue Label Press, Reading, Pa., payment on 5,500 calendars, \$150.00; Dec. 14, New York Metal Ceiling Co., payment on 1,000 metal signs, \$120.00; Dec. 19, Blue Label Press, Reading, Pa., balance on 5,500 calendars, \$210.00; Dec. 25, Postal Telegraph Co., message to Blue Label Press, 50c; Dec. 26, Henniges & Co., 100 envelopes, 50c; Dec. 28, W. F. Houston, drayage on calendars to Bushnell, 35c; Dec. 28, Adams Express Co., expressage, 25 calendars from Jacksonville, 35c; Dec. 28, L. A. Allton, postage and special delivery stamps, 60c; Dec. 29, L. A. Allton, postage, mailing 1,000 calendar blotters, \$5.00; Dec. 31, Bessie Gippa, addressing 1,047 envelopes, furnishing 100 envelopes, \$2.45; Dec. 31, L. A. Allton, salary for November, \$2.50; Jan. 29, L. A. Allton, postage, mailing 1,000 calendar blotters, \$5.00; Jan. 30, Edw. Hine & Co., 500 assessment stamps, 100 circular letters, 100 financial statements, \$8.00; Jan. 30, L. A. Allton, salary, Dec., 1908, Jan., 1909, \$5.00. Total expenditures, \$540.55; on hand Jan. 31, 1909, \$132.60. L. A. ALLTON, Secretary-Treasurer.

TRUSTS SELL HAY AND ARSENIC. And Call it Tobacco, Such is the Finding of the Pure Food Bureau.

The above is the government official analysis of one of the most popular brands of smoking tobacco manufactured by the trust. It was made by the chemist of the Pure Food Bureau, of the Agricultural Department.

This shows one of the beneficial effects of the new law. The tobacco in question is smoked by hundreds of people in San Antonio. There is hardly a dead wall in the city which does not contain an advertising poster of the tobacco, asserting it is the only genuine smoking tobacco.

Whole walls of houses are covered with a large picture advertising its virtues. It is one of the oldest brands on the market. Many smokers when they go into a tobacco store and are offered some other brand of tobacco, will shove it back and call for the brand analyzed and say, "Throw that stuff away. I want some real tobacco."

The neat little sack containing sixty-three per cent alfalfa, six per cent arsenic, one per cent opium, three per cent of fluid and actually twenty-seven per cent of tobacco is handed out to them. They roll it in a paper doped with more opium and brag on the fine brand of tobacco they are receiving.

"Smoking fodder" has long been a term of contempt applied to some of the cheap grades of tobacco, but now it can also be applied to some which are supposed to be the "real thing." For when we find out that in buying a much-advertised article we are really getting sixty-three per cent alfalfa, that comes pretty close to making the article "fodder" in the strict sense of the word.

The farmers of this locality need no longer despair at not being able to compete in the tobacco market with those of Kentucky and

other states. For alfalfa grows plentifully hereabouts, and as long as this grass furnishes the principal ingredient in "first-class" tobacco, there ought to be a ready sale for it to the tobacco trust.

The injurious effects of any such doped-up trash as this is easy to understand. The arsenic exercises a very depressing influence on the system, while the opium forms a habit, very hard to break. It is on the formation of this habit that the trust depends for continued and increasing sales.

In closing we make bold to mention the fact that the tobacco in question is Bull Durham.

How may the layman often recognize the early symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption)?

Any of the following symptoms should lead one to consult his physician and have his lungs examined and sputum (spit) tested:

1. A cough lasting a month, except whooping cough.
2. Poor appetite (especially in the morning), and indigestion, loss of weight and strength, and pallor (generally run down).
3. Hoarseness, lasting several weeks.
4. Spitting, especially in the morning.
5. Night sweats.
6. Spitting blood.
7. Fever in the afternoon, shown by flushed face and tired feeling.

Any, several, or all of these symptoms coming after a severe cold, grippe, bronchitis, whooping cough, measles, typhoid fever, or any other acute disease, may indicate tuberculosis.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)	
Charter	.....\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	..... .50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	..... 6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	..... 1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district)	..... 1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five	..... .22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicates	..... .35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid	..... .50
1 200-page label register, prepaid	..... .40
1 100-page label register, prepaid	..... .20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.	..... .20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.	..... .25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid	..... .40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	..... .75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamp canceler, good for five years	..... .15
*Union seal (state when organized)	..... 1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	..... 2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	..... 1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	..... 1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	..... .75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	..... 3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	..... 3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	..... .50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	..... 1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	..... 1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	..... 1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	..... 1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	..... 1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	..... 1.00

The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; 15-yr. with'l cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipts blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; *financial secs. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

* Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
* Have regular headquarters.
* Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 Albert Leland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
*405 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
*433 Chas. Peterson, S. E. Scotland, Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith.
441 Geo. S. McKnight, 800½ Main st., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 H. E. Martens, 109 W. 1st st., Los Angeles.
1228 Robt. Ricker, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
F. M. Wolf, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
*238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
1253 Geo. R. Permen, 1807 West st., Oakland.
291 F. J. Hepp, Box 833, San Jose.
*332 J. S. Hertzbrun, 951 4th st., San Diego.
338 Chas. Stebbins, Box 264, Eureka.
339 Frank H. King, 507 State st., Santa Barbara.
453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242, Nevada City.
469 W. J. Knapp, 1415 19th st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- 127 John Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
*56 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
158 A. Garlepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
*59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Box 165, Brantford, Ont.
140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
*211 J. C. Meiss, 1041 Regent st., Victoria, B. C.
278 Wm. Heslop, 93 Alouin st., London, Ont.
R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
349 J. J. Donavan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
*357 John C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
*373 A. Ferusse, 90 Queen st., Sherbrooke, Que.
378 Frank Shimek, 134 7th st., Brandon, Man.
411 J. H. A. Fortier, Box 36, Brockville, Ont.
414 W. Ralsky, 176 Logan ave., Winnipeg.
*420 J. Pearce, Box 154, St. Thomas, Ont.
422 S. Weltheuser, 150 E. King st., Box 224, Berlin, Ont.
*424 James Hagarty, 139 Center st., Stratford, Ont.
*432 F. Nohel, Box 783, Nelson, B. C.
461 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
465 Jules Marcoux, 6 St. James st., Quebec.
486 Herman Knudson, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- 1129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
306 W. H. Smith, 604 S. Union av., Pueblo.
492 A. N. Tinker, Box 546, Colorado Springs.
499 T. C. Hammer, Box 653, Trinidad

CONNECTICUT.

- *36 Wm. F. Korn, 13 Quintard ave., Box 520, S. Norwalk.
139 I. Hollander, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
*42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central R.J.W., Box 240, Hartford.
103 Jerry J. Casey, 114 Liberty st., Ansonia.
139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
156 J. L. Barnett, Suffield.
180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Danbury.
*282 Geo. Engelhardt, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
*299 Chas. Anderson, 264 Main st., Middletown.
*321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
395 Val Hahn, 46 E. Main st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
*398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
*407 D. S. Martin, 243 Main st., Norwich.
484 Wm. Pfutzenmeier, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 23, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. Whitehead, 729 6th st.; S. E., Washington.
John H. Brähler, 419 11th st. S. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 A. Chas. Robinson, 625 Union st., Jacksonville.
248 Wm. F. Marzyck, 318 W. Adams st., Jacksonville.
*136 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 262, Ybor City (Tampa).
327 Wallace Pinder, 301 Ellis st., Key West.
164 R. J. Colman, Box 176, Palatka.
*314 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.

- 3440 M. B. Firentes, P. O. Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
Gonzalo Pla, Box 256, Tampa.
462 Ramon Torres, 237 Howard av., Box 135, W. Tampa.
464 Moses Claiborne, Box 333, Pensacola.
L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.
493 Patricio Martinez, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

GEORGIA.

- 252 Geo. C. Gidish, Box 125, Brunswick.
344 H. T. Barnes, 24 Strong st., Atlanta.
471 M. Moses, 414 Poplar st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 256 F. Broomfield, Box 596, Boise.
380 W. G. Fenn, 706 Cedar st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- 114 N. F. Lentz, 198 E. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
115 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
*20 Chas. Wright, 314 Main St. N., Decatur.
*38 H. Bogaske, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
41 Frank Biever, 416 Benton st., Aurora.
*Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
47 Joe Stolze, 1431 N. 5th st., Quincy.
*Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
*57 Spencer Dukes, 29 Curtis st., Champaign.
71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
*73 John J. Grosshelm, 512 Oak st., Alton.
*80 Clifford Reed, 101½ Payne ave., Danville.
99 Fred E. Nelson, 712 W. Lafayette st., Ottawa.
*Phil Seiffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
*114 L. P. Hoffman, 803 N. Prairie st., Jacksonville.
*118 Edmund Schnur, 201 Garden st., Peoria.
*127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
*157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton ave., Rockford.
*174 A. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
178 Wm. Wetzlau, Box 144, Olney.
*183 H. D. Kindig, 404 S. 5th ave., Mendota.
191 Ed. Burke, 121 W. Washington st., Morris.
*200 Gus C. Rausch, 285 E. Simmons st., Galesburg.
201 H. J. Hulsbrink, 831 4th av., Rock Island.
207 Chas. Brown, Box 202, Carthage.
217 Benjamin Cohen, 231 92d st., South Chicago.
222 Ed. Zaehner, 1516 2d st., Peru.
*227 Nic. Medinger, 1458 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
243 Chas. Mazur, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
*247 Max Troemel, 465 Highland av., Blue Island.
*250 Wm. O'Keefe, 322 S. Richard st., Belleville.
258 P. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., Streator.
*259 R. Saltzman, 705 E. Jefferson st., Bloomington.
*274 O. C. Hill, 409 Court st., Pekin.
*297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A., Canton.
*306 Frank S. Dickens, 301 N. Main st., Monmouth.
319 H. F. Fitts, 335 Buttrick st., Waukegan.
365 John Euteneuer, Box 423, Havana.
389 R. C. Rives, 226½ W. Court st., Paris.
394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
*409 D. H. Gustafson, 212 N. Main st., Kewanee.
410 Henry J. Carl, 129 N. Walnut st., Centralia.
423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
*437 P. F. McQuitty, 413 11th st., Cairo.
438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
*451 Al Lewis, Box 87, Bushnell.
455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
497 T. H. Thompson, 209 Bourbonnais st., Kankakee

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108½ W. Court St., Connersville.
Chas. Gartlein, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
33 Clarence Gaumer, 741 S. East st., Indianapolis.
*John Hess, 1807 Chestnut st., Indianapolis.
*7 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
50 J. C. Wirth, 1119 S. 2nd st., Terre Haute.
C. Stoeckler, 2018 S. 7th st., Terre Haute.
*54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
*62 Chas. H. Drifmeyer, 116 S. 3rd st., Richmond.
134 A. Zimmerman, 411 K st., La Porte.
Barney Palmer, 115 D st., La Porte.
158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
159 S. W. Polley, 544 E. Snayzee st., Marion.
195 Harry Lavery, N. Main st., Frankfort.
197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
*214 Emery B. Goff, 427 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
*215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
*221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
*235 Ed Bender, 113½ S. Broadway, Peru.
237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
*300 C. B. Wakefield, 109 W. 10th st., Michigan City.
308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
*335 Aug. Ebert, 323 Sohl st., Hammond.
352 Willard Hall, Box 233, Brookville.
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*406 Warner Swearingen, 605 Liberty st., Crawfordville.
*415 John M. Gregor, 420 Main st., Elkhart.

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*72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
*85 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
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CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIII.

CHICAGO, JUNE 15, 1909.

No. 9.

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143 Lincoln	1.0	207 Carthage	100
156 Suffield	100	208 Kalamazoo	100
157 Rockford	100	209 Coldwater	1.0
165 Philadelphia	1.0	214 Bluffton	1.0
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201 Rock Island.....	100		

NOTICE.

June 19 the following monthly report blanks were mailed to all local unions:

- 12 fin. report blks.
- 12 label report blks.
- 6 O. O. W. and Loan report blks.
- 6 State of trade report blks.
- 15 supply order blks.
- 1 officer's report blk.

These will be addressed to the newly elected officers as far as possible. All old officers receiving same will immediately turn them over to the proper ones to receive them.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate their connection with the union, in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for

three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should not be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 20-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

To Financial Secretaries.

NOTICE.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink in figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., of G. Taubman, of Union 149 of Brooklyn, N. Y., against a decision rendered by the International president, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Conrad Weber, Roberts, Fitzgerald, Cronin and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was: Union 149 and the Joint Label Committee of Brooklyn found this member guilty of drawing labels for his own factory while working in another union factory, and imposed a fine of \$25. Mr. Taubman says that he has been using the label for 16 years, and only recently went to work at half time in a factory, and that it was the business of the Joint Label Committee to stop his labels when he went to work in another factory. The International president sustained the action of the union; Mr. Taubman thereupon appealed to the Executive Board.

The International president bases his decision upon the following grounds: That section 163 says in part that "But no label committee shall grant labels to members who have a license and work in factories at the same time." That section 158 provides how violations of the laws governing the use of the label shall be punished. That this fine is in accordance with the latter section. That the member states that he was guilty of the offense charged, but endeavors to put the blame on the Joint Label Committee. That this member was found guilty by both his own union and by the Joint Label Board. That there is no apparent reason to reverse their action.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International president is sustained.

SAM'L GOMPERS,
First Vice-President.

Washington, D. C., June 2, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Mr. H. Schrader, of Union No. 9, of Troy, N. Y., against a decision rendered by the International president, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Conrad Weber, Roberts, Fitzgerald, Cronin and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was: Union No. 9 levied a local assessment collectable in weekly installments. Mr. Schrader deposited his card with this union four weeks after the assessment had been in operation. He claims that he should not be forced to pay any amount on that assessment, as he was not in the union when was levied. The union decided that he must pay his proportionate share for the num-

ber of weeks he had been a member of the local. He appealed to the international president against the action of the local, who sustained such action. The member thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the international president.

The international president bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the assessment complained of is absolutely legitimate, and that the member must pay his proportionate share of it. That this method of paying running assessments is the most equitable way, and if a member leaves the union before the assessment is completed, he only pays his share for the number of weeks he was a member of the local; also if a member deposits his card in the local while such an assessment is running, he pays his share for the number of weeks he is a member until its completion. This method is almost universal, and is regarded by nearly all members as the most just and equal distribution of the burdens of an assessment.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded the decision of the international president is sustained.

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,
First Vice-President.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

D. M. Peebles appealed against 105 Maysville for not enforcing the int. constitution concerning apprentices. The appeal was sustained.

T. Billinghamer, secretary, appealed against 132 Brooklyn for paying sick benefit to a member who was on the 90 days' list. The appeal was sustained.

N. E. Goldsmith appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him. Owing to extenuating circumstances the appeal was sustained.

P. Thomy appealed against 54 Evansville for levying a 50c asst. The appeal was not sustained.

Geo. Knoblock appealed against 3 Paterson for annulling his card and fining him \$110. The appeal was sustained.

W. Nold appealed against 322 Joplin for refusing him the use of the labels. The union replied that Nold has an ex-officer of the union in his employ who refuses to pay per centage on a deficiency he owes the union and that it had refused to grant further labels until the member paid weekly percentage of his indebtedness. The appeal was not sustained.

S. L. Geleerd, a 20c member, appealed against being compelled to pay a 25c asst. on the ground that he had not been notified and given a change to vote on same as the constitution permits. The appeal was not sustained, although he must be given the right to vote even after the union has acted.

W. Cappel appealed against 102 Kansas City for suspending him for non-payment of a private loan. The decision is that he be given two weeks from the receipt of this decision to pay the loan; failing therein, the action of the union stands.

J. Reamy appealed against 188 Seattle for establishing an entirely new job and placing a special price on same. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Kuhlenskamp appealed against 266 Memphis for charging him with a donation of \$25 instead of giving it to him outright. The appeal was not sustained.

J. J. Farrell appealed against 296 Wilmington for suspending him for being over the limit in dues. Appellant shows that he was out of

work and that payment for dues was delayed one day. The appeal was sustained.

E. A. Feltman appealed against 62 Richmond for suspending and fining him \$50 and closing his shop for selling nonunion cigars in his retail store. The appeal was sustained. The constitution shows just what can be done in such cases.

Ely Gattleson appealed against 22 Detroit for suspending him for nonpayment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

J. Derger, West & Waltersdorf, appealed against 85 Eau Claire for refusing to allow them to handle nonunion goods. The constitution covers this case. The appeal was not sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 32, Louisville, Ky., to impose a fine of \$50 and suspension on Dan Davis (28931) for going to work in the strike shop of J. A. Lancaster. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight. Note—One member votes no on suspension.

Approved the application of Union 61, La Crosse, Wis., to impose a fine of \$25 on Wm. Brown (106327) for working in the unfair shop of the Sparta Cigar Company, at Sparta, Wis. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 373, Sherbrooke, Can., to impose a fine of \$25 on A. Molson (104283) for allowing himself to become suspended and speaking against the interests of the union. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 498, Everett, Wash., to impose a fine of \$20 and suspension on John Wallinhaupt (104670) for writing to secretary to suspend him as he would come off cheaper that way. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven. Negative—One—approves suspension.

Approved the application of Union 359, Atchison, Kans., to impose a fine of \$25 on E. H. Rossiter (1292) for scabbing at Bryam & Snowden's cigar factory. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 187, Newport, Ky., to impose a fine of \$100 for crooked label work and \$100 for selling cigars below the constitutional price of \$20, on Henry Greenwald (94302). Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six. Negative—One; favors \$50 on each count. Note—One member votes no on suspension.

Approved the application of Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis., to impose a fine of \$25 on Geo. Benz (47877) for allowing himself to become suspended and working in a nonunion shop, and \$25 on Otto Siekert (47830) for allowing himself to become suspended and working in a nonunion shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven. Note—One member wants more information.

Approved the application of Union 123, Hamilton, Ohio, to impose a fine of \$15 and suspension on Jacob F. Steidle (82894) for selling nonunion cigars. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 3, Paterson, N. J., to fine Geo. Knoblock (28224) \$100 and card annulled for selling cigars below the union selling price list. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Five. Negative—One. Note—One member favors \$50 fine and annulment of card, and one member favors \$50 fine.

Approved the application of Union 308, Muncie, Ind., to impose a fine of \$25 on Geo. Ber-

viller (7184) for scabbing in shop of D. E. Becker, of Penville, Ind. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 129, Denver, Colo., to impose a fine of \$25 on S. J. Bowers (70709) for conduct unbecoming a union man. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six. Negative—One.

Approved the application of Union 172, Davenport, Iowa, to impose a fine of \$100 each on Arthur Stegeman (120456) May Gannon, Joe Wallick, Emily Hurk, Walter Blohm, Bridget Malone, Goldie Schroesburg, C. J. Lewis and Mary Cronin (94944) for taking strikers' jobs at C. F. Hanssen's shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Five. Negative—Two; favor \$50 fine.

Approved the application of Union 367, Ogden, Utah, to impose a fine of \$25 on Anton Anweiler for working in the closed shop of H. Gesus, Blackfoot, Idaho. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 228, San Francisco, to impose a fine of \$25 on L. C. Emmett (4941) for allowing himself to become suspended and working in the nonunion shop of N. Venezia & Co., and a fine of \$15 on W. J. Schifert (4921) for working in the above named shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight. Note—One member does not favor fine on Emmett.

Approved the application of Union 315, St. Cloud, Minn., to impose a fine of \$15 and annulment of card of Max Stoppel (100285) for working in nonunion shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 336 Tampa, to impose a fine of \$15 on P. J. Alderman (9914) for working against the interests of the union. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Disapproved the application of Union 382, Rushville, to fine Dora Amos (83877) \$50 and suspension for allowing himself to become suspended. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Three; one votes no on fine and one favors \$10 fine. Negative—Five.

Approved the application of Union 90, New York, to impose a fine of \$25 on Henry Frahlendorf (16352) for peddling goods while on the sick list. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 144, New York, to impose a fine of \$25 on Alfred Corso (91172) for employing a nonunion man and refusing to appear for trial. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 290, Janesville, to impose a fine of \$50 on H. N. Gilkinson (100525) for refusing to come out of the shop of Mills and Mills, Beloit, Wis., when said shop refused to pay bill of prices, and a fine of \$50 on Geo. Hoyt for going to work in above named shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 4, Cincinnati, to fine H. Pope \$100 and annul his retiring card for working against the interests of the union and mistreating members while acting as foreman. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six. Note—One member votes no on annulment. Negative—One.

Approved the application of Union 144, New York, to impose a fine of \$50 on Samuel Deutsch (16831) for employing men at night-time and refusing to appear for trial. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., to impose a fine of \$50 on John Klevering (282) for quitting a \$16 job in a union shop and taking a \$14 job in a nonunion

shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 62, Richmond, Ind., to fine E. A. Feltman \$50 for retailing and jobbing nonunion five-cent cigars. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six. Note—Two members vote no on suspension. Negative—Three. Note—Fine of \$50 is approved. Suspension not approved.

CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, Ill., June 2, 1909.

I see by the May Journal that Touvin, late of Chicago "open shop" fame, now of Boston, has burned his dictionary. The speculation naturally arises as to what he did while the dictionary was burning. Was he appalled at the consumption by fire of the great work he did not understand? Or did he, like Nero of Roman notoriety, fiddle while the dictionary burned? In a prior article I used the phrase "ulterior motive," not as a figure of speech, but as a pre-pavement to proving the fact that something ulterior usually is behind the Touvin doings. This I shall demonstrate by a reply to the following:

"Do you remember that meeting in West Twelfth street Turner hall, where Union 384 was organized? Do you remember who took the most active part in arranging that meeting?"

"No man worked harder than M. H. Touvin in arranging that meeting."

The covert boast in the second sentence of the first paragraph of the above quotation is not complete without the name M. H. Touvin as the "most active," and the lines of the latter might be paraphrased thus: "No man worked as hard," etc., "so as to thoroughly agree and harmonize with the first." Readers will see by the above that the implication that I desired to rob him of his reward of merit is unfounded. In fact, when I mentioned in my last letter: "Bunch Makers and Rollers Union 384," I intended to give him full credit for organizing it, and if he denied himself the credit, I intended to thrust it upon him; but I decided that he should claim the credit first, so that there would be no wiggling afterwards, and he very obligingly did so. The reason for the hard work of Touvin is apparent in the fact that a convention would be held the latter part of September, that he (Touvin) desired to be a delegate and that he could not hope to be elected from Union 14. Hence the hard work to organize a new union where he could be elected.

On April 14, 1896, Bunch Makers and Rollers Union 384 of Chicago started with 37 charter members. The following table will show part of the transaction as to membership:

	YEAR 1896.			
Month—	Initiated.....	Admitted by Card.....	Withdrawn.....	Suspended.....
April (Charter 37).....	6	1	1	43
May.....	11	1	1	55
June.....	11	2	1	60
July.....	11	1	1	42
August.....	11	1	1	45
September.....	11	12	1	49
October.....	1	3	1	53
November.....	1	1	1	41
December.....	1	1	1	13
Totals.....	34	10	5	63

In June Touvin withdrew from Union 14 and deposited his card in Union 384. In September he became financial secretary. In July, 22 members were suspended by the old secretary,

and from that time until after the convention was over and Touvin had been a delegate not one member was suspended. A few weeks after the convention Touvin suspended 41 members who had been held on the ragged edge to entitle Touvin to a seat in the convention. It would be quite interesting to know just how much money it took and whose it was? At the end of August they had a total membership of 45, while at the end of September, the month Touvin became secretary, he had entered a total membership of 70, after initiating two and admitting two by card, which should have made a total of only 53! Seems like talent wasted to upbuild by stuffing membership roll. Then, again, proper figuring shows they should have had 13 members at the end of November, but when the charter was returned only eight members are reported; the other five are unaccounted for.

The following is a list of those who stuck to No. 384 to the finish. The five on top are all that are left of Touvin's talented effort at union (?) building, and only one of them having been a charter member. They are:

97315—H. Olswang.
79345—M. D. Lewis.
79301—S. Levin.
79302—A. Buckowsky.
79338—H. Auerbach, charter member.
15010—Wolf Leviton.
22907—J. Jesky.
43544—M. Touvin.

They returned the charter and deposited their cards in Union 14. No. 384 had lasted through a part of nine months.

Just how much upbuilding Touvin had performed and for what purpose has been seen, let us see about the talent to represent. His name is mentioned in the convention proceedings about 34 times; so was every other delegate. Once he is mentioned in the list of delegates and once in the pay roll, he introduced a couple of short amendments which were lost and he is on record as having voted about 32 times. Most glaring of which is where he and a few others asked to be placed on record as having voted against a motion to lay on table a thirty minute privilege of the floor to Daniel DeLeon, union wrecker and dual union builder! Dan didn't get the floor, but Touvin placed himself on record as a DeLeonite in favor of allowing trades union time to a Socialistic lawyer who wanted to tell us how to vote. This was the extent of his boasted talent to represent.

Let us hear more about "Section 94," Mose, but don't handle the truth so carelessly as you have.

If your story can stand on its own merits you don't have to lie about it.

WILLARD S. BEST.

Reno, Nev., June 3, 1909.

Please publish the following in the next issue of the Journal, viz.: Union No. 307, of Reno, Nevada, wishes to announce hereby, that it can not grant any more private loans (however much it would like to), as its local fund is and has been for some time, entirely depleted. Owing to the fact that of all who have drawn it, have never (with the exception of three in as many years), paid back a cent. Although they were very prompt in drawing it. And now, unless they pay up, the union is compelled to use drastic measures against them. It seems the sole and only reason why many belong to a union, is the privilege and their ability to draw, all the pecuniary benefits (money), attached, too, and to be derived from the organization. For it is obvious, that of prin-

ciple they know absolutely nothing; of course, we feel sorry for the deserving ones, who come this way, but we can't help anybody when we are "on the rocks" ourselves, though we are not to blame. The guilt belongs to the unscrupulous ones.

EMIL LORKE, Sec'y.

New York, May 27, 1909.

In the May issue of our Journal Mr. Goldstein asks me to reply to his so-called points and not on personal slander.

Point 1. I am accused of saying that the proposal of Jas. F. Carey to have the trade or calling of the candidates for the national executive board on the ballot at the S. P. elections was prompted by jealousy. Answer. I defy you or any other living being to produce your evidence that I at any time made that statement either oral or in writing. The fact of the matter is, that I favor the above proposition; but to put you right, I will state that my reference to Jas. T. Carey was in relation to him saying. It is too humorous to have a N. E. C. composed of two lawyers, two professional writers, one millionaire, one minister and one business man and then claim to be a workmen's party, that this statement was prompted by jealousy. I further stated that any man who subscribes to the principles of the Socialist party can become a member of it, and is entitled to run for any office in the gift of the party, and that the members elect the same, and therefore no one has a just cause to complain. And permit me to add at this time that Victor Berger, a member of the N. C. E., is a member of the Typographical Union and was one of its delegates to a number of the conventions of the A. F. of L., and if he is not legally entitled to represent said union, he is not legally entitled to be a member of it, and therefore your statement that the trade unions of this country are the only ones that can claim the title to being workmen's organizations falls to the ground.

Point 2. I am charged with saying that the leading trade unionists of Massachusetts did everything in an underhand way to bring about Mr. Carey's defeat as candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives.

Answer. I plead guilty of making said statement. Mr. Carey made this statement public at a dinner given recently by the Progressive Club at New York City, and for further information I would refer Mr. Goldstein to Carey himself in reference to Mr. Carey stating that he would stand neutral in the fight between the Boot and Shoe Workers and the American labor union because it was a family row. I don't know anything about it and cannot answer. And about Carey being the last of the Mohicans in the House of Representatives that is so; but it's no credit to the union men in having defeated a union man, who worked hard in their behalf, and sending an old party politician in his place who serves the capitalist class instead, and the time will come when we shall send more Carey's to the various houses of legislatures of this country, just as the workmen of Europe do.

Point 3. You want an official invitation to appear before the printing trades or the C. F. U. I am sorry I cannot procure the same for you from the printing trades, as I am in no way connected with them; but as I said before that if you can prove that the printing trades are being unfairly dealt with or that they are being fleeced out of their money, I am sure that they would listen to you, and as far as the C. F. U. is concerned, it's the easiest

thing in the world to get the floor there. By the way, recently a discussion took place in one of the theaters in New York City in reference to a play called the "Battle." You came all the way from Boston to participate in the same? Did you have an invitation for that discussion? And, if so, by whom? And while you were in the city, it being Sunday, you could have easily come before the C. F. U. in the afternoon and saved any additional expense.

Point 5. You state that nothing that you so far have written warrants the assumption by Mr. Brown that members of the various trade unions have not the courage to oppose giving support to the call, but further on you state that it is not courage but an adequate understanding of the principles for which the paper stands that is lacking.

Answer. I consider this an insult upon the intelligence of the members and don't deserve any further notice, except to say you know it all.

Conclusion. Mr. Goldstein, you have been prating about personal abuse and, etc. When you stop shouting stop thief, in order to divert the attention from yourself, every letter with the exception of this last one was abuse, and then you talk of others. M. BROWN.

Antwerp, June 1, 1909.

As mentioned in my last letter, I promised to send every month a few words for your honorable journal. I must bring before your notice now that the condition of our trade is very bad in Europe, the number out of work is awful for every country, commonly this situation is also exploited by the employers. In Germany this situation threatens to go on for the worst through a threatening rise on the taxes on tobacco, which I think will be carried and that a tremendous number of thousands of working people will be out of work; also in Sweden threatens a general lockout of the cigarmakers (2,500 will be engaged in this case).

In Belgium, England and Holland it is also extremely bad, only the monopoly countries: France, Austria, Spain, Bulgaria, they don't suffer from this general crisis.

I have read with pleasure in your journal that an amendment came in from Union 97 to send two delegates from America to the Int. Nat. Congress of Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers next year. It is desirable that all of America should see the usefulness of this measure for themselves, and that the amendment be carried by a big majority. The expenses cannot measure the advantages in attachment to this, as we are working for a better condition, and not so many members should be obliged to wander out to America, if the amendment of Union 97 is adopted, which I hope sincerely it will be. In this case it is time for America to bring forward the points for the Agenda. This ought to be done six months before the opening of the Congress, or by the end of February, 1910.

Fraternally yours,

HENRI JUGTERS.

Binghamton, N. Y., June 6, 1909.

We wish to thankfully acknowledge receiving the following sums of money in aid of the strike at the factory of F. B. Richards & Co.:

Union 149, \$5; Union 90, \$10; Union 144, \$10; Union 138, \$10; Union 55, \$10; Union 287, \$2; Union 39, \$5; Union 416, \$1; J. A. B., Chicago, \$5; Union 25, \$10; Union 232, \$1; Union 4, \$10; Union 22, \$5; Union 225, \$5; Union 134, \$1.60; Union 81, \$2; Union 58, \$5; Union 332,

\$4.40; Union 44, \$10; Union 6, \$5; Union 97, \$25; Union 179, \$2; Union 260, \$1.80; Union 125, \$5; Union 118, \$2; Union 47, \$1; Union 114, \$1; Union 228, \$5; Union 253, \$1; Union 94, \$1; total, \$161.80.

J. D. PALMER, Sec'y., J. A. B.

Orange, N. J., June 5, 1909.

Being an interested reader of our official Journal for the past eighteen years, I am again reminded by the present controversy now consuming space in our Journal that it, in my opinion could be used to a better purpose. I have reference to Brother Touvin vs. Brother Best and Brother Goldstein vs. Brother Brown in matters that I, as do others, fail to see of what benefit their articles are towards the advancement of our trade or union.

In carefully pursuing the May Journal, I must congratulate my old friend, Brother Mark Courant, as he comes near hitting the nail straight.

Another interesting and what I believe to be a most serious matter is the condition of our finances, as per our annual report, as published in connection with the April issue of the Journal. We have decreased \$69,345.10, which is the first decrease since 1897, when the 30 cent dues went into effect.

As the pioneer of trades unions, and to continue to hold that honored title, we must be up and a-doing or else we will get done.

We might today learn a good lesson from the United Hatters and prepare for war by replenishing our treasury and recruiting new material for our ranks, as by perpetuity alone can we exist and meet our promised obligations.

It seems to me that we are fast drifting away from our progressiveness in everything but expenses and in letting the trust get in its work.

When I joined the union, over 18 years ago, working on a \$5 a thousand hand job, I read and was told that we were going to have a home for our old and disabled fellow members (We even had a site as well as well as presented to us, or nearly so, as near as I can recall).

And I honestly believe that we are farther away from a home now with 47,120 members than we were in 1891 with 25,178 members. And why?

Let us take a lesson from the Typographical Union—a home, old age pension. And we, the great Cigar Makers International Union, not even holding our own.

Come, brothers, let us wake up and see our talents, limited though they be, to a better purpose than throwing mud and indulging in an endless chain argument over something that is every man's right to choose for himself. Then let his choice be either Republican, Prohibition, Socialism or Democracy (if there is any such party left); but let us organize the yet unorganized, and let us build a home (even though some one will get a fat \$18 a week job as manager). And above all, let us not weary of well doing, for we owe it to ourselves to leave this earth better than we found it. And if we all try to do this, we will reach the goal.

If we only purchased union made goods for ourselves and our families, and them from union clerks, we would at least be doing something in the right direction.

Come, brothers, prick yourselves with a union made pin and see if you are awake or if we are in a trance.

This rambling and disconnected letter or

whatever you may choose to call it is not written with any malice to any member or members, but for the purpose of trying to create a little more healthy interest in our grand old union; and, if possible, to stir up our dry old bones to a little more activity. And if you doubt my word, just get a copy of one of the other trade journals (Tobacco) and see every week where the United Cigar Stores Co. are opening new stores continually, and once opened it seems to me always opened.

Come, now, let us bury the hatchet (remembering that it is human to err and divine to forgive) and have a good healthy heart to heart, man to man discussion that will lead to the building up of our membership, our treasury and last but not least, a home for sick, aged and disabled members.

JACOB C. TAYLOR.

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1909.

At the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was introduced relative to the matter of the representation of local unions in the State federations and city central bodies. Attention was directed to the fact that these organizations are to a great extent retarded in their efforts by the non-affiliation of some local unions. This resolution offered an amendment to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor requiring the executive officers of all national and international unions to notify their local unions that they must affiliate with the State federations and central bodies.

The action of the convention on this resolution was that the subject-matter should be referred to the executive council to urge affiliated national and international unions to so amend their constitutions as to obtain the desired end. At the last meeting of the executive council, the instructions of the convention upon this resolution were taken under consideration, and the undersigned was directed to communicate with the officers of the national and international unions, in line with the recommendation of the convention.

The constitution of the American Federation of Labor already provides that it is the duty of all affiliated national and international unions to instruct their local unions to join chartered central bodies, and this provision is specific as far as the matter of instructions to locals is concerned. The executive officers of the international organizations have always promptly recognized all requests from this office relating to the matter of affiliation of locals in central bodies, and their assistance has been of great value and highly appreciated. In many instances, however, the local unions have the idea that their representation in the central bodies and State federations is entirely optional with them, and the failure of a number of locals to be represented is due to this impression. It is most important that the international unions should adopt as insistent an attitude as possible upon the matter of representation of their locals in the central bodies. It is unnecessary to speak of the advantages and value of a good central body, or of the work of a State federation, but some locals are apt to be remiss if their support of these organizations is not imposed as a requirement.

The expense involved is an item to be considered, and very often circumstances in connection with the conduct and management of a central body are unsatisfactory to locals, but if all local unions would have their delegates in regular attendance and thus see to it that the deliberations of these organizations

are confined strictly to the interests of the labor movement, the expense would be the best kind of an investment, and there would be less chance for many of the evils complained of to creep in.

The adoption of the recommendation of the Denver convention by national and international unions to amend their constitutions so that the representation of local unions in city centrals and State federations will be assured, will tend to greatly enhance the efficacy of these organizations in promoting the interests of the labor movement.

Trusting that this matter will receive the best consideration of your organization, and that it will see its way clear to adopt the recommendation of the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor in this matter, I am,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Boston, Mass., June, 1909.

Neither "Comrade" F. M. Cassidy's effusive praise of Debs nor "Comrade" W. E. P. French, U. S. Army, who gave himself at "first sight" into the "two generous hands" of the treason monger Debs, can aid Mr. Brown in proving my charges to be false. Mr. Brown admits of having said, some three years ago, "If Debs is an organizer of the I. W. W., I am sorry for it." My muddying the waters Mr. Brown does not make clear the bottom of the pool. His "sorrow" is not active in the interest of his trade organization. But Mr. Brown exerts himself greatly to the benefit of Socialism, by berating union men because they will not vote for "E. Violent" Debs; by raising good trade union dollars to support the standard bearer of his "June Rose," the deadly enemy of the trade union movement. "Comrades" Cassidy and French may be good fellows for crossing the scent, but as for meeting the issue, they are nil. That issue is that Debs is the enemy of unionism. Even Mr. Brown gives up the task, because Debs "needs no defense," and then after attacking our Journal as "unjust," and giving "a little clearing up" to Mr. Goldstein, he contents himself with setting a whole lot of irresponsible words down upon unoffending paper.

I desire with patience and circumspection kindly to draw Mr. Brown's attention back to the issue. Has not Mr. Debs led in the organization of dual unions? Namely the American Railway Union, the Western Labor Union, the American Labor Union, the Industrial Workers of the World? My charge is that no man in the country has done more to destroy bona fide organizations of labor than Eugene V. Debs. As for his "sacrifices," the notoriety of Mr. Debs has returned him more sympathy and more money than any other man in the country who was ever connected with a strike.

Will Mr. Brown and his allies keep to the text? The little data in Mr. Cassidy's letter is out of date. What Mr. Debs did before he became a "red red" is not up for discussion. It is the career of the apostle of dual unions which is under consideration. I said Mr. Debs had done all he could to destroy the influence of trade unions from 1897 up to the last campaign in which he was the thrice standard bearer of the red rag of revolution.

Mr. Brown asserts that Debs "has always given the best that was in him for the uplift of the toilers of our country." Certainly the organization of dual unions is not a demonstration of it; nor is the establishment of dual labels.

About the time that Mr. Brown was expressing his sorrow "if" his darling Debs was an I. W. W. organizer, that self-same I. W. W., upheld by E. V. Debs, brought into being dual Cap Makers' unions, one in New York City, the other in Detroit. The New York opposition union (says the official organ of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America, an organization which proclaims officially "its adherence to the principles of International Socialism") "consisted of three union men and 20 contemptible scabs, among them a number of Pinkertons. All these scabs were drafted by the Cap Manufacturers' Association when it took up the fight for the open shop, against which the Cap Makers battled for 14 weeks. . . . Yet the men who during that fight sold themselves to the bosses as scabs, spies and detectives, were organized by the I. W. W. as an opposition union." A committee composed of General Secretary M. Zuckerman and Executive Board Members H. Hinder and M. Holzager, met Eugene V. Debs by appointment and laid before him letters, affidavits, etc., which proved that the I. W. W. Cap Makers were working with the Cap Manufacturers' Association to destroy the U. C. H. and C. M. U. of N. A. "Comrade Debs," so the committee reported, "explained that he will not stand for such action, and that an organization responsible for such misdeeds, should be wiped off the face of the earth."

The Apostle of Dual Unions has not, from that day to this, so far as I have learned, written or said one word against the action of the I. W. W. and its Cap Makers' locals. Must we take this episode as evidence of the best that is "in him for the uplift of the toilers of our country"? Or is this what Mr. Cassidy calls making a sacrifice for organized labor? If not, perhaps it is a specimen of what the army officer calls "bravery and gentleness."

I like very much indeed that my statements should have a "little clearing up." In my letter for the April Journal may be found this paragraph:

"Where, ah where, is the colony which was organized in 1897 which was to solve for all time the question of work, and the questions that afflict mankind? What became of the 175,000 acres of land, the railroad franchise and the money so freely given the Social Democracy, heaven only knows; for suspicion, distrust and dissolution set in. One clique keeping the colonization scheme while E. V. D., leaving the people in the lurch whom he had induced to invest, organized the Social Democratic party. Later, after some historical maneuvering, it became the Socialist party whose candidate Mr. Debs was for the third time."

In the May issue Mr. Brown seeks information. To quote:

"Now what I would like to know is this. You were a member of the Socialist party, and evidently must know that if there was any dishonesty in the colony scheme existing that it was your place as an honest man to come out and show up anything and everything dishonest concerning the matter. . . ."

Let us suppose, for the sake of making plain the point that the Socialist party was in existence at the time of the colony scheme and that I had at that time failed to condemn it. Does that change the fact that Eugene V. Debs induced many poor persons to invest their savings in his project? Does that change the fact that he then quit them to organize a political party? But the fact of the matter is that 12 years ago, when the Social Democracy and its

colonization scheme was launched, the Socialist party was not in existence. The Socialist party was organized in 1901, the Social Democracy in 1897. I would suggest that Mr. Brown write to Mr. Debs and ask him what became of the abattoirs, tanneries, shoe, woolen and cotton factories, ice plant, hotels, barns, etc., etc., indicated on the maps issued by the Social Democracy. Ask Debs what became of the railroad franchise, the 175,000 acres of Tennessee land and the moneys which were controlled by Debs, Hinton and Co.? Mr. Brown might suggest to his friend "E. Violent" that he pay back the moneys which the poor dupes lost in the colony which he induced them to join, even at the sacrifice of a beautiful residence in Terre Haute. Some people would meet their moral obligations.

I would not hold Mr. Brown responsible for the fool or fraudulent schemes launched in the name of Socialism 12 years ago. But surely with other prominent Socialists he must share a part of the responsibility of his leader Debs, who has just now launched a "Girard Air Ship Company," capitalized at 50 millions of dollars. The company sells shares of stock for \$1 that will be worth their par value, \$50, "when the ship flies." With a chance to get fifty for one under the endearing name of "comrade," no "comrade" should be in poverty "when the ship flies."

DAVID GOLDSTEIN.

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1909.

G. W. Perkins, Pres. C. M. I. U. of A.

Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In organizing the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor it was the intention that not only the organizations using and issuing labels should become a part of the Department, by affiliating therewith, but it was also the intention that those organizations that issue cards and buttons should also become affiliated, so that a better and greater benefit would result in the work of furthering the sale of union-made products, as well as patronizing wherever possible union men who wear the button of their respective organizations.

Article 1, section 2, of the Constitution, is as follows, and is quoted for your information:

"Sec. 2. The term 'union label' wherever used in this Constitution or by Laws is declared to embrace union labels, union buttons, union cards, or any device worn or exhibited to solicit patronage for union establishments or union members, and indorsed as such by the American Federation of Labor."

It is the intention of the Department to begin an active, energetic campaign among the members of organized labor and its friends, as well as endeavoring to interest the members of the organizations of farmers, whose influence and patronage of union products would be of immense value to our movement. It is also intended to reach the vast membership in the various Railroad Brotherhoods, the members of the Women's Union Label Leagues, Women's Auxiliaries, and the general purchasing public, and educate them, not only to the advisability, but the necessity of asking for, and demanding union-made products, which shall be served to them in turn by men or women who wear the respective button of their various crafts.

That there is necessity for the work contemplated by the Department is admitted by all, but what is most essential to success is the united action of all the members of organized labor. The success of this Department

rests upon the amount of effective work that may be done by our members and friends, and if we do not receive their undivided support a few individuals can accomplish but little.

Section 9 of Article IV, of the Constitution, provides as follows:

"Sec. 9. Each affiliated organization shall be required to submit a written description of its union label, button, or card, and two copies of such union label, button, or card, and the conditions under which it is issued, as well as the methods employed in label propaganda."

You are therefore requested to forward to the Secretary-Treasurer, at your earliest convenience, the above information so that the data desired will be available.

Let me further request that samples of any advertising matter that you may have on hand be forwarded here, together with a statement as to how much of it may be available for distribution by this office. If your organization publishes an official journal which contains the addresses of your local unions, will you kindly place us on your exchange list?

Hoping that you will give these matters your favorable consideration, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS F. TRACY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 28, 1909.

The Comly counterfeit label case having been placed in my hands to prosecute and manage, I feel obligated to submit a report and give a short history of the case, more especially so as it developed into a very complicated and protracted case, subjected to many delays and drawbacks, which I shall enumerate as I proceed.

First, I will state that the Comly auction house in this city is the dumping ground for all kinds of fake cigars such as bogus label, prison made and the product of learners; in fact, it is the sewer through which all unmarketable cigars get into the hands of unscrupulous dealers of Philadelphia and vicinity.

In the early part of October, 1903, the International President notified Union No. 165, of this city, that it had been reported to him that Comly & Sons' auction house of Philadelphia was handling bogus label cigars and requested said union to investigate the report. At that time William C. Hahn was business agent of No. 165, and at that particular time had more on his hands than he could conveniently attend to. He requested me to take charge of the case, which I consented to do.

On the 26th of October, 1903, I visited Comly & Sons' auction house and found cigars bearing counterfeit labels on sale, and succeeded in buying a box for evidence in the presence of two witnesses. Then, in accordance with instructions from the International President, I personally notified the firm in the presence of witnesses, that there is a law in the State of Pennsylvania that prohibits the sale of cigars bearing counterfeit labels and cautioned the firm against continuing the sale of the same, and also mailed them a registered letter to the same effect, all of which I did. I also furnished the firm with a list published monthly at that time, giving the factory numbers of all legitimate label factories in the State of Pennsylvania and informed them that they could obtain this list monthly if they desired to do so, then if they received a lot of cigars bearing the Cigarmakers' Union label that they could refer to these lists and if they did not find the factory number there they would know that they were counterfeit labels, and to have

nothing to do with them, and informed them if they did offer them for sale that the law would be invoked. They promised to be guided by the information, but not feeling assured that they would, I sent a man there on the 14th of January, 1904, and he found that they were still selling bogus label cigars and bought a box as evidence, then under the instruction of the International President I returned with one of the best lawyers in this city, ex-Judge Stevenson, and had the head of the firm arrested and placed under \$1,500 bail to appear at court. Then, feeling confident that we had a strong case, I awaited the calling of the case for trial. After waiting about three months and hearing nothing, I called on our attorney and requested him to go with me to see the district attorney, which he did, and to our surprise we were informed that the bill of indictment had been lost. We then had a new bill of indictment formulated and approved by the grand jury, but before the case came up for trial there was a bogus label case in Adams County, Pa., on which an appeal was taken on the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania label law, which was held up in the Superior Court for over two years, consequently the Comly case was held back that length of time. Finally a decision was rendered, declaring the law constitutional. Then we again urged the case to trial, and again went to the office of the district attorney and were given another surprise. We were informed that the bill of indictment had been ignored. Knowing that there must be some crooked work or a grave mistake, Judge Stevenson and I went to the office where the ignored bills are filed and dug up the bill of indictment. We found it marked "Ignored on first count," which related to something that we never claimed. We had it placed on file again. Finally, on February 15th, 1907, the case came up for trial. Then the attorney for the defense presented a doctor's certificate to the court, claiming his client was unable to appear, on account of illness. Consequently, the case was postponed. It came up again on April 18th, 1907. Then the night before, April 17, our attorney, Judge Stevenson, was attacked on the street, beaten and robbed, and the case was again postponed on that account.

The case was called for trial again in February, 1908. Then the counsel for the defense gave us another surprise, stating to the Court that the senior member of the firm had died, which caused another postponement, or was continued and called for trial again in about three months. Then our principal witness was not present, hence another halt. The next time the case was called for trial was on February 26th, 1909. The case had then been pending about six years, but we felt pretty confident that it would be pulled off then, and so it was; but it proved to be the most farcical proceeding to assume the dignity of a trial that I ever witnessed in a court of justice. It took the judge about twenty minutes to dispose of the case.

The International President was the first witness called, and he was asked a few irrelevant questions and relieved with insulting remarks from the judge, who referred to his presumption in coming all the way from Chicago to tell Philadelphia dealers how they should sell cigars. I was the next witness called to the stand. I was asked to state what I knew about the case. I began to make my statement, when the counsel for the defense said they did not want to hear what I did, they wanted to know if I bought that box of cigars. I stated I did. I was then asked who

I bought them of. I pointed out one of the Comlys. Then they asked me if I had any conversation with him. I stated that I did not. The judge then said "That will do; we have had enough of you." The other witnesses were then called to the stand and asked two or three questions. That ended the case. A non-suit was declared by the judge and we were ordered out of the court room. Hence, we were at a loss to know whether we were in America or Russia.

It might be well to state that in Philadelphia county, unlike some other counties in the State of Pennsylvania, the district attorney is counsel for the prosecution, consequently all our attorney could do was to prepare the case for the district attorney; and I want to say that Judge Stevenson handed the district attorney a well-prepared case. I saw the brief, and I must say that it covered the case thoroughly, and if the district attorney had not been a stick and afraid to protest against the unfair treatment we received at the hands of the judge, we would at least have had a run for our money, but owing to the absence of our attorney from the court room when the trial was going on and the silent assent of the district attorney, we were down and out. The judge did not possess the dignity of a gentleman, to say nothing of a judge on the bench.

In conclusion I will say that I did everything possible to have Comly & Son convicted, but a wooden district attorney as counsel and a judge prejudiced against labor organization made it a tough proposition. If our evidence had been heard and gone to the jury and then lost the case would not have been so hard to swallow, but to feel that we had a strong case and the law on our side, and then have our evidence arbitrarily ruled out or ignored is extremely aggravating.

Fraternally yours,

I. W. BISBING.

Cigarmakers Union No. 2, of Buffalo, N. Y., submits an amendment to Section 77 to exempt members who are in the beneficiary class, from paying assessments levied for label agitation.

We find since the adoption of the Chicago amendment that the beneficiary member instead of being our friends and working for the best interests of the (blue label), are becoming our enemies and giving up their cards as they deem it an injustice to be compelled to pay such assessments.

And we earnestly request sister locals to consider our amendment and endorse same as we believe it to be for the best interest of C. M. I. U. of A. and the Blue Label.

CIGARMAKERS UNION NO. 2.

Pawtucket, R. I., June 4, 1909.

The attention of members of the various locals is called to the amendment offered by No. 94, Pawtucket, which, if adopted, will establish a pension system. It seems to be the unanimous opinion of the members that some method of assisting out aged and helpless brothers should be arranged; a start has to be made somewhere and No. 94 suggests that the amendment they offer will furnish the foundation necessary to start with; the amendment is practically the amendment suggested by International President Perkins in an editorial published in the May, 1908, Journal, in his comments on the Belleville amendment.

We have added an assessment of \$1 per year, payable quarterly, with the intentions of not interfering with the other work of our union. The pension system, if this amendment is

adopted, goes into effect January 1, 1910, and the first payment of pensions occurs March 1, 1910, thus permitting the collection of one quarterly assessment before the payments begin. We do not claim to know whether the 25c per quarter assessment is sufficient to carry on the pension system, but we do claim that the amendment, as whole, should be adopted, and it is hardly necessary to say it can be amended as experience shows the need. If any local thinks that some feature of the amendment should be changed, we suggest the best way to do is to work for the amendment and after it is adopted, then such changes can be made as are necessary to improve the pension system. We have lost the opportunity of leading the Trade Union Movement of United States in the adoption of a pension system, but we can at least avoid being the last among the leading unions of the country in adopting some method of assisting our old and helpless brothers.

A. E. HOHLER, Cor. Sec'y., No. 94, Pawtucket, R. I.

PRIVATE LOANS.

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return of same to union making request.

Owing to certain circumstances, Union 60, Keokuk, Iowa, will extend the time until July issue of the Journal for publishing the names of those owing private loans prior to 1909. "Pay up now."

Union 377, Bridgewater, S. D.—W. J. Hegenbarth (96212) \$3.20, and Thos. Adams (3474) \$2.

Local 469, Bakersfield, Cal., will not grant any private loans until outstanding loans are paid in. Also wishes to notify members owing private loans for three months or over that they will be published if we do not hear from them.

Union 490, Fairfield, Iowa, writes: "Private loans will have to be paid before any more are granted. Take notice, brothers, and help the travelers."

Union 421, Burlington, Vt.—L. R. Cohen, \$1. Members owing the 50 cent private loan to Union 94, Pawtucket, R. I., are hereby notified to attend to their loan as the matter will come up for action at July 2, 1909, meeting. A. E. Hohler, secretary.

Union 21, Marlboro, Mass., writes: "All those that owe Union 21, Marlboro, private loans please remit to save further trouble."

Union 21, Marlboro, Mass.—Thos. Sylvia (38608) 50 cents. Members owing private loans to Union 39, New Haven, are requested to send them along as fast as possible. Others on the road would like to be assisted and our funds are low.

Union 379, Rochester, Ind., writes: "Secretary holding card of W. H. Gregg (38260) please collect private loan of 50 cents and forward same to Secretary Union 379. If this member does not act soon this union will."

Notice.—The Joint Advisory Board of Chicago hereby notifies all members who owe private loans to J. A. B., Chicago, to pay the same at once, or their names will be published in the next issue of the Journal, and insist on the enforcement of the constitution. Secretary J. A. B.

The following members will be suspended at the next regular meeting in June, 1909, by Union 407, Norwich, Conn., unless they pay the amount due for private loans attached to their names: Daniel Burns, No. 75776, 50c; James Collins, No. 15426, 50c; M. F. Burk, No. —, 50c; John V. Fallon, No. 11285, 50c; Frank Kemler, No. 6089, 50c; A. J. Halloran, No. 208, \$1.00; H. Kraus, No. 108498; Geo. Haley, No. 72640, 50c; G. Hayford, No. 70884, 50c; Lew Dennis, No. 7552, 50c; William Mosler, 7438, 50c; Louis Linse, No. 72428, 50c; Chas. Morris, No. 73792, 50c; Forrest Oehlert, No. 109435, 50c; Geo. Neal, No. —, 50c; C. Valentine, No. —, 50c.

129 Denver, Colo.: While we have received a few responses from members owing this union private loans, there are quite a number that have owed this union for months, and even years, that do not seem to remember the favor, and will not go to the trouble to drop us a card, offering any kind of an excuse for not paying their loans back. Ingratitude seems to be this union's reward in about 75 per cent of the cases where loans have been granted to help members out of financial troubles. The time is fast approaching when it is going to be hard for any one to get a private loan from this or any other union. Pay up or give some kind of excuse for not doing so. We won't question the excuse too closely, but we would rather have the money.

129, Denver, Colo., requests secretaries to collect private loans from the following members: D. Harvey, granted July, 1898, \$5.00; H. Malonin, granted 1899, \$9.00; (43488) F. R. McIntyre, granted 1904, \$6.00; (86252) Sam Ratner, granted 1903, \$15.00;

(115702) E. R. Murphy, granted 1907, \$3.50; (53280) H. M. Good, granted 1905, \$18.00; (103618) Fay K. Brown, over 6 months, \$2.00; (43837) Ed Richter, over 6 months, \$2.00; (119065) M. W. Balfour, over 6 months, \$2.00; (65842) J. J. Monahan, over 6 months, \$2.00; (86680) Jas. J. Pollard, over 6 months, \$2.00; (86951) Chas. W. Eastberg, over 6 months, \$2.00; (61384) James Sherman, over 6 months, \$3.00; (5547) Fred Miller, over 6 months, \$2.00; (100235) Jos. J. Hamm, over 6 months, \$2.00; (102458) Wm. J. Lee, over 6 months, \$2.00; (62730) Arthur L. Carter, over 6 months, \$2.00; (91033) Alfred Van Wymersch, over 6 months, \$2.00; (60207) J. J. Collins, over 6 months, \$2.00; (4988) John A. Chabin, over 6 months, \$2.00; (100329) Bert Smith, \$2.00; (86621) Chas. Hamilton, \$2.00; (7110) P. M. Maloney, \$2.00; (52573) C. F. Beach, over 6 months, \$20.00.

Union 486, New Westminster, B. C.: Will secretaries holding cards of the following members collect private loans from them and forward to Union 486, New Westminster: Bernard Hogan (59213), \$2.00; Geo. Sehn (65893), \$2.00; C. O. Foster (113633), \$2.00; J. Wardell (101991), \$2.00; H. Meek (111564), \$2.00; Z. M. Richards (114243), \$1.00; Geo. Kling (91204), \$2.00; M. W. Balfour (119665), \$2.00; Sam Thompson (75469), \$2.00; F. Schatter (10000), \$2.00; Louis Polak (9788), \$2.00; Jas. A. Wright (102170), \$2.00.

Union 451, Bushnell, Ill., writes: "Members owing private loans to Union 451, Bushnell, Ill., will please settle same at once or we will make use of our constitutional privileges. This is final."

Union 451, Bushnell, Ill.: J. Bacon, \$4.75. Union 139, Long Hill, Conn., writes: "Traveling members who owe private loans to Union 139 will please pay them as soon as possible as we need the money."

If all members owing private loans to Union 183, Mendota, Ill., are not heard from by July their name and number will be published in July Journal.

Union 273, Rockland, Me.: Dan Cram (8428), \$5.00, and J. T. Perry (18100), \$6.00.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union; or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans as provided in the constitution.

In all cases where fines are imposed by local unions it will facilitate matters by giving the number, if party fined is a member of the union.

Union 469, Bakersfield, Cal., has imposed a fine of \$10 on Jos. Murray (66119) for conduct unbecoming a union member, speaking against the interest of the union to people on the street, slandering the officers and coming in the shop and calling members scabs, etc.

Union 60, Keokuk, Iowa, fined John Walter Hale (20838) \$5 for beating his board bill in addition to the amount of his board bill, total \$3, and \$5 fine on Wm. Gladfelter (87534) for beating his board bill in addition to the amount he owed, total \$3. Any secretary getting possession of these cards please enter same in cards and if possible hold cards and force collection. Also fined Geo. McWalters (100820) \$5 for allowing himself to become suspended, and \$5 on Geo. Herold (109225) for allowing himself to become suspended.

Jacob Rinn (13196), suspended by Union 266 in May, 1909, was fined \$5 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 266, Boise, Idaho, rescinded the fine of \$10 imposed upon F. Klinkhammer (95860) imposed in May.

Union 301, Akron, Pa., fined Cora Bear (106384), W. M. Adams (106530) and Marie Mellinger (112531) \$5 each for allowing themselves to become suspended.

Union 309, Rothsville, Pa., imposed a fine of \$5 on Harvey Kulp (1487) for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 266, Memphis, Tenn., fined F. W. Feige (92417) \$5 for allowing himself to become suspended and \$3 for unpaid board bill. Total, \$8.

The fine of \$25 imposed upon Jos. Tennebaum (58063) for conduct unbecoming a union member as published in November, 1908, Journal was reduced to \$10, which he paid, by Union 90, New York.

Union 212, Superior, Wis., fined Wm. Wilkins \$4.95; Fred Sampson \$9.50, and Wm. Ehler \$2.50; being the amount they owed.

Union 256, Boise, Idaho, fined F. Klinkhammer \$10 for acting against the interests of the union.

Union 451, Bushnell, Ill., fined David Sage (114739) \$5 for unpaid board bill and \$5 for actions unbecoming a union man. Total, \$10.

Union 499, Trinidad, Colo., fined C. L. Jones (120375) \$5 local fine and \$4.80 back dues for allowing himself to become suspended, this being his third offense.

Union 89, Schenectady, N. Y., fined Robt. E. Egan \$5 for allowing himself to become suspended for non-payment of dues and assessments.

Union 379, Rochester, Ind., fined Ed. J. Kelsey (97976) \$3 for unpaid board bill. Secretary holding card please endorse fine in same.

Union 335, Hammond, Ind., fined Edw. Yowell (85233) \$5 for allowing himself to become suspended and for failing to pay local indebtedness, which amounts to \$16.25. Total amount due union, \$21.25.

Union 298, Glens Falls, N. Y., fined Chas. Guyott

(100091), Chas. Roach (102118) and H. H. LeClair (29572) \$5 each for allowing themselves to become suspended.

LOST CARDS

Section 11. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate.

Members having lost their traveling cards take notice:

No duplicate card will be issued for lost card unless the full name of member, the card number, the date of initiation and the union where the card was last deposited are given. Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Secretaries have no right to issue certificates in place of lost cards. Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made. Report full name, number, date and place of initiation and when and where card was last deposited.

Private loans will be entered on duplicates issued upon request of unions.

Enter all loans granted in figures and letters.

Secretaries will please notify this office as to whether any private loans are due on cards reported lost, otherwise they are issued with only the International loan account. This does not release members from their just obligations to the unions. The absence of the private loans, however, quite often cause members to overlook these loans and suspensions follow.

54293 Ed Smith, initiated Jan. 3, 1889. Reported lost May 14, by letter.

78402 A. Leonard, initiated Sept. 16, 1895. Reported lost May 22, by 58.

51208 C. Michael, initiated Oct. 22, 1900. Reported lost May 25, by 37.

79868 P. Blair, initiated Aug. 12, 1908. Reported lost May 29, by 228.

59962 G. R. French, initiated Dec. 18, 1897. Reported lost June 4, by 225.

64822 Ed. Schulte, initiated May 29, 1889. Reported June 7, by 256.

94845 A. J. Burns, initiated ———. Reported June 7, 1909, by 132.

IN-MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following, and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of our own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 161, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence, relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 129, Denver, Colo., Walter Smith (50338), who died May 3d. His wife came from Boston and took charge of the funeral, which was attended by a committee from the union. Interment at Riverside Cemetery.

Union 306, Pueblo, Col. T. D. Sanborn (107044), who died March 18th. Union attended funeral in a body.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis. Henry A. Juergens (47849), who died May 26th.

Union 5, Rochester, N. Y. Geo. Krebs (1280), who died May 14th. Six members acted as pallbearers.

Union 4, Cincinnati, Ohio, adopted resolutions of regret and condolence on the death of Jos. Schneck, recording secretary and assistant treasurer of Union 4, and an active member in the trade union movement for many years past. Union attended funeral.

The many friends of Humphrey Shea, Moberly, Mo., will be grieved to learn of his death May 24, 1909, in New York City, the result of an operation. A large number of friends attended the funeral.

Union 150, Sioux City, Iowa. Joseph Hutterer (2580), who was drowned in the Sioux River on May 11th, 1909. Union attended funeral in a body.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents. Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, JUNE 15, 1909.

An old age pension for the faithful old timer appeals to us as one of the very best and most humane acts that a trade union can place to its credit. The already splendid chain of benefits to the credit of the Cigar Makers' International Union never will look just right until we add thereto an old age pension. In these days of sordid commercialism it's a case of take the young man and let the old fellow look after himself. The old man is just as much entitled to live in comfort and more so than the strong and younger man. He has done his share, and without him it would have been impossible for us to exist. He deserves a better fate than a cold world hands out to him. The trade union is greater than a mere money-making institution; it has blazed the pathway to a better social and economic life for all workers within, and for many without its fold. It must continue to lead the way. If society will not take care of its dependents the trade union must and will.

Women can be of great help in strengthening and building up the trade union movement if their enormous spending capacity was properly organized and confined to strictly union made and union labeled goods.

Organized labor receives at the lowest estimate over one billion three hundred million dollars annually in wages.

Women, the wives and mothers of trade unionists, spend fully 70 per cent or 80 per cent of this enormous amount of the family income for the daily sustenance of the family.

The Women's International Union Label League presents an easy and logical means whereby this helpful assistance can be utilized to the benefit of the trade union movement. The formation of leagues of this organization should be commenced in all places where they do not now exist and in places where they do exist they should be encouraged.

The free trade bill, now before the Senate of the United States, provides that one hundred and fifty million cigars shall be admitted duty free annually into the United States.

The eighth annual report of the Philippine Commission to the Secretary of War, published in 1908, contains the following:

"For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the total number of cigars manufactured amounted to 197,243,119, of which 117,766,660 were exported to foreign countries and 79,476,459 were sold for home consumption." The framers of the Philippine free trade bill in cigars and leaf tobacco have undoubtedly the intention of dumping almost the entire product of cigars into the United States.

The competition in the cigar industry is al-

ready keen, and in some instances close to the breaking point. With the addition of the cheapest labor product in the world, the competition, in many instances, will become ruinous.

It is idle to say that 150,000,000 cigars represent but a small percentage of the cigar industry of the United States, and therefore would not be detrimental. The fact remains, and cannot be gainsaid, that the lowest priced product, other conditions being equal, finds a ready market without any solicitation, while crowding out the product of the higher paid labor, it has a tendency to lower the market value and to curtail production, which affects wages in the long run.

Curtailling production means less employment in the year, which is equal to a reduction of wages. The cigar maker working 300 days in a year, receiving three dollars per day, averages \$900; the cigar maker working 250 days in a year, receives \$750, which equals a reduction of twenty per cent in his earning capacity.

The Philippine free trade bill will have a tendency to increase the ranks of the unemployed cigar makers by over two thousand, without any present or prospective benefit in sight.

It is a vicious bill and deserves defeat. Every cigar maker and manufacturer should immediately mail a protest to the Senators of his State. Don't delay.

When Buck Stove and Range Van Cleave was elected president of the National Manufacturers' Association what he said he was going to do in the nature of slaughtering the trade unions was a plenty. He asked the association to give him \$1,500,000 or \$500,000 a year, and intimated that if it did, at the end of three years there would be nothing left of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions. Recently Van Cleave quit—it is said God Almighty hates a quitter—and after counting noses it is found that not one legitimate union has been put out of commission by his efforts. On the contrary, he has caused more ill feeling and hatred than any other man in public or private life.

He has succeeded in disgusting many of the fair-minded manufacturers and driven them out of the association. He has also done the trade union movement a positive benefit by calling attention always to the weak spots in our movement, but never slighting any of its virtues, and has thus caused the unions to the more quickly remedy its defects.

Some unions are not perfect nor infallible, and there have been cases when employers were justified in asking for relief. This is true of the best of regulated institutions, be they fraternal, state, militant or what they may. The trade union, however, is here to stay, like all other legitimate institutions, and will stay despite all opposition, a fact intelligent, thoughtful manufacturers and citizens generally have long since recognized despite the fanatics of the Van Cleave type.

The thoughtful, active men of labor, who shape its policies, long ago recognized the "square deal" idea for legitimate, fair-minded union employers, and the day has gone by when hatred and disregard for the rights of others enter into the disposition or settlement of trade disputes. Van Cleave has been succeeded by one Mr. Kirby, Dayton, O., who, it is said, is almost, if not as narrow and bigoted in his views towards labor, as he was. This means

that the unions must not go to sleep or tumble into a position of false security. Kirby will undoubtedly "fuss" around and try to be worthy of the name of chief union buster.

Many manufacturers have already changed their ideas concerning the "open shop" and are now making trade agreements with the unions. This new order and dawn of a better feeling and day will continue to develop to the great advantage of all concerned where the unions are, first, just in their demands; and secondly, fair in their dealings with favorably inclined union employers.

The Cuban Census of 1907, compiled by Victor H. Olmstead, chief statistician of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., contains many valuable and interesting points in reference to the cigar industry in the Island of Cuba.

The census was paid for by the Cuban Government and published in both English and Spanish.

The cigar industry ranks sixth in magnitude of all industries. It employs 27,503 cigar makers. They are classified as follows:

Native white Cubans	14,922
Foreign whites	2,096
Colored, mixed and yellows	10,485

Total

The industry employs 24,161 male cigar makers and 3,342 females. Of the males 12,828 were white Cubans, 1,931 were of foreign extraction, and 9,402 were colored. Of the female cigar makers 2,094 were Cuban whites, 165 foreign whites and 1,083 colored.

The census shows that child labor is one of the features of the industry. The ages of the cigar makers are given as follows:

Male Cigar Makers.

Between 10 and 14 years.....	618
Between 15 and 19 years.....	4,421
Between 20 and 24 years.....	4,160
Between 25 and 34 years.....	6,260
Between 35 and 44 years.....	4,555
Between 45 and 64 years.....	3,623
Over 64 years	524

Female Cigar Makers.

Between 10 and 14 years.....	168
Between 15 and 19 years.....	1,169
Between 20 and 24 years.....	737
Between 25 and 34 years.....	654
Between 35 and 44 years.....	372
Between 45 and 64 years.....	221
Over 64 years	21

Total

The educational statistics show that 3,840 cigar makers were illiterate, which included 3,098 males and 742 females.

Suppose that the provision in the forthcoming tariff act for the free admission of any quantity of Philippine cigars is passed, as it will undoubtedly pass, since the trade has offered itself as a voluntary sacrifice on the altar of broken pledges by the withdrawal of its opposition, who will be its immediate beneficiary? It is no secret that the moment this provision was embodied in the Payne bill officials of the United Cigar Stores Co. left for the Philippine Islands for the purpose of contracting for the entire amount of Philippine cigars that would be permitted to come in free. For all we know these cigars may be already in the bonded warehouses of the Pacific coast and doubtless the day after the tariff bill is signed advertisements will appear in the leading dailies of the country announcing the

fact that the long expected Manila cigars will be on sale, and exclusively so, by the United Cigar Stores Co. Hardly another distributing or retail concern in the United States will get a chance to display a single box of Manila cigars under the free admission of the new tariff act. The United is sure to monopolize this trade almost exclusively. And when the public rushes into its stores to get the exceedingly attractive bargains of the Manila cigars, and they will be genuine bargains and they will take like hot cakes, then there will arise one indignant outcry from coast to coast against this new "monopolization" by the Trust. But we warn the trade in advance to beware against whom to direct then its denunciation. It is not the Trust who will be responsible for this new monopolization, for it did not lift a finger to get a chance at the Philippine tobacco and cigar trade. It is our Government who alone is creating this new source of monopoly for a Trust and it is the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association who from sheer cowardice has aided and abetted a faithless administration to give control of a new source of revenue to an affiliation of a Trust at the expense of our domestic cigar industry, at the expense of our domestic leaf growers and at the expense of all of our independent retail cigar stores. That the United should seize upon the splendid opportunity of controlling the profitable Manila cigar trade—and it will prove its most profitable revenue—is but a shrewd business enterprise on its part and it certainly could not be blamed for it. The blame will have to rest with those who created this opportunity, namely, our Administration and the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association.—U. S. Tobacco Journal.

Mr. Charles Stelzel, speaking on the subject of a square deal among, other things said: "The most important thing about the labor question is to give the other fellow a square deal. The average workingman is too close to the labor question to understand it; but what is true of the average workingman, is probably just as true of the average employer. Thousands of men are being deluded by the vain hope that if they can abolish the labor union they will have solved the labor question. These men forget that the labor union is not the labor question. If every labor union in existence were to be abolished to-day, the labor question would still be present.

CALIFORNIA A GOLD MINE FOR ASIATICS.

Senator Perkins, a few years ago, while addressing the United States Senate upon Chinese Exclusion, submitted statistics showing that the Chinese had, in thirty years, sent or carried to China \$800,000,000. A prediction made in 1906 indicated that in a like period the money taken or sent out of the United States by the Japanese would exceed that sent out by the Chinese.

That this prediction is in a fair way of realization in California, as per census reports of 1890 and 1900, and from a "Statistical Pamphlet" published by the Asiatic Exclusion League.

In 1890 there were 1,147 Japanese in California; in 1900 there were 10,151, the rate of increase being 900 per cent. Estimating that each Japanese saves and transmits to his home 50 cents per day—and this estimate is possibly far too small—the amount for the decade ending 1900 would exceed \$12,000,000. The increase of the Japanese population in California, 1900-1908, approximates 55,000 an increase of nearly 8,000 a year. Figured on the 50 cent

basis the total amount including that of the past decade would approximate eighteen years. If we should include in this statement all of the Japanese on the mainland of the United States and in Hawaii—estimated at 200,000—the total amount would exceed \$250,000,000. Besides the savings and remittances of those engaged in agricultural and domestic occupations, we have an army of merchants and manufacturers whose profits, derived from business transactions with Americans, run so high as 30 to 35 per cent on the capital invested, and whose remittances to Japan are made through the numerous Japanese banks and mercantile institutions.

Is it any wonder that the Japanese government encourages the migration of its people? If we closed our doors to her as she is doing in Manchuria and Korea, or burdened her trade with rebates and differentials, where would her gold supply come from? Had the enormous amount of gold of which California has been drained by Asiatics been received by white men and women, it would have passed through the natural channels of trade and remained in the State for permanent investment, and our progress, instead of being remarkable, would be little short of marvelous.—Asiatic Exclusion League.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

If John Marrinan will send his address to his partner on the St. Louis to Denver trip, 1904, he will receive good news. Address care of Secretary of Union 144, New York.

The secretary of Union 120, Muscatine, Iowa, would like to hear from George Osterbrink.

Ed. Massman, 2602 Lagrange St., Toledo, Ohio, is very anxious to hear from his brother, John Massman, who has been away from Toledo for many years.

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of S. H. Walter, cigarmaker, please send address to F. J. Perry, 19 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Miss Lillie A. Hoeft, 350 S. Boaz St., Ft. Worth, Texas, would like to hear from her father, Paul L. Hoeft, as she has been sick and needs assistance.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Mathias, tell him to write to his father, John Mathias, Westminster, Ind.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of E. C. Ward will please communicate with Mrs. E. C. Ward, Vancouver, B. C. Sickness in family.

Mr. F. J. McCabe, 2603 Norwood Ave., Allegheny, Pa., would like to learn the whereabouts of H. C. Schrader, a union cigarmaker who left Pittsburgh about twelve years ago and was last heard from at Garnett, Kansas, in 1897. His wife fears that he is dead. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing the above named.

Mrs. J. C. Thompson, Canton, Ill., would like to hear from her brother, A. E. Penny.

Mrs. Lena Heiser, 645 N. Mary St., Lancaster, Pa., wishes to know the whereabouts of her brother, Henry Hering, last heard of in Jacksonville, Ill.

Alfred R. Yantis would like to hear from Robert Clark. By Union 444, Walla Walla, Wash.

Mr. John Zieres, 3106 Ivory Ave., St. Louis, Mo., would like to hear from his son, Henry Zieres. Write soon as possible.

The daughter of Englebart Dockert would greatly appreciate any information regarding him. Last heard of about eight years ago in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Address Mrs. Schrader, 309 44th St., New York, N. Y.

Porter Shockey, 198 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., desires to learn the address of F. C. Wells (98771).

Mrs. Fannie Segal, 151 Spruce St., Manchester, N. H., would like to hear from Henry Hecks and Max Shapiro, both formerly from Boston.

J. P. Sullivan, care Union 14, Chicago, would like to hear from E. Kaufman.

Mr. Jake Widmer would like to hear from his son, Henry J. Widmer. By Union 38, Springfield, Ill.

R. J. Quinn, Box 654, Salt Lake City, Utah, would like to hear from his brother, John Quinn.

L. Shellenberger would like to hear from J. W. W. at once. Met your brother here with the Sells Floto circus. All the news now. Hurry. Address care of Union 486, New Westminster, B. C.

O. F. Tucker would like to hear from his old friend, Herbert Hays, last heard of in Bloomington, Ill. Address care of Secretary, Union 39, New Haven, Conn.

Philip Maesbroeck would like to hear from Jos. Schneider (82604). Address care of Secretary, Union 39, New Haven, Conn.

N. L. McGregor, care Union 129, Denver, Colo., would like to hear from Jas. C. Lewis, formerly of Hannibal, Mo.

Union 221, South Bend, Ind., writes: "John La

Point, Secretary Union 221, South Bend, Ind., would like to hear from S. P. Trimmer at once in reference to his card, No. 71423, and also some business matters that he did not attend to before he left the city."

S. J. Hon, 1323 Hine St., South Bend, Ind., would like to hear from Clem Glyerk.

Emil Lents, your mother is very sick and they have no hopes for her recovery. Please correspond with them.

Jos. Pollard, 36 Northcoote Ave., Toronto, Ont., would like to hear from his brother.

Fred Paradis, 89 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont., would like to hear from Fred Jellineck.

Larance Bernhardt, care of Union 433, Mobile, Ala., would like to hear from Theo. Le Beaut.

Louis Jacobs, Jefferson City, Mo., would like to hear from C. Burg at once.

John Kahlow would like to hear from Chas. Peterson. By Union 268, Escanaba, Mich.

Ora Johnson, care of Union 277, Oskaloosa, Iowa, would like to hear from W. P. Mapes and Cornelius Leicht.

UNION NOTES

Union 294, Duluth, Minn., suspended Wm. Ehlen (70274) for non-payment of private loan.

Secretary holding the card of E. B. Watson (66964) please notify the secretary of Union 377, Bridgewater, S. D.

Any secretary holding the cards of H. Morache (72893), J. Stadler (3456), W. Lauer (22432), T. B. Tracy (106891), A. Laframbols (69800), C. Rice (26697), J. Dutry (84328) and J. Dunning (108385) will confer a favor by notifying the secretary of Union 97, Boston.

Union 122, Warren, Pa., would like to hear from Geo. Roth (3188). Important.

Secretary holding the card of Frank Van Stavern (84062) kindly request him to write to the secretary of Union 113, Tacoma, at once.

The secretary of Union 238, Sacramento, would like to hear from Ben Prosser (39966).

The corresponding secretary of Union 7, Utica, holds \$3 for Thos. Vean. By sending the Richards receipt to Union 7, the money will be forwarded.

The secretary of Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., transacts no business on Sunday. During week office closes at 5:45 p. m.

The secretary of Union 71, Elgin, would like to hear from any secretary holding cards of C. H. Doherty (65196 or 114787) and E. L. Temple (75984) regarding board bill.

Union 188, Seattle, Wash., writes: "Business in Seattle and vicinity is dull. Many cigarmakers are coming out from the east, thinking the Fair will open jobs and find themselves busted and in hard circumstances. We have no objections to you coming, but do not blame us for not warning you."

Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., writes: "All cigarmakers are requested to keep away from Grand Rapids, as we have a lockout on and about twenty members out of work."

Union 138, Newark, N. J., writes: "We have levied a 25 cent assessment on all 15 and 30 cent members in aid of the striking Hatters. This is the fourteenth 25 cent assessment that Union 138 has levied in aid of the Hatters, and we hold receipts for \$818, which has been sent to Martin Lawlor, Secretary, United Hatters of America."

Any secretary holding the card of Geo. F. Yale (1463) kindly notify Henry F. Hilfers, Secretary Union 138, Newark, N. J.

If Fred Stewart will correspond with the secretary of Union 77, Minneapolis, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Mr. Geo. R. French, International Organizer, reports that his grip containing his card and due book was stolen. If his card, No. 59962, is presented, secretaries will confiscate and return to headquarters.

Secretary holding cards of O. Tams, or R. Adolph or Burns please correspond with F. Hackman, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Any secretary holding the card of Wm. Pape please collect \$3.80 board bill and remit to Chas. F. Schmitt, Secretary Union 447, Kenosha, Wis.

Union 269, Nashua, N. H., writes: "If Chas. H. Doherty (114783) does not settle his account with this union before the next issue of the Journal he shall be suspended."

Union 11, St. Albans, Vt., requests secretary holding the card of B. McKeon (40959) to pick up his card, as he has been suspended by that union and his fine of \$9.99 stands against it. The fine was put on him for jumping board bill and was advertised for ninety days.

The secretary of Union 180, Danbury, Conn., wishes to hear from Fergis Fay. Important.

Wm. Hector (66112) is requested to send address to Union 94, Pawtucket. The secretary wrote to you at Vancouver, B. C., but the letter was returned.

Union 140, St. Catherine, writes: "If Bernard McKeon (40959) and Walter Colby (72273) do not pay their indebtedness to Union 140 before July 5th, the union will take action. This is the last notice."

Notes for publication by Union 97, Boston: San Felice, J. H. P., and all trust brands of cigars are still unfair.—Mr. Standcumb and our secretary-treasurer, Mr. Lipp, were the first outsiders to address convention of the R. R. Conductors. They were well received and we believe helped to boom our label.—The agitation to reduce the death rate from consumption will be of benefit to organized labor. The mortality resulting from this dread disease can only be reduced by practical means, such as better homes, more recreation, raising of

school age, more play grounds; and all this can only be brought about by a living wage, and a living wage is sufficient to support a wife and family and save sufficient for old age. Anything short of this is not a living wage.—The National Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade turned turtle on the Philippine bill.—Keep up the agitation. Box makers of Boston have protested against it. All branches of our industry should be a unit against this bill.—Label committee will cover city with 24-sheet posters.—They have placed blue label signs in all cigar, drug stores, saloons and barber shops.—New England conference is doing good work.—Men who buy trust made tobacco and cigarettes are not trade unionists, even if they have a paid up due book.—Boys don't forget the Hatters or the A. F. of L. defense fund.—Boston up to date has contributed one thousand and fifty dollars to the Hatters.—Will some local secretary inform us where the Federal Cigar Co. of Ohio is located?—Would it not be a good idea to organize the apprentice boys in union shops?

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office, after being advertised in Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago P. O. By order P. O. Dept., Washington.

Returned the following to P. O. Department since last issue of Journal: Arnold Wiggin and Alfred Vezolles.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 488, Middletown, N. Y., for Mathew Larkin and C. Braig.

Union 375, Anaconda, Mont., for Lew Schillenberg.

Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D., for Fred L. Stewart, John F. Conlin, Henry Widmer, Fred Scheirs and V. T. Scheldrick.

Union 268, Escanaba, Mich., for John Wagner (105081) and Fred Hire (93805).

Union 76, Hannibal, Mo., for Martin Melcher.

Union 179, Bangor, Me., for Wm. McNulty and Chas. E. Webber.

Union 181, Ft. Madison, Iowa, for John P. Hopkins.

Union 118, Peoria, Ill., for J. J. Duggan, Randall Hoyd and John McEvoy.

Union 188, Seattle, Wash., for Mike Skawetke and Albert Hamp.

Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., for W. E. Kelly (43104).

Union 49, Springfield, Mass., for Paul Hoefle.

Union 357, Vancouver, B. C., for Ole Fredrickson.

Union 439, Carbondale, Pa., for B. C. Cohe.

Union 95, St. Joseph, Mo., for Charles Crook.

Union 226, Hibbing, Minn., for Peter Bloom and John Briggs.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., for H. M. Glenn and registry notice for E. Kaufman.

Union 387, Yankton, S. D., for John Costello.

Union 139, Long Hill, Conn., for Owen Tighe.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis., for Geo. Sens.

Union 97, Boston, Mass., for W. Schols, Herman Noel, Henry Emrick, R. J. Guttman, August Wein-

garth, C. Villeneuve, Thos. F. Kelly and Patrick J. Clancy.

Union 444, Walla Walla, Wash., for P. Kempf.

The International President holds mail for M. Levine, Jos. Sullivan, Roy W. Vance, C. H. Glover and Andrew Rush.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the Constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 18th edition of the Constitution:

By Union 14, Chicago:

Amendments to Sections 76 and 77 of International Constitution:

Section 76. Any member quitting the trade or becoming a foreman as defined in Section 64, or a continuous employer of one or more union cigarmakers who has not been a member for three years, may continue to pay full dues and all assessments, local and international, and receive all sick and death benefits to which his term of membership may entitle him. When such member has paid dues continuously for three years he shall be transferred to the beneficiary class and be subject to Section 77. Members failing to avail themselves of this privilege shall, upon the payment of all union indebtedness within thirty days, be issued an absolute retiring card, which shall entitle the holder to readmission, as a new member, free of charge.

Section 77. Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years quitting the trade, or becoming a foreman as defined in Section 64, or a continuous employer of one or more members, may be placed on the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefit, upon the payment of 20 cents dues per week and all international assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitations. All persons in the retired beneficiary class shall be entitled to vote on all questions relating to sick or death benefits, or assessments they are subject to, but shall not be entitled to sick benefit while in a foreign country, away from the jurisdiction of the International Union. Any member failing to avail himself of the beneficiary privilege shall be granted, within thirty days, if clear on the books, an absolute retiring card, en-

titling the holder, upon his return to the trade, to readmission free of charge as a new member. The retiring card of any person of the beneficiary membership of any person, violating the laws or working against the interests of the International Union, shall be annulled.

Section to read accordingly.
(Adopted October, 1908, Journal.)

By Union 467, Arcelbo:

Amendment to Section 67: By adding after the words "three dollars (\$3.00)," except in Puerto Rico, where the initiation fee shall be one dollar, payable in advance, or in four weekly installments. This amendment to remain in force one year from the date of its adoption.

Section to read accordingly.
(Adopted October, 1908, Journal.)

By Union 14, Chicago, Ill.:

Strike out Section 2 and insert the following: "The session of the International Union shall be held whenever ordered by two-thirds of the members voting on the question."

(Adopted March, 1909, Journal.)

By Union 14, Chicago.

That an assessment of ten (10) cents be levied on all members, except retired beneficiary members, payable within the usual constitutional limit, the proceeds to be used in the defense of President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the contempt proceedings growing out of their refusal to be deprived of their inherent constitutional right of free speech and free press. Any unused portion of this assessment to revert to the general fund of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

Section to read accordingly.
(Adopted June, 1909, Journal.)

By Union 217, South Chicago.

Amend Section 48 to read as follows:

The International President shall issue to local unions printed postal cards, appropriate for the purpose of a receipt, to be given to members upon the payment of loans, fines, shortage, or the repayment of illegal benefits charged against members, such postal to be mailed by member making the payment within 48 hours to the International office.

The financial secretary shall also issue to the member upon blanks furnished free by the International President duplicate receipts for all payments made under this section.

Failure by the financial secretary or member to comply with the requirements of this section shall subject them for each offense to a fine of fifty (50) cents.

Section to read accordingly.
(Adopted June, 1909, Journal.)

By Union 449, Ponce:

Amend Section 221 of the International Constitution by inserting the word "Spanish" after the word "German," in the third (3rd) line.

Section to read accordingly.
(Adopted June, 1909, Journal.)

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Union 150, Sioux City, Ia., offers the following amendment to the local unions for indorsement. That the Cigarmakers' International Union erect and maintain a home and sanitarium for aged members and members being afflicted with any disease or cause of an accident, unable to work at the trade. That the International President shall appoint a committee of five, the International President to be a member of same, who shall meet within 30 days after the adoption of this resolution to devise ways and means to acquire land, erect suitable buildings and maintain same. They shall report and the same shall be published in the Journal within 60 days after their appointment. Thirty days after the publication the President shall submit to the members through the locals the report of the committee for approval. The expenses of the committee shall be from the General Fund and shall be the same as that allowed International agents as per Section 101 of the Constitution.

The amendment of Union 192, Manchester, as published in the April, 1909, Journal, as follows: Amend Section 161 of the Constitution of Cigarmakers' International Union of America:

On line 6, after the word "locality," insert: "Or transferring their original shop or shops to any other locality."

On line 9, after the word "shops," insert: "Or that prevail in the locality from which the original shop or shops were transferred."

Section 161 of the Constitution of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, as amended:

Sec. 161. Manufacturers operating more than one shop shall not be allowed the use of the union label unless all shops operated by such manufacturers are strictly union shops. Manufacturers, their agents or representatives, operating a shop or shops in any locality, establishing a shop or shops in any other locality, or transferring their original shop or shops to any other locality, shall not be allowed the use of the union label unless at least the same rate of wages, provided the new place has a lower rate, is paid in the newly established shop or shops that prevail in the original shop or shops or that

prevail in the locality from which the original shop or shops were transferred.

Manufacturers, their agents or representatives making cigars for other manufacturers, their agents or representatives, shall not be allowed the use of the union label unless at least the same rate of wages shall be paid in the shop or shops of the former as is paid in the shop of the latter. Nor shall a manufacturer be allowed the use of the label who sells cigars to a manufacturer who is put on the unfair list, or any agent or representative of such firms. No brands of cigars made in both union and non-union shops shall be allowed to bear the union label.

Received the indorsement of Union 97, Boston; 316, McSherrytown; 297, Canton; 90, New York; 315, St. Cloud; 132, Brooklyn; 107, Erie; 330, Alpena; 99, Ottawa; 114, Jacksonville; 44, St. Louis; 500, Tampa; 165, Philadelphia; 269, Nashua.

Not having received the required number of indorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 144, New York, as published in the March Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 187:

Add on line ten after the word "provided," all unions making an appeal for financial assistance to the local unions affiliated with the C. M. I. U. of A. for any purpose whatsoever, shall publish in the official Journal of C. M. I. U. of A. within 90 days thereafter, the amount each union donated, and the number of the union donating the same.

All secretaries must send a receipt to the local union for the amount that a local union donates. Any union failing to do so shall be fined the sum of \$25.00.

Received the indorsement of Union 39, New Haven; 316, McSherrytown; 90, New York; 13, New York; 500, Tampa; 28, Westfield; 98, St. Paul; 72, Davenport; 12, Oneida; 57, Champaign; 332, San Diego; 102, Kansas City; 81, Peekskill; 141, New York; 213, New York; 132, Brooklyn; 251, New York; 129, Denver; 98, St. Paul; 182, Madison.

Having received the required number of indorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 500, Tampa, as published in the April Journal, as follows:

Sec. 67. After the words Porto Rico and the State of Florida, section to read: "All applicants for membership may be elected by their own statement upon payment of an initiation fee of three dollars (\$3.00) except in Porto Rico and in the State of Florida, where the initiation fee shall be of one dollar (\$1.00), payable in advance or in two weekly installments, this amendment to be in force for three months after its adoption, excepting Porto Rico, which has been adopted for one year."

Received the indorsement of Union 316, McSherrytown; 90, New York; 422, W. Tampa; 72, Burlington; 107, Erie; 330, Alpena; 338, Tampa; 440, Tampa; 493, Tampa; 215, Logansport; 460, San Juan; 338, Utuado; 119, San Juan; 467, Arcelbo; 376, Utuado; 151, Havana; 29, Jacksonville; 148, Caguas; 190, Gurabo; 333, San Lorenzo; 481, Bayamon; 390, Vega-Baja.

Having received the required number of indorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 304, Racine, as published in the April, 1909, Journal, as follows:

Section 48. Strike out the sentence: "On payment of loans, members shall also be entitled to a duplicate receipt," and the word, "Financial secretaries failing to give members," and insert in their place the following:

"Members are entitled to a duplicate receipt. Such duplicate shall be the original of a carbon copy; the copy shall be kept on file, examined and compared with monthly reports by finance committee. Members and shop collectors failing to demand the duplicate shall be fined fifty cents (50c) for each omission."

Received the indorsement of Union 315, St. Cloud; 132, Brooklyn; 107, Erie; 215, Logansport; 380, Wallace; 500, Tampa.

Not having received the required number of indorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 97, Boston, as published in the April, 1909, Journal, as follows:

The International President, by and with consent of the International Executive Board, shall send two members of the International Union to attend the next convention of the International Cigar and Tobacco Workers to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in August, 1910, and should said delegates recommend affiliation with the Congress, then thereafter such number of delegates as we may be entitled to shall be nominated and elected to each convention at a time set by the International President.

Received the indorsement of Union 315, St. Cloud; 72, Burlington; 89, Schenectady; 44, St. Louis; 500, Tampa.

Not having received the required number of indorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 97, Boston, as published in the May Journal, as follows:

(A) A cigarmaker or packer coming from a foreign country, who shall have been a member in good standing of a cigarmakers' or packers' union organized on trade union principles for at least three consecutive years, shall be admitted to membership free of initiation. Application for admission shall be made not later than four weeks after arrival within the jurisdiction of this organization. Foreign traveling cards issued by unions connected

with a national organization of the trade shall be countersigned by the national secretary of the organization. These provisions shall apply only to unions which accept cards of membership of the C. M. I. U. of A.

(B) A cigarmaker or packer coming from a place in a foreign country where a trade union exists without a union card, or having a union card less than three years old, shall not be admitted to membership by any local union until satisfactory proof has been furnished that a three years' apprenticeship has been had at the bench in a union shop.

(C) A cigarmaker or packer coming from a place in a foreign country where a trade union does not exist shall give satisfactory proof of having worked at the bench at least three years before being admitted to membership.

(D) The International Executive Board to decide what constitutes a trade union organized upon trade union principles.

Received the indorsement of Union 98, St. Paul; 5, Rochester; 129, Denver; 483, Gloversville; 179, Bangor; 500, Tampa; 12, Onelda; 215, Logansport; 499, Trinidad; 94, Pawtucket; 315, St. Cloud; 395, Waterbury.

The amendment of Union 114, Jacksonville, as published in the May Journal, as follows:

That the Cigarmakers' International Union erect and maintain a home and sanitarium for aged members and members who are unable to work at the trade because of being afflicted with tuberculosis. That the International President shall appoint a committee of five, the International President to be a member of same, who shall meet within thirty days after the adoption of this resolution, whose duty it shall be to devise ways and means to acquire land and erect suitable buildings for the proper maintenance of the home and sanitarium. They shall report, and the same shall be published in the Official Journal within sixty days after their appointment. Thirty days after the publication in the Official Journal the International President shall submit to the members through the locals the report of the committee for approval. The expenses of the committee shall be from the general fund and shall be the same as that allowed International agents as per Section 101 of International Constitution.

Received the indorsement of Union 5, Rochester; 129, Denver; 233, Sedalla; 215, Logansport; 13, New York; 395, Waterbury; 179, Bangor; 500, Tampa; 499, Trinidad; 182, Madison; 313, St. Cloud.

The amendment of Union 213, New York, as published in the May Journal as follows:

Section 45 of the Constitution: On page 14 line 16, strike out the words "\$30.00 per week", and insert therefor the words "\$2,500 per annum."

Sentence to read: "He shall receive for his service the sum of \$2,500 per annum."

Received the indorsement of Union 98, St. Paul; 129, Denver; 233, Sedalla; 404, Austin; 13, New York; 179, Bangor; 500, Tampa; 94, Pawtucket; 182, Madison; 315, St. Cloud; 291, San Jose.

The amendment of Union 180, Danbury, as published in the May Journal as follows:

Amend Section 70 by adding after the word "week" on line 2. That an assessment of five cents (5c) be levied on all thirty and fifteen cent members, the proceeds to go to Otto Simon (No. 85137), a ten-year-old member who has lost his hand at the wrist, and has a family depending upon him. Upon the passage of this amendment said Otto Simon to receive an absolute retiring card.

Received the indorsement of Union 5, Rochester; 233, Sedalla; 72, Davenport; 404, Austin; 330, Alpena; 395, Waterbury; 179, Bangor; 500, Tampa; 499, Trinidad; 315, St. Cloud.

The amendment of Union 336, Tampa, as published in the May Journal as follows:

Amend Sec. 177 by adding after the words "20 per cent," the interest on all money deposited in bank for local expenses.

Received the indorsement of Union 440, Tampa; 297, Canton; 29, Jacksonville; 464, Pensacola; 381, Watertown; 259, Bloomington; 215, Logansport; 72, Davenport; 372, Marshfield; 126, Ephrata; 256, Lowell; 13, New York; 61, La Crosse; 500, Tampa; 236, Reading; 477, Manitowoc; 434, Fairbault; 315, St. Cloud; 209, Coldwater; 151, Havana.

Union 14, Chicago, offers the following amendment:

Amend Section 46 by adding the following: He shall cause a census of the paying members to be taken every five years commencing in 1909 under such regulations as may in his judgment seem necessary to insure accuracy. All documents in connection with such census to be furnished free by the International President.

The amendment of Union 148, Caguas, as published in the May Journal as follows: Section 147 of the Constitution:

Add, after the word "article," in line 6, the following:

"Any member, legally married, and who shall be separated from his wife for a period longer than one year, though he may not have sued her for divorce, but having broken his friendly relations with her, in case of her death will receive no benefit."

"Any member, not legally married, but living with a woman for more than two years and whom he may have introduced before the union as his mate, or home companion, will receive, upon her

death, same benefits as in case of his legal wife."

Add after number "40," line 9, same section, the following:

"Any member who may have been married or separated from his wife for more than one year, and thereby annulled or forfeited his rights before his union to receive any wife benefits, is entitled to receive same benefits upon the death of his mother, as prescribed for in this section."

Received the endorsement of Union 297, Canton; 500, Tampa.

Union 94, Pawtucket, R. I., propose the following amendment to the International constitution:

Old Age Pension.
Section 1. Any member over 60 years of age having contributed dues for over 15 years unable to work in the shop, or at any other occupation, shall be entitled to an old age pension. The following benefit shall be allowed:

Members over 60 years old, three dollars weekly, to be paid at end of each week.

Sec. 2. Any member having received a pension for a period of ten years shall only be allowed a death benefit of \$200.00.

Sec. 3. No member residing in a soldiers' home, or in any municipal, county or state institution, or holding a twenty-cent retiring card, shall be entitled to any pension.

Sec. 4. Any member obtaining a regular pension shall not be entitled to any out of work benefit, sick benefit, strike benefit, or traveling loan. But he shall not be required to pay any local assessments.

Sec. 5. Any member applying to be placed on the pension list shall make an application in writing, giving his age, date of initiation, and all facts in the case. Said application shall, after investigation, be verified by three officers of the union, and if approved by the International President, his name shall be recorded in the office of the International Union. All applications have to be approved or rejected within sixty days from date of application. In all cases the applicant shall have the right to appeal from any decision rendered against him within 90 days thereafter.

Sec. 6. The member whose application has been rejected shall have a right to make another application after the expiration of one year.

Sec. 7. Any member who shall obtain any pension by misrepresentation in reference to his age or date of initiation, shall be fined the amount of \$50.00, and be dropped from the pension roll for a period of ten years. Besides this, he shall not be entitled to any sick or out of work benefit for a period of ten years.

Sec. 8. All receipts for payment of pensions shall be kept on file by the officer having paid the benefit.

Sec. 9. Any twenty-cent retiring card holder becoming a full contributing member of 30 cents shall not be entitled to any pension for three years thereafter.

Sec. 10. An assessment of 25 cents per member on all members paying 30 cents dues shall be levied on the first Saturdays in January, March, July and October of each year for the purpose of paying the expense of the pension system. The above assessments shall be payable to same as any other assessment.

Sec. 11. The law governing pensions shall go into force Jan. 1, 1910, and payment of pensions shall be in force on and after March 1, 1910.

C. M. I. U. No. 2, Buffalo, N. Y., submits the following amendment to Section 77:

Strike out after the word years on line 2 up to the word may on line 5; strike out all after the word assessments on line 8 up to the word all on line 10. Section to read as follows:

Section 77. Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years may be placed in the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefit, upon the payment of 20 cents dues per week and all International assessments. All persons in the retired beneficiary class shall be entitled to vote on all questions relating to sick or death benefits, or assessments they are subject to, but shall not be entitled to sick benefit while in a foreign country, away from the jurisdiction of the International Union. Any member failing to avail himself of the beneficiary privilege shall be granted, within thirty days, if clear on the books, an absolute retiring card, entitling the holder, upon his return to the trade, to readmission free of charge as a new member. The retiring card of any person, of the beneficiary membership or any person, violating the laws or working against the interests of the International Union, shall be annulled.

Section to read accordingly.

Amend Sec. 210, by adding the following to end of said section:

District of Porto Rico.
a. The District of Porto Rico shall embrace the entire Island and all the Local Unions in the Island, who shall elect a Joint Advisory Board to serve for two years.

b. The Joint Advisory Board shall adopt rules of procedure calculated for the best welfare of the unions in Porto Rico, but not conflicting with the International Constitution.

3. The basis of representation shall be decided by the unions in Porto Rico, but shall be not more than one delegate for each local union and may be less whenever the nearest sister unions desire to combine.

d. Whenever an application to strike shall be

made by any local union in the Island, the same shall be done through the medium of the Joint Advisory Board, which shall also report separately to the International President concerning the matter, stating the facts as they are; and at the same time expressing its views whether the time to strike is opportune or not, thus giving all members the full facts before voting on application.

e. Whenever any local union in Porto Rico wishes to submit any grievance or enter a protest, or take an appeal to the International President, or International Executive Board, or to a referendum vote, the same shall be done through the Joint Advisory Board.

f. The Joint Advisory Board shall be the distributing office for all supplies for the unions in Porto Rico, excepting stamps, so that the unions may get their supplies without inconvenience or loss of time. For this purpose it shall open an account direct with the International office.

g. Said Joint Advisory Board shall appoint an organizer, who shall be recommended by the local unions in the district, and be appointed by the International President to serve for three years, after the adoption of this amendment, the salary of the organizer to be \$100 per month, said amount to cover all expenses, incidentals thereto, including railroad fare. The organizer shall conduct all correspondence between the International office and the Joint Advisory Board, as well as translate all correspondence between the International office and the local unions in Porto Rico.

h. The Joint Advisory Board shall furnish at any time any information requested by any other local union in the United States, Canada and Cuba, or the International Union, relative to affairs in the Island, so far as organization or matters relating thereto are concerned, or on any other matter.

Financial Statement for May 1909.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.			
2 Buffalo	\$100	367 Ogden	100
4 Cincinnati	100	380 Wallace	100
12 Onelda	100	423 Trenton	100
14 Chicago	100	431 Litchfield	100
28 Westfield	100	432 Nelson	100
30 Moberly	100	433 Mobile	100
42 Hartford	100	434 Fairbault	100
45 Springfield	100	445 Billings	100
55 Hamilton	100	450 Oklahoma	100
69 Three Rivers	100	453 Nevada City	100
70 Winona	100	462 Tampa	100
105 Maysville	100	463 Pontiac	100
108 Lock Haven	100	475 Fitchburg	100
115 Canton	100	486 New Westminster	100
135 Appleton	100	493 Tampa	100
362 Great Falls	100		

STATIONERY.

346 San Antonio	\$2.40	154 Lincoln	1.20
435 Kenton	1.20	48 Toledo	3.50
286 Wichita	2.40	280 Owego	1.75
211 Victoria	1.75	260 Piqua	1.75
252 Brunswick	3.50		

BOOKS & VOUCHERS.

395 Waterbury	\$1.00	377 Bridgewater	.80
3 Paterson	1.00	421 New Briton	1.20
24 Muskegon	1.50	167 Owasso	1.00
268 Escanaba	.50	73 Alton	.50
55 Hamilton	3.00	80 Danville	1.00
81 Peekskill	1.00	48 Toledo	1.50
136 Hudson	2.00	147 Union Hill	3.00
335 Hammond	2.00	135 Appleton	1.00
287 Marinette	.50	242 York	3.50
77 Minneapolis	3.50	40 Budeford	1.00
409 Kewanee	1.00	484 Meriden	.50
291 San Jose	1.50	182 Madison	1.50
188 Seattle	1.00	376 Utuado	4.50
475 Fitchburg	.75	79 Sandusky	1.00
414 Winnipeg	.50	151 Havana	.75
124 Watertown	.50	447 Kenosha	.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

450 Oklahoma, supplies	\$ 4.00
278 London, supplies	1.50
366 Ann Arbor, supplies	1.40
387 Ogden, supplies	1.20
138 Newark, supplies	4.45
202 Portland, supplies	3.25
184 Bay City, supplies	1.50
472 Juncos, supplies	3.00
6 Syracuse, supplies	1.60
400 Red Wing, supplies	16.72
467 Arcibo, supplies	4.00
22 Detroit, supplies	.75
99 Ottawa, supplies	.75
431 Litchfield, supplies	.75
81 Peekskill, supplies	.22
301 Denver, supplies	.22
14 Chicago, supplies	.40
Rebate on railroad ticket	2.50
288 Brookings, returned funds	798.37

Receipts for May \$4,110.22
Balance April 30 3,891.34

Total \$8,001.56

EXPENSES FOR MAY, 1909.

Office rent	\$ 90.00
Salary to Intern'l President (5 weeks)	150.00
Salary to clerks	610.00
Printing 4,000 postals for 1 & 4	7.00
Printing 1,000 envelopes for office	7.50
Printing 20,000 membership file cards	15.00
Printing 400 postal cards ref. bill of prices	1.50
Printing 500 circular ref. Hatters' strike	6.00
Printing 4,250 blank cards membership	85.00
Printing Denver strike application	9.50
Printing circular ref. tariff, brief	16.00

Printing 4,100 loan cards	157.50
Printing 7,000 mem. application blanks....	10.50
Printing 7,000 blanks for Wills.....	10.50
Printing 2,200,000 labels and numbering....	264.00
Printing stationery for local unions.....	6.45
Printing April Journal and annual financial report	580.91
Printing amendments and voting blanks, No. 14-97-217-449	8.50
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	235.00
E. E. Greenwalt, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
G. R. French, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
B. J. Sand, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
B. J. Sand, salary and expense to Lexington	15.60
T. F. Cahill, salary and expense to Westfield	13.80
W. R. Ferguson, salary and expense to Corning	12.90
F. Celcis, balance on account.....	5.00
W. Todd, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
W. Betting, salary and expense as agent to Binghamton	220.00
Jerry Cronin, salary and expense on legislative committee	150.00
International President, expense to Covington in damage suit case.....	24.75
International President, expense to Washington on tariff bill.....	80.80
Tax to A. F. L. for Dec. and Jan.....	402.20
50 reams Journal paper.....	253.22
A. Garlepy for Canadian label stock.....	182.50
Postage for letters and cards.....	60.61
Balance due on April Journal.....	17.72
4,000 postals for form 1-2.....	40.00
Expressage on labels and supplies.....	110.47
Exchange on checks	1.10
Telephone service	5.00
Gas and electric light.....	1.10
Charges on package from Brookings.....	1.50
Charges on package from Metropolis.....	.55
Charges on package from Metropolis.....	.30
Carting supplies to Chicago unions.....	.50
Office supplies and repairs.....	7.10
10 telegrams not prepaid.....	8.82
Expense for May.....	4,486.40
Balance May 31.....	3,515.16
Total	\$8,001.56

REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Westfield, Mass., March 18, 1909.

Since last report I examined the books of the following unions:

337, Key West, Fla.; 356, Palatka, Fla.; 384, St. Augustine, Fla.; 248, Jacksonville, Fla.; 29, Jacksonville, Fla.; 133, Richmond, Va.; 110, Washington, D. C.; 240, Norfolk, Va.; 412, Newport News, Va.; 296, Wilmington, Del.; 398, Stamford, Conn.; 39, New Haven, Conn., and 28, Westfield, Mass.

Union 337, Key West, Fla.

The books of this union are in a fair condition; there is a surplus in the stamp account. Instructed the secretary that all unemployed members entitled to out-of-work benefit have to register; those unable to write should do so by making their mark. The result is as follows:

Balance March 1, 1907.....	\$ 858.68
1907—March-December	2,029.80
1908—Receipts	2,512.45
1909—To February 10.....	170.40
1907—Expense over percentage.....	\$5,571.33
1908—Expense over percentage.....	275.17
1907—Overpaid out-of-work benefit.....	247.64
1908—Labor Day celebration, with ice cream soda and cake.....	6.00
Balance	\$6,126.74
Expenses:	
1907—March-December	\$2,373.80
1908	2,966.56
1909—To February 10.....	204.95
Balance	\$5,545.31
Due to the financial secretary.....	581.43
Deficiency	\$6,126.74
Due to the financial secretary.....	24.28
Deficiency	605.71

Union 356, Palatka, Fla.

The books of this union are in a fair condition; the entries in the ledger contain errors. The stamp account is correct. The funds of the union, excepting \$1.98, had been drawn from the bank and placed in a safe. I instructed the officers to redeposit the money, which was done.

Balance March 12, 1907.....	\$308.30
1907—March 13-December 31	280.95
1908—Receipts	228.50
1909—January	29.00
1909—To February 15.....	24.65
1908—Expense over percentage.....	\$871.40
Error account of R. J. Coleman, financial secretary	15.65
Balance	\$893.35

Expenses:	
1907—March 13-December 31	\$175.77
1908	247.53
1909—January	8.75
Balance	\$432.05
Funds of Union 356:	
Deposit in East Florida Savings & Trust Co.....	\$360.00
In possession of R. J. Coleman, fin. sec.....	31.37
Deficiency	\$391.37
Balance	\$461.30

Union 384, St. Augustine, Fla.

The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. Result as follows:

Balance March 15, 1907.....	\$1,482.75
1907—March 16 to Dec. 31	981.17
1908—Receipts	684.34
1909—January	118.14
1909—To February 16	38.00
1907—Expended over percentage.....	\$3,312.40
1908—Expended over percentage	74.47
Balance	\$3,542.96
Expenses:	
1907—Allowed for Int. election.....	\$ 6.00
1907—March 16-December 31	521.71
1908	1,267.81
1909—January	27.57
1909—To February 16	24.00
Balance	\$1,847.09
Balance	1,695.87
Funds of Union 384 on Feb. 16, 1909:	
Deposit in People's Bank for Savings.....	\$1,078.85
Deposit in First National Bank.....	384.72
In possession of Lawrence Pomax, fin. sec.....	75.19
Deficiency	\$1,538.76
Balance	157.11

Expenses:	
1907—Allowed for Int. election.....	\$ 6.00
1907—March 16-December 31	521.71
1908	1,267.81
1909—January	27.57
1909—To February 16	24.00
Balance	\$1,847.09
Balance	1,695.87
Funds of Union 384 on Feb. 16, 1909:	
Deposit in People's Bank for Savings.....	\$1,078.85
Deposit in First National Bank.....	384.72
In possession of Lawrence Pomax, fin. sec.....	75.19
Deficiency	\$1,538.76
Balance	157.11

The financial secretary stated that \$60 of the funds of the union were in possession of his sister for safe keeping, who was out of town for the time being.

Union 248, Jacksonville, Fla.

The books of this union are in a fair condition; there is a slight difference in the stamp account. The result is as follows:

Balance February 16, 1907	\$ 57.71
1907—February 7-December 31	255.15
1908—Receipts	361.25
1909—January	59.45
1909—To February 17	29.10
1909—Overpaid sick benefit	\$762.66
1909—September error in loan account.....	25.00
Error account and stamp difference of fin. sec.....	1.50
Balance	23.10
Expenses:	
1905—Error charged in 1906.....	\$ 3.00
1907—February 7-December 31	240.80
1908	342.49
1909—January	29.50
1909—To February 17	14.00
Balance	\$629.79
Funds of Union 248:	
Deposit in Atlantic National Bank.....	\$ 50.00
In possession of W. F. Marzyck, fin. sec.....	95.59
Due by W. F. Marzyck on error account.....	24.60
Deficiency	\$170.19
Balance	12.28

Union 29, Jacksonville, Fla.

The books of this union are in a poor condition. Ledger not posted for over one year on some accounts; on others for six months. No additions in day book and no balances at the end of the month. The sick benefit cards have not been filled out properly, and part of the receipts for expenses were not on file. The result is as follows:

Balance February 5, 1907.....	\$1,072.16
1907—February 6-December 31	570.60
1908—Receipts	578.15
1909—January	69.50
1909—To February 18	33.60
1907—Expended over percentage.....	\$2,324.01
1908—Expended over percentage	87.42
Stamp difference of fin. sec.....	.50
Expenses:	
1907—February 6-December 31	\$ 655.58
1908	757.53

1909—January	20.74
1909—To February 18	15.00
Balance	\$1,448.85
Funds of Union 29:	
Deposit in Atlantic National Bank.....	\$ 135.00
In possession of Jas. Robinson, fin. sec.....	30.00
Deficiency	\$ 185.00
Balance	840.20

Mr. Jas. Robinson, financial secretary, failed to account for \$228.20; he gave to the trustees of Union 29, Jacksonville, Fla., a note secured by a mortgage on two lots, payable within three years at \$8 monthly, with 5 per cent interest. The amount of \$30 in his possession was paid over to Jerry Cullinane, treasurer, and deposited in the Atlantic National Bank.	
Union 133, Richmond, Va.	
The books of this union are in a fair condition; there is a difference in the stamp account. The unemployed members did not register in rotation, but in ledger style. I noted on the registry book that the unemployed claiming benefit must sign their name in full daily. The result is as follows:	
Balance March 28, 1906.....	\$ 472.87
1906—March 29-December 31	567.65
1907—Receipts	1,091.90
1908—Receipts	1,048.50
1909—January	79.90
1909—To February 24	35.40
1906—Expense over percentage	64.23
Error account and stamp difference of N. J. Smith, fin. sec.....	\$3,360.45
Balance	14.40

Expenses:	
1906—March 29-December 31	\$ 560.83
1907	1,310.20
1908	1,214.04
1909—January	55.05
1909—To February 24	26.12
Balance	\$3,166.24
Funds of Union 133:	
Deposit in American National Bank.....	\$ 102.42
In possession of N. J. Smith, financial sec.....	62.01
Deficiency	44.18
Balance	\$ 208.61

Union 110, Washington, D. C.	
The books of this union are in a good condition; stamp account balanced. Receipts for expenses on file. The result is as follows:	
Balance March 22, 1907	\$2,046.66
1907—March 23-December 31	1,214.50
1908—Receipts	1,519.30
1909—January	129.95
1909—To February 27	80.25
1906—Expended over percentage.....	\$4,990.66
1907—Expended over percentage.....	108.37
1908—Expended over percentage	2.90
Balance	297.80

Expenses:	
1907—March 23-December 31	\$ 746.30
1908	3,011.80
1909—January	275.85
1909—To February 27	92.33
Balance	\$4,126.28
Funds of Union 110:	
Deposit in Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	\$ 623.37
In possession of John H. Brahler, fin. sec.....	48.05
In possession of Peter Hahn, treasurer.....	38.00
Deficiency	\$ 709.42
Balance	564.03

Union 240, Norfolk, Va.	
The books of this union are in a good condition; there is a small difference in the stamp account. Gave the secretary a few instructions in reference to entry of benefits paid in the ledger and the granting of loans. The result is as follows:	
Balance March 24, 1906.....	\$ 994.01
1906—March 25-December 31	1,042.05
1907—Receipts	1,455.20
1908—Receipts	1,255.80
1909—To March 1	214.15
1906—Expended over percentage.....	\$4,961.21
1907—Expended over percentage.....	70.05
1908—Expended over percentage.....	36.92
Illegal sick benefits paid.....	40.85
Stamp difference of financial secretary.....	35.71
Expenses:	
1906—March 25-December 31	\$ 766.12
1907	1,171.63

1908	1,981.60
1909—To March 1	161.32
	\$4,089.67
Balance	1,070.22
	\$5,159.89
Funds of Union 240.	
Deposit in City National Bank	\$ 909.15
In possession of S. W. Keefe, fin. sec.	62.49
	\$ 971.64
Deficiency	98.58
	\$1,070.22

Union 412, Newport News, Va.

The books of this union are in a fair condition. There is a slight difference in the stamp account. The result is as follows:

Balance March 31, 1906	\$220.04
1906—April 1-December 31	101.05
1907—Receipts	142.10
1908—Receipts	114.75
1909—To March 1	17.90

1906-1907—Newport News Nat. Bank, interest not reported	\$ 6.01
1908-1909—First Nat. Bank, interest	5.59
Stamp difference of financial secretary	.55
	\$607.99

Expenses:

1906—April 1-December 31	\$ 35.56
1907	172.74
1908	155.68
1909—To March 1	4.50

1908—April, loans granted not reported	4.00
	\$368.48
Balance	\$372.48
	235.51
	\$607.99

Funds of Union 412.

Deposit in First Nat. Bank	\$202.38
In possession of R. P. Davis, fin. sec.	33.13
	\$235.51

Union 296, Wilmington, Del.

The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. Receipts for expenses on file. Result as follows:

Balance March 23, 1907	\$ 215.86
1907—March 24-December 31	442.65
1908—Receipts	584.45
1909—To March 1	85.50
1909—To March 8	8.20

Expenses:

1907—March 24-December 31	\$ 286.68
1908	501.84
1909—To March 1	73.60
1909—To March 8	13.50

	\$ 875.62
Balance	461.04
	\$1,336.66

Funds of Union 296.

Deposit in Union Nat. Bank	\$415.55
In possession of Peter C. Dupont	45.55
	\$461.10

Union 398, Stamford, Conn.

The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. Receipts for expenses on file. The result is as follows:

Balance October 1, 1905	\$ 124.15
1905—October-December	160.60
1906—Receipts	616.95
1907—Receipts	548.30
1908—Receipts	1,237.84
1909—To March 1	73.00
1909—To March 9	15.40

1906—Expended over per capita	1.52
Error account of financial secretary	.30
	\$2,778.06

Expenses:

1905—October-December	\$ 142.45
1906	388.69
1907	661.48
1908	890.40
1909—To March 1	30.75
1909—To March 4	4.00

	\$2,117.77
Balance	660.29
	\$2,778.06

Funds of Union 398.

Deposit in Stamford Trust Co.	\$625.00
In possession of John Bohl, fin. sec.	33.47
	\$658.47
Deficiency	1.82
	\$660.29

Union 39, New Haven, Conn.

The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. Receipts for expenses on file. Result as follows:

Balance August 1, 1905	\$ 3,326.57
1905—August-December	2,607.20
1906—Receipts	10,974.37

1907—Receipts	6,891.10
1908—Receipts	16,813.19
1909—To March 1	1,234.15
1909—To March 13	142.55

1905—Expended over percentage	7.89
1906—Expended over percentage	994.67
1908—Expended over percentage	789.51

1906—September, illegal strike benefits	167.50
1908—April-May, illegal strike benefits	122.46
1908—Dec. 31, turned into label fund	100.00

Expenses:

1905—August-December	\$ 2,891.62
1906	13,438.23
1907	7,391.81
1908	18,326.62
1909—To March 1	822.96
1909—To March 13	117.85

	\$42,989.09
Balance	1,792.07
	\$44,781.16

Funds of Union 39.

Deposit in Commercial Savings Bank	\$1,105.00
In possession of I. Hollander, fin. sec.	6.60

Deficiency	\$1,111.60
	689.47
	\$1,792.07

Union 28, Westfield, Mass.

The books of this union are in a fine condition; the stamp account is correct. Original receipts with vouchers on file:

Balance December 29, 1899	\$ 767.66
1900—Receipts	2,557.77
1901—Receipts	3,185.47
1902—Receipts	5,241.77
1903—Receipts	2,349.97
1904—Receipts	2,250.58
1905—Receipts	2,327.76
1906—Receipts	2,170.48
1907—Receipts	2,163.78
1908—To October 1	1,521.20

1902—Expended over percentage	2.80
1903—Expended over percentage	4.45

Expenses:	\$24,443.67
1900	\$ 2,893.95
1901	3,299.14
1902	4,732.75
1903	2,162.95
1904	1,509.60
1905	1,765.50
1906	1,389.25
1907	2,194.17
1908 to October 1	1,132.40

	\$21,139.71
Balance	3,303.96
	\$24,443.67

Funds of Union 28.

Deposit in Woronoco Savings Bank	\$3,242.91
In possession of A. L. Bailey, treas.	36.80
In possession of L. A. Boleo, fin. sec.	24.25

Yours fraternally,

ASTRASER,
International Financier.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 1st, 1909.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz:

No. 14, Chicago, Ill.

The books and accounts here so far as figures are concerned are very fine. Original bills, and vouchers passed upon by the union before being turned over to the Financial Secretary or Treasurer, by the Recording Secretary, who makes out all vouchers. This looks all the safeguard necessary to protect the fund, benefit cards on file except in some hospital cases. When the hospital bill is on file; sick and O. O. W. benefit kept in separate ledgers. During the strike here the committee paid all benefits and collected the dues, etc.; not enough attention paid to how the members stood in dues, etc.; result, some illegal benefit; secretary claims he can't at all times make sure of sick members standing until benefit is paid; a little more bad benefit results; this will be attended to in the future. The secretary promised to keep office receipts day book for future receipts; this will be much more satisfactory all around. The correctness in handling figures here is sure fine; a little more attention given the standing of the members before benefit is paid will make No. 14, Chicago, one of the model unions. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 13, 1901	\$ 9,086.02
Receipts to March 1, 1909	225,752.91
Expended over percentage in 1902-3-4-7	331.05
Expended over percentage in 1908	474.45
Due Int'l Union on Examination	825.75

Total	\$236,470.18
Expense to March 1, 1909	229,585.12

Balance should be March 1, 1909 \$ 6,885.06

Funds of Union:

March 1, 1909, in Union Trust Co.	
Bank	\$2,470.87
Receipt from American Surety Co.	500.00
Defunct, E. C. Kingsbury Bank	507.00
Prairie State Bank, Sav. Dept.	544.77
Metropolitan Trust and Sav.	32.26
Illinois Trust and Sav.	363.62
Hibernian Sav. Bank	272.63
In possession Treas. Henry Goebel	50.00
In possession Sec. N. F. Lentz	843.21

Total \$5,584.86

Deficiency of Union, March 1, 1909 \$1,300.20

Deficiency accounted for as follows:	
Due Int'l Union on Exam. Illegal Benefits	\$ 810.75
Due Int'l Union on Exam. Illegal Expense (for March, 1902)	15.00
Expended over percentage in 1908	474.45

Total Deficiency as above \$1,300.20

No. 47, Quincy, Ill.

The books and accounts here are as usual in fine order. All Benefit Cards and Vouchers "signed by whoever receives the money" on file for every item of expense. Ledger posted to show member's standing same as Due Book. Fiscal year dates on all Benefits, etc. Cash and Stamp accounts balanced at the end of every month. Funds promptly deposited, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1904	\$ 621.40
Receipts to May 1, 1909	7,104.27
Expended over percentage in 1908	5.36
Expended over percentage in 1907	13.01

Total	\$7,739.94
Expense to May 1, 1909	7,807.76

Balance on hand should be, May 1, 1909 \$ 432.18

Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1909, in Ricker National Bank Savings Department	\$424.62
In possession Treas. J. H. Meyer	5.00
In possession Fin. Sec. Ph. Cornelius	2.60

Total	\$ 432.22
Surplus on hand May 1, 1909	.04
In January, 1909, there was \$12.05 turned into the general fund to replace a deficiency of \$12.01, causing the surplus as above—4 cents.	

No. 72, Burlington, Ia.

If the fiscal year dates and benefits drawn were always entered in the ledger, the books and accounts here would be just about the way we want them—fine. All accounts regularly balanced. The Financial Secretary explained why he had a small surplus in stamps. The surplus is now included in number on hand.

Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand July 1, 1904	\$ 2,493.66
Receipts to May 1, 1909	12,361.46
Expended over percentage in 1906	69.71
Expended over percentage in 1907	27.85
Expended over percentage in 1908	30.92

Total	\$14,983.40
Expense to May 1, 1909	9,882.65

Balance should be, May 1, 1909 \$ 5,100.75

Fund of Union—	
May 1, 1909, in German-American Savings Bank	\$1,961.22
Certificates on German-American Savings Bank	3,000.00
In possession Treas. J. W. Russell	30.80
In possession Fin. Sec. H. C. Wegener	25.00

Total \$ 5,017.02

Deficiency of Union May 1, 1909 83.78

This deficiency is a balance not replaced on amounts expended over percentage.

No. 99, Ottawa, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. All Benefit Cards and Vouchers for expense on file, nearly all Vouchers signed by whoever receives the money. Ledger posted to show the member's standing in dues, benefits, etc.

Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand November 1, 1905	\$ 1,647.10
Receipts to May 1, 1909	3,697.07
Due International Union on examination	.50

Total	\$ 5,344.67
Expense to May 1, 1909	3,578.39

Balance should be, May 1, 1909 \$ 1,766.28

Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1909, in City National Bank	\$1,128.06
May 1, 1909, in First National Bank	869.43
Savings Department in First National Bank	227.51
In possession Treas. Aug. Koenig	41.28

Total \$ 1,766.28

One fault here is that several of the members insist upon owing eight weeks' dues all the time. It will make them trouble one of these days.

No. 118, Peoria, Ill.

Except that several members here insist upon owing eight weeks' dues, all the time, affairs are in very good order. Cash and stamp accounts correct, and balanced at the end of every month. Funds promptly deposited and Ledger posted to

show members' standing in dues, benefits drawn, etc. All Benefit Cards and Vouchers signed by whoever receives the money on file for all expense.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand April 1, 1905.....\$ 4,071.73
Receipts to May 1, 1909.....11,818.25
Due International Union, examination il-legal sick benefit.....17.10

Total.....\$15,907.08
Expense to May 1, 1909.....8,698.84

Balance should be, May 1, 1909.....\$ 7,208.24

Funds of Union—
May 1, 1909, in Home Sav. Bank.....\$3,085.12
May 1, 1909, in Bank of Peoria.....2,620.55
May 1, 1909, in Ill. National Bank.....1,443.47
In possession Fin. Sec. Ed. Schnur.....41.90

Total.....\$ 7,191.04

Deficiency of Union, May 1, 1909.....\$ 17.20

No. 157, Rockford, Ill.
The books and accounts here are in very good order considering the fact that about everything has been left for the Secretary-Treasurer to attend to. This is unfair to both the Union and the officer. Am in hopes a more united effort will be made, for it will sure bring good results.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand October 1, 1906.....\$ 471.90
Receipts to May 1, 1909.....1,247.00

Total.....\$ 1,718.90
Expense to May 1, 1909.....955.94

Balance on hand should be, May 1, 1909.....762.96

Funds of Union—
May 1, 1909, in Rockford National Bank.....\$291.85
Savings Department, Rockford National Bank.....437.35
In possession Sec.-Treas. M. McGurk.....33.76

Total.....\$ 762.96

No. 200, Galesburg, Ill.
If Vouchers for expense here were endorsed by whoever received the money, financial affairs and accounts generally would be fine. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger posted correctly and funds promptly deposited.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand December 20, 1906.....\$ 775.51
Receipts to May 1, 1909.....1,733.51

Expended over percentage in 1907.....2.32

Total.....\$ 2,511.84

Expense to May 1, 1909.....1,883.73

Balance should be, May 1, 1909.....\$ 628.11

Funds of Union—
May 1, 1909, in First National Bank, open account.....\$ 95.86
May 1, 1909, in First National Bank, savings account.....520.41
In possession Sec. Treas. Gus. C. Rausch.....11.84

Total.....\$ 628.11

No. 201, Rock Island, Ill.
Books and accounts here only in fair order. Sick Benefit Cards not properly filled out. Fiscal year for benefits not entered in Ledger. Vouchers not endorsed by whoever received the money. Some of the members run over the limit at times. Corrected the Stamp account.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand August 1, 1904.....\$ 1,036.41
Receipts to May 1, 1909.....3,968.84
Expended over percentage in 1904.....1.48
Due to International Union on examination.....9.05

Total.....\$ 5,015.78
Expense to May 1, 1909.....4,281.05

Balance should be, May 1, 1909.....\$ 734.73

Funds of Union—
May 1, 1909, in Rock Island Sav. Bank.....\$592.92
In possession Treas. C. J. Bruck.....10.83
In possession Fin. Sec. H. J. Hulsbrink.....19.00

Total.....\$ 622.75

Deficiency of Union May 1, 1909.....\$ 111.98

No. 222, Peru, Ill.
The books and accounts here are in excellent condition, all Benefit Cards and Original Vouchers for expense on file. Cash and stamp accounts correct, and balanced at the end of every month. Ledger posted to show all members' standing in dues, loans and benefits drawn, etc. According to the dues accounts, some of the members have to be urged to keep them inside the eight weeks' limit. This will cause them trouble one of those days.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand September 1, 1904.....\$ 828.14
Receipts to May 1, 1909.....4,341.48

Total.....\$ 5,169.62
Expense to May 1, 1909.....4,292.55

Balance should be, May 1, 1909.....\$ 877.07

Funds of Union—
May 1, 1909, in Peru Nat. Bank.....\$338.00
Sav. Dept. in Peru Nat. Bank.....500.00
In possession Treas. Jack Riedel.....39.07

Total.....\$ 877.07

No. 274, Pekin, Ill.
The books and accounts of this union show a big improvement since last examination, but there are a few things to change yet. One thing, all Vouchers for expense must be endorsed by whoever receives the money. And a few of the members that owe eight weeks' dues Saturday all the time should get out of the habit. There is so many chances for trouble for such members. Section 73 should be better understood. Read it.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand June 1, 1904.....\$ 538.80
Receipts to May 1, 1909.....2,988.56

Total.....\$ 3,527.36
Expense to May 1, 1909.....3,074.68

Balance should be, May 1, 1909.....\$ 452.68

Funds of Union—
May 1, 1909, in German-American Nat. Bank.....\$419.06
In possession Fin. Sec. O. C. Hill.....32.62

Total.....\$ 451.68

Deficiency of Union May 1, 1909.....\$ 1.00

This deficiency is a balance still due on account of previous examination.

No. 305, Monmouth, Ill.
If the fiscal year dates for Benefits was entered in the members' Ledger accounts and Vouchers for expense endorsed by whoever received the money, the books and accounts here would be really in very fine order.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand February 1, 1906.....\$ 363.15
Receipts to May 1, 1909.....2,472.15
Expended over percentage in 1908.....16.99
Due International Union on examination error in interest, December, 1907......10

Total.....\$ 2,852.39
Expense to May 1, 1909.....1,795.85

Balance on hand should be May 1, 1909.....\$ 1,056.54

Funds of Union—
May 1, 1909, in Second Nat. Bank.....\$400.75
In Nat. Bank of Monmouth, savings department.....543.85
In possession of Sec. Treas. Frank Dickens.....16.05

Total.....\$ 960.65

Deficiency of Union May 1, 1909.....\$ 95.89

This deficiency includes the amount not accounted for by old Union, \$78.74.

No. 319, Waukegan, Ill.
The books and accounts here are in fair order. The Secretary-Treasurer is the whole thing, not because he wants it that way, but because it is forced upon him. Trade here is not good. Perhaps a revival is due. Hope so.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand August 19, 1906.....\$ 236.97
Receipts to May 1, 1909.....335.80
Due International Union on examination.....7.35

Total.....\$ 580.12
Expense to May 1, 1909.....347.85

Balance on hand should be, May 1, 1909.....\$ 232.27

Funds of Union—
May 1, 1909, in First Nat. Bank.....\$205.50
In possession Sec. Treas. H. F. Fitts.....26.77

Total.....\$ 232.27

There is a surplus of 30 cents dues still to be corrected.

No. 385, Havana, Ill.
Owing to the fact that Secretary Euteneuer is also county treasurer, and this the time when county taxes are mostly paid, I caught him some behind in his work, but all accounts were entered up, and balanced at time of examination, May 15, 1909. If vouchers for expense were properly endorsed affairs here would be very nice.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand July 1, 1904.....\$ 177.58
Receipts to May 1, 1909.....2,032.25
Expended over percentage, 1905.....45.51

Total.....\$2,256.34
Expense to May 1, 1909.....1,875.33

Balance would be May 1, 1909.....\$ 381.01
Receipts to May 15, 1909.....16.20

Total.....\$ 397.21
Expense to May 15, 1909.....18.00

Balance would be May 15, 1909.....\$ 379.21

Funds of Union—
May 1, 1909, in Havana Nat. Bank.....\$ 370.04
In possession Secretary John Euteneuer.....3.66

Total.....\$ 373.70

Deficiency of Union May 15, 1909.....5.51
This deficiency is amount not replaced on the \$45.51 expended over percentage during 1905.

No. 409, Kewanee, Ill.
The books and accounts here have been in nice order for quite a while. Just recently vouchers for expense have not been signed by party to whom money was paid—a difference between the ledger account and a couple of the members' due books; nothing serious. Benefit cards and vouchers all on file. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1905.....\$ 626.41
Receipts to May 1, 1909.....2,440.30

Total.....\$3,066.71
Expense to May 1, 1909.....2,959.41

Balance should be May 1, 1909.....\$ 107.30

Funds of Union—
May 1, 1909, in Union Nat'l Bank.....\$ 75.00
In possession of Fin. Sec'y D. H. Gustafson.....32.30

Total.....\$107.30
Bank book shows \$10.00 deposited May 6, 1909.

No. 447, Kenosha, Wis.
The books and accounts here are in good order. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense all on file. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger posted to date and accounts balanced at the end of each month. Amount of cash in possession of secretary-treasurer at this time to meet an unusual expense.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1906.....\$ 434.07
Receipts to June 1, 1909.....1,637.15
Expended over percentage, 1908.....4.39

Total.....\$2,075.61
Expended to June 1, 1909.....1,517.32

Balance on hand should be, June 1, 1909.....\$ 558.29

Funds of Union—
June 1, 1909, in First Nat'l Bank.....\$218.90
Certificates of deposit on bank.....300.00
In possession Sec'y-Treas. Chas. F. Schmidt.....40.00

Total.....\$558.90

Deficiency of Union June 1, 1909.....\$ 4.39
This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during 1908.

REFERENDUM VOTE

On amendments of Union 14, Chicago, Union 217, S. Chicago; 97, Boston, and 449, Ponce. Amendment of Union 14, Chicago, reference ten cent assessment for defense fund was adopted. Amendment of Union 217, Chicago, reference printed postal card receipts for fines, loans, shortage, etc., was adopted. Amendment of Union 97, Boston, fifty cent assessment was defeated. Amendment of Union 449, Ponce, reference Section 221 was adopted.

	—14—	—217—	—97—	—449—
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
1.....	57	58	58	58
2.....	73	2	69	21
3.....	18	11	22	18
4.....	125	115	130	128
5.....	23	21	19	21
6.....	17	18	18	18
7.....	26	26	26	26
8.....	12	8	4	12
9.....	30	26	11	6
10.....	34	25	4	24
11.....	12	12	12	11
12.....	47	38	41	39
13.....	19	19	2	17
14.....	109	88	102	85
15.....	11	7	16	2
16.....	29	29	29	29
17.....	31	1	18	36
18.....	17	17	17	17
19.....	34	6	32	3
20.....	6	1	7	7
21.....	14	2	18	7
22.....	10	1	10	9
23.....	14	8	1	9
24.....	30	24	1	17
25.....	11	3	5	9
26.....	18	2	16	19
27.....	18	18	20	20
28.....	12	18	13	13
29.....	4	5	5	5
30.....	4	1	5	2
31.....	80	1	62	5
32.....	31	21	21	6
33.....	7	8	6	2
34.....	46	45	41	46
35.....	7	7	7	7
36.....	37	5	23	18
37.....	32	12	12	7
38.....	20	19	40	27
39.....	7	2	5	4
40.....	18	13	13	12
41.....	29	29	31	31
42.....	56	43	1	93
43.....	23	19	6	13
44.....	25	17	5	11
45.....	31	1	7	25
46.....	21	14	30	4
47.....	35	5	35	4
48.....	9	5	9	6
49.....	15	1	14	1
50.....	15	15	15	8
51.....	17	17	17	17
52.....	10	22	7	25
53.....	24	1	14	4
54.....	9	9	9	5
55.....	6	6	6	6
56.....	38	32	37	31
57.....	15	1	6	8
58.....	20	5	24	16
59.....	9	1	8	9
60.....	6	6	6	4
61.....	6	2	1	7
62.....	7	7	7	7
63.....	25	25	16	3
64.....	30	18	2	16
65.....	7	7	7	7
66.....	9	9	9	9
67.....	9	9	9	9
68.....	9	9	9	9
69.....	9	9	9	9
70.....	9	9	9	9

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Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
71.	7	2	10	10	25	1	9	15	2	20	9	17	4	19	1	22	1	23	10	14	5	24	3
72.	25	13	2	25	18	2	207	17	9	9	3	19	24	4	332	8	1	11	5	9	9	9	9
73.	19	18	2	17	3	15	208	17	2	8	2	3	19	24	333	11	11	10	3	7	6	6	6
74.	20	2	9	14	3	15	209	15	4	6	3	9	9	9	336	17	14	8	8	17	17	17	17
75.	11	13	3	16	16	16	210	18	5	11	5	11	17	17	337	15	15	10	5	15	15	15	15
76.	15	14	1	12	14	14	211	4	15	19	17	4	18	18	338	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
77.	35	32	34	1	81	81	212	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	340	11	11	9	2	11	11	11	11
78.	6	5	1	4	5	5	213	25	25	25	7	17	22	22	341	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
79.	10	10	10	10	10	10	214	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	342	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
80.	21	21	15	2	6	6	215	12	12	2	9	12	12	12	343	6	6	2	6	6	6	6	6
81.	12	8	14	16	16	16	216	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	344	5	2	7	7	7	7	7	7
82.	4	9	7	1	15	9	217	16	16	14	2	16	16	16	345	9	7	2	6	3	7	7	7
83.	15	13	2	8	4	14	218	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	346	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
84.	8	5	8	8	5	9	219	17	2	19	19	19	19	19	348	12	6	6	11	11	11	11	11
85.	6	1	7	6	1	7	220	7	15	4	13	6	9	14	349	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
86.	1	27	28	27	18	15	221	10	11	24	19	9	12	12	350	9	4	4	6	6	6	6	6
87.	18	18	16	16	16	16	222	13	6	11	9	9	9	9	351	6	1	6	1	6	6	6	6
88.	15	16	16	16	16	16	223	8	8	1	7	8	8	8	352	7	1	6	7	7	7	7	7
89.	112	234	229	120	227	333	224	33	24	1	21	23	23	23	355	5	1	6	4	1	5	5	5
90.	8	8	8	8	8	8	225	45	45	38	45	45	45	45	357	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18
91.	10	10	10	10	10	10	226	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	359	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
92.	14	14	9	4	12	12	227	16	16	14	8	17	17	17	360	7	7	3	4	4	4	4	4
93.	18	2	14	18	14	14	228	62	54	21	37	60	60	60	361	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
94.	7	7	7	7	7	7	229	22	23	1	2	21	15	9	362	11	11	4	7	11	11	11	11
95.	18	17	22	19	19	19	230	3	7	9	5	5	10	10	363	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
96.	19	12	9	19	19	19	231	14	2	8	14	14	14	14	366	7	5	2	3	3	3	3	3
97.	11	16	12	9	9	9	232	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	367	15	2	10	9	8	21	6	
98.	8	8	7	8	1	7	233	12	14	3	12	14	14	14	368	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
99.	6	6	6	6	6	6	236	10	2	6	1	5	9	1	370	8	8	9	2	7	9	9	9
100.	19	5	20	4	19	16	237	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	371	14	5	15	10	10	10	10	
101.	9	2	11	8	3	11	238	20	2	5	11	12	10	10	372	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
102.	9	9	9	8	1	9	239	10	1	5	11	5	5	5	373	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
103.	11	1	8	12	11	11	240	20	10	4	14	25	25	25	376	17	14	23	20	19	41	3	3
104.	28	3	39	3	20	6	241	8	8	1	5	8	8	8	377	5	3	2	2	3	5	5	5
105.	34	4	36	9	43	3	242	14	9	7	3	10	3	7	378	12	10	2	2	10	9	3	3
106.	30	7	7	3	11	11	243	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	379	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
107.	32	14	46	1	35	8	244	7	4	10	12	6	6	6	380	16	16	6	6	6	6	6	6
108.	9	11	11	4	8	12	245	12	14	15	13	13	13	13	381	25	25	1	3	18	19	19	19
109.	10	2	6	5	8	4	246	8	7	1	8	8	8	8	382	20	2	12	1	3	13	13	13
110.	7	9	9	9	9	9	247	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	383	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
111.	37	33	46	8	30	9	248	21	15	6	14	7	21	21	384	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
112.	14	3	18	8	10	9	249	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	387	25	25	1	3	18	19	19	19
113.	18	9	7	10	2	12	250	19	1	25	25	25	25	25	388	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
114.	34	7	41	41	36	1	251	71	71	7	7	7	7	7	389	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
115.	2	7	12	12	2	10	252	13	6	5	7	14	14	14	391	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
116.	11	11	8	3	10	1	253	6	6	13	5	2	4	1	393	5	3	2	5	5	5	5	5
117.	18	18	18	18	18	1	254	8	3	8	11	11	11	11	394	15	12	8	8	14	14	14	14
118.	1	6	5	5	12	4	255	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	395	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
119.	5	5	5	5	5	5	256	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	396	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
120.	13	1	7	4	8	18	257	14	12	9	5	18	16	9	397	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
121.	7	12	21	25	18	18	258	8	6	2	7	9	9	1	398	6	4	7	2	12	9	8	8
122.	18	16	30	4	11	22	259	12	12	1	9	2	3	3	399	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
123.	14	14	14	3	12	16	260	6	3	8	1	2	7	6	401	4	4	1	3	4	6	6	6
124.	35	1	8	9	9	8	261	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	402	4	1	5	7	7	7	7	7
125.	8	1	8	9	9	11	262	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	403	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
126.	11	1	12	9	3	11	263	3	5	3	5	2	6	8	404	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
127.	22	22	22	22	22	22	264	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	406	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
128.	3	3	3	3	3	3	265	8	3	11	7	4	11	11	407	13	13	10	3	13	13	13	13
129.	22	3	32	30	25	2	266	26	17	18	25	22	22	22	408	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
130.	6	6	6	6	6	6	267	14	1	15	12	4	13	3	409	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
131.	7	3	10	10	10	10	268	10	3	7	7	7	7	7	410	10	10	2	8	10	10	10	10
132.	120	684	279	517	17	788	269	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	412	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
133.	8	8	8	8	8	8	270	13	1	12	2	6	8	5	413	5	3	7	1	8	7	1	1
134.	15	11	11	14	14	14	271	16	6	5	2	17	17	17	415	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
135.	140	5	77	2	100	67	272	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	416	5	5	4	1	3	2	5	5
136.	9	9	9	9	9	9	273	12	5	9	8	2	15	7	417	8	7	11	4	8	7	10	10
137.	17	13	1	8	7	9	274	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	419	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
138.	61	7	7	109	118	7	275	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	420	4	3	6	1	3	4	6	1
139.	14	3	13	4	16	10	276	13	1	12	4	8	9	14	421	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
140.	7	7	7	7	7	7	277	41	13	10	25	3	17	3	422	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
141.	14	14	14	14	14	14	278	13	1	13	10	12	12	12	423	6	1	7	7	7	7	7	7
142.	15	1	2	14	15	15	279	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	424	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
143.	15	1	2	14	15	15	281	15	18	16	1	16	16	16	42								

LAS VENTAJAS DE LAS ALTAS CUOTAS.

La última edición del "Carpenters' Journal" (periódico de los carpinteros) contiene lo siguiente tocante á este aspecto importante de los gremios de oficio, y se encomienda á la atención de nuestros miembros:

El efecto de este último abatimiento industrial sobre los gremios de oficio, y le anhelo de los capitalistas de aprovecharse de la ocasión bajando los sueldos, deben convencer á todo miembro inteligente que será menester adoptar un sistema más extensivo y adecuado para la protección de los miembros de los gremios, si quieren mantener su carácter militante en lo futuro, retener su poder de resistencia, tener su organización intasta, y continuar de recibir los sueldos altos. Para hacer esto, no obstante se requieren sacrificios más grandes de parte de los individuos que constituyen los gremios, y la costumbre de sacrificarse les falta mucho. Para mantenernos y nuestra organización en buena condición para vencer durante un abatimiento industrial, el cual nos amenaza de vez en cuando necesariamente bajo nuestro sistema actual financiero é industrial, debemos pagar cuotas más altas. Debemos pagar semanalmente ó mensualmente cuotas bastante altas para que se acumule en nuestras tesorías una suma suficiente para un fondo de defensa para sostener nuestros miembros cuando se metan en las huelgas ó los cierres. Además de los socorros en caso de enfermedad ó de muerte, ya establecidos en la mayor parte de los gremios de oficio, la organización debe proveer raciones semanales á sus miembros que carezcan trabajo, á los viejos, y á los miembros que necesiten el alivio y la protección en otras emergencias.

Se requiere un sacrificio mucho más pequeño, y es mucho más barato, si se contribuye regularmente á un fondo de defensa, un fondo de carencia de trabajo, y un fondo de pensión á los viejos, que se requiere en caso de renovar la guerra para recobrar el terreno que se haya perdido, para restablecer los sueldos, y para reintegrar á los miembros que por causa de su carencia de trabajo y la imposibilidad de pagar sus cuotas, se hayan retirado del gremio, y tal vez hayan aceptado trabajo por un sueldo menos del tipo exigido por el gremio. En tiempo de la paz debemos preparar para la guerra; los vigorosos deben ayudar á los débiles, y los jóvenes á los viejos! Esto es la única hermandad verdadera.

La producción de cigarros y cherotes en el Distrito de Renta Interna de Florida por la cual se paragon impuestos en el mes de Abril de 1909, importó 27,968,447; durante el mes correspondiente de 1908 se pagaron impuestos por 27,158,620 cigarros. Estas cifras demuestran un aumento de 809,827 cigarros en comparación con la producción del correspondiente mes del año pasado.

Por los diez meses del año fisco, 1908-1909, terminando el mes de Abril de 1909, la producción de cigarros y cherotes en el Distrito de Renta Interna de Florida, por la cual se pagaron los impuestos, importó 265,730,499; por el mismo período de 1909 se pagaron impuestos por 278,596,751 cigarros. Estas cifras demuestran una disminución de 12,866,252 en la producción de cigarros en comparación con el mismo período del año fisco anterior.

La producción de cigarros en el Distrito de Renta Interna de Porto Rico, por la cual se pagaron impuestos el mes de Abril de 1909, importó 10,911,630; por el mes correspondiente de 1908 se pagaron impuestos por 8,267,420. Estas

cifras demuestran un aumento de 2,644,210 en comparación con el mismo período del año anterior.

Durante los diez meses del año fisco, 1908-1909, terminando el mes de Abril de 1909, la producción de cigarros en el Distrito de Renta Interna de Porto Rico, por la cual se pagaron impuestos, importó 115,505,090; durante el período correspondiente del año anterior se pagaron impuestos por 56,890,810 cigarros. Estas cifras demuestran un aumento de 58,614,280 en la producción de cigarros en comparación con el mismo período del año anterior.

Lista de Precios de Materiales, por Pago al Contado.

(Al pedir los artículos indíquese la cantidad ó el número que se desee.)

Carta Constitucional	\$5.00
Carta Duplicada (Dígame la fecha de organización) .....	.50
*Canceladora de Etiquetas, con tipos y útil de tinta, (Al pedirla indíquese el distrito de renta)	6.00
*Colección extra de tipos para la misma canceladora (duplicada)	1.00
*Láminas extra para distritos de renta adicionales cada una (al pedirlas indíquese el distrito)	1.00
*Números de fábrica, logotipos (números sólidos) en juegos de cinco .....	.22
Almohadillas de tinta para canceladora de etiquetas, duplicadas .....	.35
1,000 órdenes en blanco para etiquetas, franqueadas .....	.50
1 registro de 200 páginas para etiquetas, franqueado .....	.60
1 registro de 100 páginas para etiquetas, franqueado .....	.40
Electrotipos para etiqueta de anunciar, 2½x5 pulgs .....	.20
Electrotipos para etiqueta de anunciar, 4½x1½ pulgs .....	.25
Juego duplicado de fechas del año, canceladora de etiquetas, comenzando 1908, cinco años, franqueado .....	.40
*Un sello de cancelar, completo, para sellos de derechos .....	.75
Juego duplicado de fechas del año, canceladora de sellos de derechos, útil para cinco años .....	.15
*Sello de la Unión (Indíquese la fecha de organización)	1.00
Un juego de libros de cuentas, que se compone de un libro mayor de 100 páginas, un diario y un libro de cuentas de tesorero	2.00
Un libro mayor ó diario de 200 páginas, cargos á cobrar	1.00
Un libro mayor ó diario de 300 páginas, cargos á cobrar	1.50
Un libro mayor ó diario de 100 páginas, cargos á cobrar .....	.75
Un libro mayor de 400 páginas, cargos á cobrar	3.00
Un libro mayor de 500 páginas, cargos á cobrar	3.50
Un libro de cuentas de tesorero, franqueado .....	.50
*500 hojas de papel de cartas, membretes, franqueadas	1.75
*250 hojas de papel de cartas, membretes, franqueadas	1.20
*500 sobres, franqueados	1.75

*250 sobres, franqueados 1.20
Electrotipos para membretes y sobres, con tintero para fondo de matiz, franqueados 1.30
700 recibos de tesorero, en forma de libro, con talones perforados, franqueados 1.00

Los artículos precedentes se suministrarán solamente cuando se acompaña el pedido por el importe necesario para cubrir su valor. Al contrario, no se reconocerá la orden.

AL PEDIR MATERIALES, SIRVASE REMESARNOS SU VALOR.

*Estos materiales se hacen ó imprimen según la orden.

Lista de Materiales que se Suministran Gratis.

Etiquetas: Sellos de 50c derechos In.; sellos de 30c derechos; sellos de 20c derechos; sellos de 15c derechos; sellos de 10c derechos; aplicaciones en blanco para hacerse miembro; libros numerados de derechos; libros en blanco de derechos; tarjetas azules de viaje; tarjetas de préstamos; tarjetas de retiro; tarjetas de viaje de 90 días; tarjetas de traspaso; tarjetas de retiro permanente; tarjetas de retiro de 15 años; libros de recibo de préstamos; tarjetas postales de recibo de préstamos; recibos de préstamos personales; designaciones (testamentos) en blanco; informes de muertes en blanco; certificados de pérdida de empleo; tarjetas de carencia de trabajo; libros de registro de carencia de empleo; tarjetas de recibo de carencia de empleo; certificados de viaje de carencia de empleo; blancos de recibo para préstamos y carencia de empleo; constituciones; certificados de alivio á los enfermos; informes mensuales en blanco; informes en blanco de la elección de oficiales; informes en blanco del estado del comercio; informes en blanco de huelgas; *sello para el secretario financiero; circulares de organización; ordenes en blanco para materiales.

A los Oficiales de los Gremios Puertorriqueños.

Muchas quejas se han hecho á causa de la tardanza de la entrega de los materiales pedidos por los secretarios de Puerto Rico. La Compañía de Express queja también de la dificultad de hacer entrega en muchos casos, á cuenta de los cambios oficiales, y la falta de los correctos nombres y direcciones.

Las siguientes instrucciones se deben seguir con cuidado para asegurar pronta entrega. Se envía cada orden desde esta oficina el mismo día de su recibo, ó, á lo menos, inmediatamente después de su traducción.

Primero Siempre escríbase su orden sobre un blanco de orden.

Segundo—Indíquese claramente el artículo que se desee.

Tercero—Si se vende el material, acompañase un cheque ó giro postal.

Cuarto—Escríbase su nombre completo (el primero, el medio y nombre de familia).

Quinto—Indíquese la calle y su número.

Sexto—Escríbase la ciudad ó pueblo.

Séptimo—Indíquese el número de su unión.

Si se quiere dar instrucciones adicionales, se puede escribirlas al respaldo de la orden.

Der deutsche Metallarbeiter-Verband hat ein schweres Jahr hinter sich, das an seine Leistungsfähigkeit außerordentlich hohe Anforderungen stellte. Die Metallindustrie ist besonders schwer von der wirtschaftlichen Krise und damit von der Arbeitslosigkeit wie auch von den ungünstigen Wirkungen der Zollpolitik des Deutschen Reiches betroffen worden.

Der Verband hat im vergangenen Jahre allein für Erwerbslosenunterstützung 6,148,306 Mark (für Krankenunterstützung 8,049,647 M. und für Arbeitslosenunterstützung 8,098,559 M.) ausgegeben.

Boost All the Labels

Die Mitgliederzahl betrug am 31. Dezember 1908: 362,073.

Trotz der Krisis, unter der die große Industriestadt Chemnitz schwer zu leiden hat, ist es den dortigen Gewerkschaften doch gelungen, ihre alte, starke Position zu behaupten und Bedeutendes zu leisten. Während die Stadt Chemnitz rund 120,000 Mark für Nothstandsarbeiten ausgab, zahlten die Chemnitzer Gewerkschaften allein an Arbeitslosen- und Krankenunterstützung 286,557 M., das ist das Doppelte von dem, was im Jahre 1907 für die gleichen Unterstützungsweige ausbezahlt wurde, obgleich die Mitgliederzahl sich 1908 vermindert hatte. Die Ausgaben für alle Unterstützungsweige aber betrug die gewaltige Summe von 341,884 Mark. Wichtig ist, festzustellen, daß der am schwersten durch die Krisis getroffene Verband: der Metallarbeiter-Verband, sogar von 10,986 auf 11,114, also um 128 Mitglieder stieg. Die Erfolge der Gewerkschaften — trotz der Krise — sind: Es erreichten die Bau-, Brauerei- und Holzarbeiter, die Wöttcher und Kupferfurnier-Tarifverträge. Die Bildhauer, Maler, Gutmacher, Steinseger, Schneider, Maurer, Sattler führten in Einzelbetrieben Lohnbewegungen ohne Arbeitseinstellungen mit Erfolg durch. Bei allen anderen Gewerkschaften waren nur drei Lohnbewegungen ohne Erfolg.

Union - Label Trades - Department.

In Ausführung eines Beschlusses der im November 1907 in Norfolk abgehaltenen Convention der American Federation of Labor ernannte Präsident Gompers ein aus fünf Mitgliedern bestehendes Comité, um Mittel und Wege zu berathen, den Gebrauch des Union-Labels und dadurch den Gebrauch von Union-Waaren möglichst zu fördern. Das Comité, in welchem die Schuhmacher, Gutmacher, Kleidermacher, Schriftsetzer und Cigarrenmacher vertreten waren, hielt mehrere Konferenzen ab und empfahl schließlich, eine Convention von Repräsentanten aller mit der A. F. of L. verbundenen Arbeiter-Organisationen, welche ein Label führen, abzuhalten, um ein Union-Label Trades-Department zu bilden, durch welches ein systematisches Zusammenarbeiten zur Förderung des Gebrauchs aller Union-Label herbeigeführt werden kann.

Diese Convention fand am 29. März 1909 in Washington statt. Folgende Organisationen waren durch Delegaten vertreten: Cigarrenmacher, Handschuhmacher, Kleidermacher, Gutmacher, Barbierer, Schuhmacher, Zimmerleute, Drucker und Helfer, Piano- und Orgelbauer, Stahl- und Kupferplatten-Drucker, Gut- und Kappenmacher, Bartender, Hotel- und Restaurant-Angestellte, Schneider, Clerks, Musiker, Lithographen, Schriftsetzer, Brauerei-Arbeiter, Tabak-Arbeiter, Stereotypisten, Hemden- und Blousenmacher, Buchbinder, Photographen und Wäderei-Arbeiter.

Die Convention war zwei Tage in Sitzung und beschloß die von dem Fünfer-Comité empfohlene Gründung eines Label-Trades-Departements. Der von der Convention angenommenen Constitution entnahmen wir die folgenden wichtigsten Bestimmungen:

„Diese Organisation soll unter dem Namen Union-Label Trades-Department of the American Federation of Labor bekannt sein und soll sich aus solchen mit der A. F. of L. verbundenen nationalen und internationalen Organisationen zusammensetzen, welche Label, Karten oder Knöpfe an den Produkten ihrer Mitglieder oder zur Bezeichnung der Mitgliedschaft in der betr. Organisation gebrauchen.“

„Jede angeschlossene Union soll entsprechend den von ihr erlassenen Bestimmungen Autonomie und Kontrolle über den Gebrauch ihres Labels, ihrer Karte oder ihres Knopfes behalten.“

„Der Zweck dieses Departements soll sein: eine größere Nachfrage nach Waaren mit dem Union-Label und nach Union-Arbeit herbeizuführen; Methoden für eine weitere Bekanntmachung von Union-Label-Produkten zu untersuchen, zu empfehlen und, soweit es in der Autorität des Departements liegt, zur Ausführung zu bringen; die Mitglieder der Gewerkschaften, deren Familien und das Publikum im Allgemeinen zu einem besseren Verständnis des durch die Gewerkschafts-Bewegung bezweckten wirtschaftlichen, sozialen und moralischen Aufstiegs zu erziehen; das Wohler-

gehen der angeschlossenen Organisationen zu fördern und in der Organisations-Arbeit unter allen Arbeitern zum gemeinsamen Besten zu helfen.“

„Die Conventions dieses Departements sollen ungefähr zu derselben Zeit und in derselben Stadt wie die Conventions der A. F. of L. stattfinden. Nationale und internationale Organisationen sollen für je 4000 ihrer Mitglieder zu einem Delegaten als Repräsentanten in der Convention berechtigt sein.“

„Die jährlich durch die Convention zu erwählenden Beamten dieses Departements sollen aus einem Präsidenten, fünf Vize-Präsidenten und einem Sekretär-Schatzmeister bestehen, welche zugleich die Exekutiv bilden. Der Sitz dieses Departements soll im Hauptquartier der A. F. of L. in Washington sein.“

„Zur Bestreitung der nöthigen Ausgaben des Departements soll eine Kopfsteuer von einem Viertel Cent pro Mitglied aller angeschlossenen nationalen und internationalen Organisationen erhoben werden, welche an oder vor dem fünfzehnten Tage jeden Monats zu entrichten ist.“

„Der Sekretär-Schatzmeister soll für seine Dienste ein Gehalt von \$2000 pro Jahr erhalten.“ Nach Annahme der Constitution erwählte die Convention folgende Beamte: Präsident, John B. Lennon (Schneider); Sekretär - Schatzmeister, Chas. F. Trachy (Cigarrenmacher); 1. Vize-Präsident, John F. Robin (Schuhmacher); 2. Vize-Präsident, L. C. Parsons (Schriftsetzer); 3. Vize-Präsident, Marx Morris (Clerk); 4. Vize-Präsident, Owen Miller (Musiker); 5. Vize-Präsident, John J. Manning (Hemdenmacher).

Výroba doutníků v druhém a třetím distriktu vnitrozemní daně města New Yorku, za něž placena daň v měsíci květnu, obnášela 60,271,220 kusů; kdežto za ten samý měsíc v roce 1908 zaplacená daň ze 65,324,220 doutníků. Toto porovnání ukazuje zmenšení výroby o 5,053,000 doutníků za stejný měsíc v roce 1908.

Za dobu pěti měsíců končící v květnu 1909 obnášela výroba doutníků v druhém a třetím distriktu vnitrozemní daně města New Yorku, za něž placena daň, 279,346,477 kusů; kdežto za těch samých pěti měsíců v roce 1908 zaplacená daň ze 298,496,583 doutníků. Porovnání toto ukazuje zmenšení výroby o 19,150,106 doutníků za stejný čas v roce 1908.

Síla v unii.

Profesor D. A. McCabe z hospodářského oddělení katolické university washingtonské, praví: „Stanovisko ekonomistů vůči hnutí řemeslnických unii pozůstává ze všeobecného uznávání nutnosti organizace a schvalování cílů řemeslnických unii. Ekonomist vidí v řemeslnické unii prostředek k dosažení úhrnné, všestranné smlouvy; a všeobecná propoziice, že úhrnná smlouva jakožto prostředek k dosažení a udržení slušné mzdy, snesitelné doby pracovní a podmínky zaměstnání fyzicky, morálně a společensky zdravé vůbec — jest absolutně za nynějších hospodářských poměrů nutná a připouští velmi slabých pochybností. Jednotlivý dělník, spoléhající se na svou individuální sílu a nežli pouze na své pomocné prameny, nemůže opravdu se zaměstnavatelem v dělnickém trhu úspěšně závoditi.“

Národní sdružení vyrábětelů, jež posledních pět roků se vynasnažovalo vyvrátiti řemeslnický unionismus z kořene, nedobro ve svých snáhách valného úspěchu a jsou příznaky jež nasvědčují že síla tohoto sdružení jest vyčerpána a to následkem odporu proti své vlastní metodě. Její spoludávce, „The Citizen's Alliance“, jež natropila tolika povyku proti uním na západě, nachází se v mručím stavu a její konec jest blížší, pakli se již nenachází ve svém úbohé. Jakožto záptěnické organizace hleděla potlačit sílu pokroku — a v tomto boji oyla poražena. Nebojovala za svobodu a „línka — hledělat“ jeho svobodu obmeziti — a proto ten neslavný konec.

Americké vládě podána zpráva stran Sumatra tabáku za rok 1908 a sice konsulem Morganem v Amsterdamě. Praví, že zásylky Sumatra ta-

báku (výroby 1908) obnášely 129,749 žoků, z nichž 31,608 žoků prodáno za posledních dvou veřejných prodejs; zbývajících 98,141 žoků ponechano na ruce. Zmíněný konsul byl ze spolehlivého pramene informován, že celá tato úroda předčí daleko úrodu z roku 1907, což se přičítá dostatečné vlaze, kdežto celá úroda z roku 1907 vzrostla za velikého sucha. Mokrý počasí velice pomohlo náležitému uzrání, místem bylo až příliš mokrý, což zavinilo příliš světlé a červené listy, jež se nehodily pro americký trh. Než pouze čtyři tisíce žoků koupeno pro americký trh, praví konsul Morgan, ježto ve veřejných prodejs ke koupi nabízený tabák pozůstával ponejvíce z pískového listu, jehož se velmi málo množství do Spojených Států importuje. On věří, že celá výroba Sumatra tabáku z r. 1908 nebude tak velká jako v předcházejících letech a z toho že se velmi málo hodí pro americký trh.

„The United States Tobacco Journal“ píše: „Co pak jest to s výrobou doutníků v devátém pennsylvánském distriktu? 2 květnové výroby roku 1900 přes sedmdesát millionů a 6, 600,000 v květnu roku 1901 sklesla výroba minulého měsíce na 48,000,000, nejnižší to rekord za posledních deset roků a ještě déle. Devátý pennsylvánský distrikt stál vždy v popředí celé země ve výrobě doutníků. Ztratí nyní tuto svou hrdou přednost? A proč? Snížiti svoji výrobu o dvacet millionů oproti měsíci květnu 1907 a o osm millionů oproti květnu minulého roku, kdy naše zem dosud trpěla následkem poslední paniky, jest spíše známkou bedného stavu doutníkářské výroby zmíněnoho distriktu. Jelikož některé naše největší závody vlastní odboční dílny v tomto distriktu, nastává otázka: Trpí ony tímto hrozným klesnutím, anebo padá ztráta výhradně na sta malých dílen, jež vyrábí laciné pennsylvánské doutníky?“

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- 294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- J. Patchkowski, 511 E. 7th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.

- 331 Geo. Brunner, 207, Lincoln ave., Crookston.
 *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 J. M. Gould, 120 Main st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 H. Mulford, Box 433, Hibbing.
 434 Henry Westor, W. 5th st., Fairbault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 Fred Dreyer, 1211 Center st., Hannibal.
 95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 *1102 J. E. Butler, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 Clyde M. Brown, 121 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 *1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 J. H. Hebbeln, 610 Main st., Joplin.
 442 C. A. Davis, 38 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 Dan McMahon, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 J. J. Gillam, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Henry Kuschnick, 116 S. 30th st., Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 C. C. Lightner, 1022 W. Division st., Grand Island.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 J. A. Booth, 345 Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 Emil Lorke, 137 S. Virginia st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 Herman Walther, 370 Main st., Paterson.
 *Wm. A. Cook, 28 Washington st., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuette, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *117 Andrew E. Hanks, 121 South st., Orange.
 *131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Olean ave., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingstone ave., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 484 Central ave., W. Hoboken.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
 199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
 230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Delius, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klalber, 512 Liberty st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 W. J. Gepford, 115 N. Hill st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 Fred Weigel, 732 Michigan st., Buffalo.
 15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Jacob B. Sigel, 1313 Oak st., Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Willson, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
 12 Jos. McCullough, 23 North st., Oneida.
 *E. E. Hunter, Trades Union Assembly Hall, Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 1487 5th ave., New York City.
 16 Jas. Dundon, 5 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 553 Grove st., Elmira.
 168 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 *Thos. F. Cahill, R. 23, Beaver bl., Albany.
 *74 Chas. H. Hahn, 157 Main st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 *84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 *7 James Orr, 270 1/2 9th st., Brooklyn.
 *89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
 190 Adolph Groehnger, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 John H. Ostendorf, 80 1/2 Tomkins st., Cortland.
 121 Aug. Schmitt, 117 Mechanic st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 *124 A. Allen, 254 Hamilton st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
 144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 C. Weber, 949 Willsoughby av., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
 *203 J. P. Gontier, 53 Pine st., Wellsville.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Chas. Lowy, 190 East End av., New York.
 Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First av., New York.
 218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *229 Harry Curry, 19 Pearl av., Binghamton.
 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
 *251 C. L. Lindlau, 334 E. 90th st., New York.

- †Max Rosenhain, 1511 3d ave., Yorkville Bank Bldg., New York.

- *265 E. M. Cummings, Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, 25 Champain st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Leavenworth, 73 Liberty st., Owego.
 *283 Dan De Lant, 22 High st., Box 27, Geneva.
 *292 Thos. E. Silvester, 1321 Halsey st., Brooklyn.
 298 J. H. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 Frank Rigby, 23 Chestnut st., Auburn.
 327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsackie.
 334 W. A. Philip, 23 George st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
 *348 E. R. Saxton, 75 Davis st., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
 *417 Jos. Waite, 17 Gazelle st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *430 Peter Mooney, 121 W. Broadway, Fulton.
 432 Bruce B. Dick, 26 Bleeker st., Gloversville.
 438 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *117 W. J. Cannon, 2278 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 310 E. Fifth st., Dayton.
 *43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
 45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 75 Julius Ebe, 743 S. Parsons ave., Columbus.
 79 Frank Miller, 216 Stone st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 251 N. Mulberry st., Mansfield.
 94 Chris. Freudenberg, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1148 Arch st., Canton.
 123 A. P. Lombard, 1818 Buckeye st., Hamilton.
 *Fred Pippert, 408 S. Monument av., Hamilton.
 137 John K. Jacoby, 6 S. Erie st., Massillon.
 Andrew Paul, 6 S. Erie st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 268 W. Federal st., Box 32, Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 Chas. O. Dozer, 636 Seborn st., Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 6 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
 249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerhelm, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 385 Chas. H. Rice, 1325 Findly st., Portsmouth.
 J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chiclythe st.
 *416 L. C. Colson, 17 W. Main st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 392 L. L. Surnfield, 113 N. Grand st., Enid.
 401 M. L. Noll, 116 N. Oklahoma av., Shawnee.
 450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Oklahoma City.
 *202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, care Flynn & Co., Baker City.

OREGON.

- 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, care Flynn & Co., Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schulte, Box 301, Penn st., Meadville.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *104 Wm. Chandler, 654 W. 23d st., Erie.
 *107 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
 *108 Chas. Gerold, 13 Dartmouth st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoeber, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 Emil Friedman, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohrer, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
 John B. Aumen, 717 Superior pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 Harry Burns, 604 S. Duke st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 23 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 607 Prospect av., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 1103 Snyder ave., Scranton.
 301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *Wayne M. Zell, Box 55, Akron.
 309 E. S. Mumma, Box 73, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
 *1316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *317 John H. Schmidt, 40 Metcalf st., Wilkes-Barre.
 F. Hochberg, 121 Blackman st., Wilkes-Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 John Weiser, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
 *439 A. C. Houck, 40 S. Main st., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Juan G. Garcia, 90 San Augustin st., Puerta de Pierra, San Juan.
 148 Fortunato Rodriguez, Box 131, Caguas.
 A. Ferrer, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Concepcion Satana, Gurabo.
 Guillermo Colon, Gurabo.
 333 Rafael R. Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
 Jesus M. Garcia, San Lorenzo.
 374 Francisco Gutierrez, Punta Brava.
 Tomas Rodriguez, San Pedro st., Mayaguez.

- 376 Salvador Suncas, Box 131, Utuado.
 Jose Colomer, Box 131, Utuado.
 386 Jose Rivera, Calle Las Victoria, Ciales, P. R.
 Pedro Maldonado, Calle Tamarudo.
 *388 Manuel Alvarez, Box 163, Utuado.
 390 Carlos Pierret, Vega-Baja.
 448 Julio Figueroa, Stop 7, San Juan.
 Pedro G. Andujar, Stop 7, San Juan.
 449 Eladis O. Moura, Baldorioty, 79 st., Ponce.
 Jose Toro, Calle Virtud 22 Playa, Ponce.
 458 Jose D. Candelas, Cidra, P. R.
 Felix Lomez, Cidra, P. R.
 459 Francisco Casteneda, Nagurbo, P. R.
 Ignacio Ledduc, Naguabo, P. R.
 460 Guillermo D. Lopez, 29 Rafael Corders St., San Juan.
 Gaspar Garcia Voles, 29 Rafael Corders St., San Juan.
 467 R. B. Cordero, Box 337, Arecibo.
 Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 Antonio Herrero, Juncos.
 Ricardo Piner, Juncos.
 473 Ventura Rios, 16 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
 Adolfo Rodriguez, 39 Flores St., Catano, P. R.
 481 Vicente Gil Rios, Box 163, Bayamon.
 Manuel Soler, Fuen Risco st., Bayamon.
 485 Rafael R. Collazo, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
 Pedro Bibilani, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 P. A. Doud, 590 Broadway, Providence, R. I.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 128 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.
 303 L. E. Haynes, 140 Main st., Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 John Gilberg, 1309 N. Philip av., Sioux Falls.
 275 W. H. Magnus, Lock Box 7, Aberdeen.
 377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
 *387 Peter Halverson, Box 343, Yankton.
 491 D. V. Hanson, Box 890, Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 Geo. Lehning, 713 Church st., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 243 N. 2d st., Memphis.
 318 Wm. E. Eckenrodt, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 J. N. Phillips, Box 673, El Paso.
 *Moises Napoles, El Paso.
 *216 John Eisenbroich, 216 N. 25th st., Galveston.
 262 A. C. Portman, 615 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 A. C. Fleitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 113 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 R. Leprond, 43 Murray st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 M. N. Fisher, 2801 E. Clay st., Richmond.
 R. P. Dallard, 106 Grove av., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 E. T. Cannoles, 25th st., near Church, Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Milette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 G. Clark, 1131 1/2 Tacoma ave., Tacoma.
 *188 J. Kokesch, 5603 Renier ave., Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, 823 2d ave., Spokane.
 *39 J. G. Duppenhaler, 1005 Harris av., So. Bel-
 lingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 Wm. Goodell, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 75 Tower st., Kingston, Jamaica.
 J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

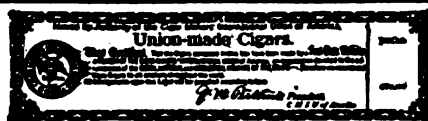
- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
 *John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
 *34 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Emil Hieckel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
 *85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
 *135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
 *162 Chas. Frewerd, 132 S. Jackson st., Green Bay.
 168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 E. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 Jos. Heller, 1809 21st st., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 721 Prentice ave., Ashland.
 *287 A. E. Sanders, 823 Maggie st., Marinette, Wis.
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
 304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *341 Anton Jensen, 212 E. Doty ave., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurns, 745 White Rock av., Wauke-
 sha.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman st., Kenosha.
 *477 Jos. Schmitt, 1975 Western ave., Manitowish.
 *482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIII.

CHICAGO, JULY 15, 1909.

No. 10.

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 820, Monon Building, 324 Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS.....President
820 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
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Care Box 30, Station D, New York, N. Y.
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11 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.
A. GARIEPY.....Third Vice-President
239 Avenue Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can.
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949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. A. ROBERTS.....Fifth Vice-President
Box 48, Ybor City (Tampa), Fla.
W. H. FITZGERALD.....Sixth Vice-President
799 Division St., Portland, Ore.
JERRY CRONIN.....Seventh Vice-President
Box 391, Bangor, Maine.
GIBSON WEBER.....Treasurer
1704 Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

245 Ashland	100	284 Detroit	100
247 Blue Island	100	287 Marinette	100
249 Findlay	100	290 Janesville	100
253 Oakland	100	291 San Jose	100
254 Wapakoneta	100	293 Ft. Smith	100
256 Boise	100	295 Scranton	100
258 Streater	100	296 Wilmington	100
260 Piqua	100	297 Canton	100
270 Ft. Dodge	100	299 Middletown	100
272 Lansing	100	302 Tecumseh	100
273 Rockland	100	306 Pueblo	100
274 Pekin	100	307 Reno	100
278 London	100	310 Manistee	100
280 Owego	100	312 Livingston	100
283 Geneva	100	313 Lima	100

The amendment of Union 14, Chicago, Ill., levying a 10-cent assessment on all 30 and 15 cent contributing members in favor of the A. F. of L. defense fund, has been adopted by a referendum vote. The assessment takes effect July 17, 1909, and is payable within the limits as provided for in Section 73 of the Constitution.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate their connection with the union, in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should not be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 20-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments"

should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

To Financial Secretaries.

NOTICE.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink in figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 146 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place their order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

H. Vogt appealed against 341 Neenah concerning the settlement of the Schnetzer case. The appeal was not sustained.

V. Yunk appealed against the joint label committee of New York for refusing him the use of the labels. The appeal was not sustained.

S. Isaacs appealed against 39 New Haven for reprimanding and fining him \$1, for bringing a matter up in the Central labor union

after he had ceased to be a delegate. That part of the appeal against the reprimand was not sustained; that part of the appeal against the fine was sustained.

W. C. Eken appealed against 77 Minneapolis for suspending him for non-payment of private loan. The appeal was not sustained.

J. Bauer and F. Vanek appealed against 90 New York concerning treatment of members in the office and refusing transfers. The evidence does not justify the appeal. The appeal was not sustained.

C. Adler appealed against 238 Sacramento for fining him \$5 for slandering another member. The fine is herewith reduced to \$1.

O. Randolph appealed against 9 Troy concerning the commencement of his term of sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

Union 229 Binghamton appealed against the Joint unions for allowing labels to Richards for the last week's work made by members of the union. Owing to legal complications the appeal was not sustained.

B. Croghan appealed against 6 Syracuse for refusing her claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Pregnano appealed against 138 Newark concerning the levying of assessments for the hatters' strike. The appeal was not sustained.

J. Schuerman appealed against 92 Worcester for refusing to withhold labels from one of its firms. The appeal was not sustained.

S. H. Weaver appealed against 316 McSherstown concerning the granting of labels to a shop for cigars actually made up to date. The appeal was not sustained.

G. Miller appealed against 77 Minneapolis for fining him for non-attendance of meeting. The appeal was not sustained.

R. Weiser appealed against 381 Watertown for compelling him to pay a \$2 assessment to make up a deficiency. The appeal was not sustained, although the member has the constitutional time in which to pay.

W. Schoen appealed against 22 Detroit for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

D. B. Cooke, Binghamton, appealed against the joint unions of Binghamton for refusing him the use of the labels. The union replied that it was generally supposed he was to turn in cigars for the strike shop. The appeal was not sustained.

L. Zox appealed against 118 Peoria for suspending and fining him \$30. Appeal cannot be recognized, having failed to appeal within the limit.

A. Phaneuf appealed against 11 St. Albans for holding his card for an unpaid board bill. The appeal was not sustained.

E. A. Feltman appealed against 62 Richmond for withholding the labels from his factory. The union replied that he was dealing

in non-union cigars. Section 158 permits the union to take this action. The appeal was not sustained.

M. DeWeese appealed against 253 Oakland for disallowing her claim for out of work benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

P. G. Sunding appealed against 488 Middletown for refusing to fine a foreman and concerning the apprentice. The appeal was not sustained.

S. J. Bowers appealed against union 129, Denver, Colo., having fined him \$25 for conduct unbecoming a union man, and discriminating against members of the union while foreman. The appeal was sustained.

R. E. Barnett appealed against union 192, Manchester, N. H., for allowing H. J. Rynbergen, a cigar maker from Amsterdam, Holland, who arrived without a traveling card, to go to work in a union shop. The appeal was sustained. Mr. Rynbergen can join the union and work by paying an initiation fee of \$3.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 22, Detroit, Mich., to impose a fine of \$25.00 on Harry Scarron (64913), Truffie Andre (68247), and Chas. Collins (11376), and annulment of cards for working in unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8. Note—One member votes no on annulment of cards.

Approved the application of Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., to impose a fine of \$50.00 on E. E. Teitenberg (2719), and a fine of \$200.00 and annulment of card on Herman Wolf (43922) for misuse of the label. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8. Note—One member favors \$100.00 fine on Wolf.

Approved the application of Union 227, Chicago, to impose a fine of \$100.00 and expulsion on Jacob Palsey (63974) for operating a scab factory. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7; negative, 1. Note—One member votes no on expulsion.

Approved the application of Union 32, Louisville, Ky., to impose a fine of \$50.00 and suspension on Wm. Lang (102265), and Henry Hans (81121) for working in the strike shop of J. A. Lancaster. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8. Note—One member votes no on suspension.

Approved the application of Union 457, Benton Harbor, Mich., to impose a fine of \$50.00 for throwing up his card and \$25.00 for accepting a job in an unfair shop on Sam Walper (1129). Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8. Note—One member votes no on \$25.00 fine and one favors \$50.00 total fine.

Approved the application of Union 76, Hannibal, Mo., to impose a fine of \$25.00 on Wm. Forsythe (93631) for going to work in an unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., to impose a fine of \$50.00 on Dena Kuyt (108778) for working in the unfair shop of Geo. H. Seymon. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 6; negative, 1; favors \$25.00 fine.

Approved the application of Union 17, Cleveland, O., to impose a fine of \$25.00 on Ed Rosenbaum for conduct unbecoming a union member. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 208, Kalamazoo, Mich., to impose a fine of \$100.00 and annulment of card of Frank Mahony (81777), and C. Butine (40534) for scabbing in the un-

fair shop of F. M. Lawen. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8. Note—One member votes no on annulment of cards.

Approved the application of Union 172, Daventry, Ia., to impose a fine of \$100.00 on Anna Taylor, Lottie Strahle, Chas. H. Koppes, Chas. Livers and Anna McCarty for taking jobs in Hanssen's strike shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

CORRESPONDENCE

New York, N. Y., July 8, 1909.

Kindly publish the following notice in the Official Journal for July (space permitting):

We desire to call to the attention of the members of the various locals the amendment proposed by Union 213, and appearing in the May Journal, namely, to amend section 45 of the constitution by striking out the words "\$30 per week," and insert therefor the words "\$2,500 per annum." Sentence to read: "He shall receive for his services the sum of \$2,500 per annum." In appealing to you to second this amendment, and when presented for the referendum vote of the membership to vote for it, we desire to point out the totally inadequate compensation which the president of the International Union of about 45,000 members receives for the tremendous amount of work performed by him and for the great and manifold responsibilities resting upon his shoulders. There are some officials of local unions, of a membership of a few hundred, receiving a higher salary than the head of one of the greatest international organizations in existence. Compared with the compensation received by the chief officials of other national and international organizations the salary we pay to our president is, to say the least, ludicrous and ridiculously paltry and frequently commented upon by members of other trades. We are trying to better the conditions of our members by securing shorter hours of labor and higher wages, so let us begin at home and pay our chief official a fair salary. We hope the members of the Cigarmakers' International Union will see the justice of our contention and first: second our amendment, and then vote for it.

Chas. Lowy, Sec'y.

New York, June 23, 1909.

It seems next to impossible for Mr. Goldstein to confine himself to arguing a question without continually slinging mud and going out of his way to call men out of their names and make accusations of dishonesty simply because they happen to be Socialists and without being in a position to make good, and while Mr. Goldstein makes a new accusation charging Debs with having made more money than any other man in the country connected with a strike, he fails to make good his slur, and insinuation.

If it were true that Debs was out for the almighty dollar, he could have stayed with the Locomotive Firemen, who were anxious to retain him as editor of their Journal, and when he positively refused to remain they voted him a check for \$2,500, which he still keeps but refuses to cash. How many other labor leaders would have done the same thing? We have had lots of men in the trade union movement who have been dishonest but not a word from Mr. Goldstein's pen against them, but here we have a man who remained loyal to the working class and who had he served the capitalist as well as the political powers could have had all the chances to make money, or attain position,

is accused of being dishonest because he favored industrial organizations.

And if Debs is such a notorious union wrecker how is it that the Locomotive Firemen requested him again to affiliate with them, and also requested him to attend their last convention to address them? It is not likely, or you don't mean to tell us that they did not know what they were doing when the invitation to Debs to reaffiliate with their organization was issued.

No, Mr. Goldstein, Debs needs no defense against anyone, and particularly against your slanderous accusations, and when the history of the labor movement of our country is written the name of Eugene V. Debs will go down in golden letters into the archives as having done as much as any human being for the entire emancipation of the toilers of our country, in spite of any mistakes that he has been guilty of along industrial lines.

There is no living man, no matter how pure, against whom some one could not frame up a charge against and make it appear that the charge was true, particularly so when the man accused has not the opportunity to reply to them.

You charge me with making an attack on our Journal, as unjust, which you know to be false from its very inception. I simply stated that your attack on Debs in our Journal is unjust and uncalled for because he could not reply to your slanderous statements through our Journal, and thereby give our members the opportunity of hearing both sides, and if that constitutes an attack on our Journal then I stand for the attack, but I deny you the right to act as judge, jury and prosecuting attorney as you are trying to do in this statement.

You also charge me with setting a lot of irresponsible words down upon unoffending paper. Well, that's funny; it sounds like a funeral and it's not mine, and yet there is room for an argument, for it's a matter of opinion. For instance, these same irresponsible words would have tickled your palate while you were a Socialist, but since you have turned a complete somersault and since you are losing a lot of valuable time in slinging mud against your former associates, and since you are denouncing everything you formerly stood for, and accept everything that you formerly denounced, these irresponsible words don't seem to suit you, but they came as a reply to your so-called facts, that the Socialist wanted to destroy the home, the state, and religion, and were based upon the various reports taken from newspapers, trade union journals and magazines and personal experiences and it's up to you to disprove them.

Fellow members, I wish to call your attention to the following editorial that appeared in the New York Sun:

A Sane Writer on Trade Unionism.

In the North American Review for May Mr. Henry White comments on "The Crisis in Unionism." Admitting that this institution has reached one of those periods of necessary adjustment which occur in the history of all important movements, it is doubtful if the situation entirely justifies the use of the term "crisis." Largely, perhaps, because of encouragement from a President of the United States who for a time made trade unionism one of the pawns in his political game.

"The political effacement of organized labor for the time being," says Mr. White, "has weakened it industrially more than at first appears." A series of notable decisions by the courts has still further weakened the organization. These decisions have been generally approved throughout the country, and the repeated and still continuing denunciations of some leaders have made more enemies than friends for the cause. The enthusiasm of a few labor leaders has overthrown their judgment and they have misread the signs of the times. "As an institution," says Mr. White, "the union is approved, but its power is discredited."

The ill advised aggressiveness of some leaders and associates has been seriously detrimental to

the interests of unionism. Offense has been given by the attempts to club employers into granting unreasonable demands; and offense has also been given by efforts to club labor into the ranks of unionism and into blind obedience to the mandates of union leaders. Neither of those policies can be successful in this country. Mr. White holds that "deprived of the power to drive into the ranks the unwilling or indifferent workers the union must fall." We do not agree with this conclusion. Compulsion is merely the wrong implement. Probably none will deny that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is the most successful organization in the country. It stands on a broad platform and wins on its recognized merits. The essential fault of the unionism preached by some leaders is, as expressed by Mr. White, that "the workers, seeking their own ends, are unable to look beyond their own ends; in asserting their own rights it is not easy for them to see where the rights of others begin."

Whether the leaders of the American Federation will learn the lesson clearly written for them in recent experiences remains to be seen. Whether the lesson will be read by their followers also remains for determination. "At all events," says Mr. White, "it is clear that we are nearing the end of unionism by compulsion, and probably the rise of a new unionism—the unionism which will rest exclusively upon merit. Perhaps this situation presages a new order of leadership, the superseding of the agitator by the labor statesman." The great opportunity of unionism lies immediately before it.

After carefully perusing the same, note the great similarity of the charges by a former national secretary against the leading trade unionist and the trade union movement, and the language used in our Journal in the attack upon individual Socialist and the Socialist movement by a former Socialist.

They are like two souls with but one single thought, two hearts that beat as one.

Enough said.

M. Brown.

Decatur, Ill., July 7, 1909.

The local cigarmakers and printers played a benefit ball game June 12, 1909, for a member of No. 20 who had the misfortune to be confined in the hospital undergoing a severe operation. With the co-operation of printers a large number of tickets were sold and \$95 was raised for the unfortunate members. The printers were as industrious selling tickets as the members of No. 20. This goes a long way toward showing the close relationship existing in Decatur between these crafts.

Sec'y No. 20.

Havana, Cuba, June 30, 1909.

To the Press:

Gentlemen: As there is a growing interest in the United States, Canada and England relative to Cuba and her resources, this government has established a Bureau of Information. All persons wishing data concerning Cuba, her resources, business opportunities, agricultural and industrial advantages, or any other information relative to the island, will please communicate with the Utility and Information Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, Havana, Cuba.

Should your paper be desirous of any information of the nature indicated it will be a pleasure for us to furnish you with the data.

I enclose a slip with a brief announcement of the establishment of this bureau, which I trust you may find convenient to reproduce in your columns for the information of your readers. Very respectfully,

Outoho Foyo,

Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor.
Progress in Cuba.

With the beginning of the present fiscal year the Republic of Cuba established a Bureau of Information, President Gomez appointing Leon J. Canova, an American newspaper man, who has resided in Cuba eleven years and has a wide acquaintance with the island, as its director.

Parties wishing information of any nature concerning Cuba can obtain same, free of

charge, by writing to Leon J. Canova, U. and I. Bureau (Utility and Information Bureau), Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, Havana, Cuba.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER.

St. Catharines, Ont., July 3, 1909.

Having received instructions from the International office to resume agitation work in Ontario, I visited Brampton, Guelph, Berlin, Preston, Galt, Brantford, and Hamilton. Within this radius is located the chief industrial section of Ontario, perhaps of the Dominion, and the conditions obtaining here will pretty fairly indicate the general state of trade in nearly all industries, local causes apart.

Brampton industries are chiefly manned by jurisdiction members of Toronto unions, consequently there is a fair demand for the blue label, the cigar stores making a good display of union goods. Here, too, I found that rarely a hotelkeeper (Graham House) selling nothing but union goods. There should be more of them, for when their interests are attacked, as in reduction of licenses or local option, union cigarmakers are never backward in lending their assistance. I have emphasized this fact to hotelkeepers and have in return received the glad hand and promises that may be likened to the traditional pie crust. There are, of course, a few honorable exceptions.

In Guelph I noticed a good display of union goods and a fair demand for the same. Trade has been dull, but is picking up. Our members here are at work. I attended and addressed a meeting of the central body and promised them a delegate from the local cigarmakers. The Dominion label league should send some advertising matter here.

Berlin is essentially a manufacturing center and has felt keenly the late depression; work, especially in our trade, has been precarious, but things are beginning to brighten and our members expect steady employment for the future. This district is not in the local option belt. Addressed two meetings during my stay. There is a fair demand for the label, which could be increased by more advertising. This is a case of a union with a small membership and a large jurisdiction. A good opportunity for the new label league.

In Preston I called on a number of dealers and presented the claims of the union label for their consideration. They professed sympathy with the cause, which may be genuine in some cases, but the display of union goods on hand did not give me the best impression of their sincerity. However, time will tell.

In Galt our trade is extremely dull. There are two shops; the hands in one were laying off at the time of my visit. There is a fair display of union goods but the local trade seems to be pretty well divided with non-union goods. This should not be, as the place is fairly well organized. There were no meetings during my stay. There is some talk by the temperance people of bringing on a local option contest here.

Brantford is a large manufacturing center. Trade in general seems to be picking up, but slowly. The molders here have been out on strike for a long time and it is impossible to estimate the chances for success. Our trade is dull at present; there is a fair demand for the union label. Should be much better, as there is fairly good organization here. No meetings during my stay.

Hamilton has not lost her preeminence as a union label center. The union men of this

city demand the label. If hotels are not fair to labor they are boycotted and that is the spirit that makes sure the continuance of the union label demand. What advertising there is, is good. I was shown something unique in advertising in the shape of a score board of large size set up on one side of the bar in a hotel close by the baseball grounds. The board affords room for a fine advertisement of the label, and is well shown, the bar being oval in construction. I visited the striking molders, who profess to have good chances of success. It being the fifth, or off, week of the month, there were no meetings during my stay.

On this trip I have been met by numerous complaints as to the switching of non-union cigars into union labeled boxes that were emptied of their original contents. I have laid before the president of the label league a scheme which, if adopted, will in my opinion deter dealers from such fraudulent practices in future.

Fraternally yours,

William V. Todd, Org.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 2, 1909.

San Jose, Cal.—Members were all working, and the label well placed, Committee and myself visited and addressed all the meetings, including the central body. San Jose is called the Garden City, and it may be truly said it was properly named. Tropical fruits, especially prunes and olives, grow here in abundance.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—This city is no manufacturing town, and never will be. It is beautifully situated on the Pacific, and is famous as a winter resort. Thousands of tourists come here to spend the winter. There were two makers in the city. No meetings during my stay.

Bakersfield, Cal.—This city is noted for having large oil fields and enormous quantities of the fluid are taken from the earth. It is also an agricultural district. The local cigarmakers were all working and will no doubt have plenty to do the rest of the year. There was some talk about increasing the bill of prices, and, in fact, the local made application, but it was the wrong time of the year to ask for an increase. It is to be hoped that the members will use judgment and not raise themselves out of a job. Label well placed. Committee and myself addressed all the unions that met.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Local No. 225 did a great deal of advertising last year, sending out circulars, giving away novelties and visiting the labor organizations. Label committee is active and it is no fault of the local that there are not greater demands for the blue label.

Los Angeles is not considered a manufacturing city and, like Santa Barbara, thousands of people come to the city in the winter months for health and pleasure. The city itself is beautiful, and Southern California has an ideal climate the year around.

The Los Angeles Labor Temple is no doubt the most costly building of its kind in the United States, and is a monument to organized labor. Each evening there are from six to ten meetings being conducted in the building. The label committee and myself were out each night, and addressed nearly all of the labor organizations of Los Angeles.

There is a great field for work boosting label goods in this city, as most every eastern non-union cigar is for sale, either at the stands.

or the saloons. Trade in Los Angeles is and has been dull.

San Diego, Cal.—Business was good and all at work. There is one large shop here that employs 44 makers, and there is not a better factory in the country to work in. Standing tables, shop properly ventilated and lighted; steady work the year around; labels are in demand, and a good union town.

City building up rapidly and when the new railroad is finished, of which Yuma, Arizona, will be the terminal, connecting with the Southern Pacific Ry., one may look for San Diego to be a city of great importance, and the proper gateway to the Orient.

Arizona Territory.—In diversity of resources, in aggregate of wealth, in modernity of life, the territory of Arizona is not a laggard, not a supplicant for favors, but proud of her present and the future which is predicated upon them. A scant 122,000 in 1900, when the last federal census was taken, has grown into a figure that is conservatively estimated at 225,000. Already within the confines, there are several modern cities, such as Bisbee, with a population estimated at 22,000 to 25,000; Tucson and Phoenix, each with 18,000 to 20,000; Douglas with 12,000 to 14,000, and Prescott, Globe and others following immediately behind. Conditions have not condemned Arizona to submit to the domination of one industry, or one product as King. No allegiance is here sworn of necessity to corn, or to cotton, or to steel, or to copper. Nature, primarily has endowed Arizona with manifold riches in her gold, silver, copper and lead, and untold wealth lies buried in her mountain ranges. No producer has ever reached the end of his production. From the Utah line on the north to the Mexican boundary on the south, across the territory graze thousands of pasturing herds. The cultivation of the soil is practicable in every county in Arizona, through the medium of irrigation. Two gigantic irrigation projects have been launched; the Laguna Dam in Yuma county, and the Tonto Reservoir in Gila county. The Laguna dam is already completed and the Roosevelt dam at Gila county will be completed next year.

With the extension of facilities for the saving of the rainfall and the husbanding of the river water, Arizona is sure to make a great agricultural state. The scenery of Arizona is vast in expanse, and majestic in type. In an educational way the territory is dotted with the common schools, the backbone of American independence and progress. The schools are reinforced by high schools, by normals, and a university. Everywhere, from Yuma to Bisbee, from Nogales to the north, there are schools for boys and girls. Indian mission schools are maintained and there is a high standard of education among the adolescent Indians.

The capital of the territory is located in the city of Phoenix. Unionism in Arizona is at a low ebb. There are no union men in Yuma, save two cigarmakers and one printer. Labels are unknown.

It is claimed by many that Tucson is the oldest city in the United States, and it would seem that there is some basis for such a claim. From 1530 to 1542 several expeditions were made into Arizona by Spanish explorers, and prior to the latter date several settlements were made in the Santa Cruz Valley, that near the present location of Tucson being known as Bac or Bacopa.

There is little record of the doings of the

Spaniards in Arizona for the next century. About 1690 San Xavier Mission was built. This building is still standing near the more modern and impressive edifice completed in 1797. It is generally believed that from about 1690 dates the permanent settlement of Tucson and vicinity by the Spanish. They established the Fort of Tucson in 1694, to protect the Catholic missions of San Xavier del Bac and San Augustin from the murderous Apaches. It was a walled town, its inhabitants ever on the alert to resist the attacks of the Apaches.

One will not find any union men here except those that are on some job and sent in by some contractor from the neighboring states. Found Denver, Los Angeles and San Francisco label goods on sale.

In Bisbee there are two cigarmakers. The miners are not organized, or any of the trades. No demand for the label. Why can't we have several good shops in Arizona? We once had. This question is one that I will leave for the reader to answer. Does it pay to have a high bill of prices hanging on the wall and nobody working? Does it pay to raise the bill so high that it raises a fellow out of a job and out of the country?

Can a manufacturer pay \$12 or \$13 per thousand for a 5c cigar?

Owl cigars and all other 5c goods are sold all through this western country and I was informed that the retailer could buy direct in 5,000 lots for \$30 per thousand.

Something has got to be done to make it an inducement for a manufacturer to do business out west.

One thing is certain and that is we are losing ground out here.

El Paso, Texas.

The Rio Grande river is the boundary line between Texas and Mexico here at El Paso.

El Paso and the Mexico City Jaurez are connected by street cars, the distance being about one-half mile.

There are two shops here that employ both union and non-union men. Nearly every cigarmaker is a Mexican. It will take years of hard labor to educate the Mexican to our ways. Yes, the Mexican when he learns the principles of the trade union movement becomes a good union man. Much has been said of the Mexican, to his disfavor, but it is purely lack of him not having a chance. In Mexico education has not dawned upon the race. These poor fellows who are held down by the captains of industry in Mexico are worse off than the negro was before that great unpleasantness of 1860.

One has little idea how some of the Mexicans are treated in Mexico if he tries to stand up for his rights. He is punished and called a revolutionist and thrust in jail and sometimes they are put to death, hence when he comes to the United States he is in fear.

No demand for the label in El Paso. General Organizer Walker of the A. F. of L. is here and accomplishing much. He organized a central body in the city and has two other locals nearly organized. I assisted Mr. Walker in his work, and addressed the organizations.

Albuquerque, New Mexico.

This little city has eleven cigarmakers at work. The local has done remarkably well in advertising and creating a demand for the blue label.

There are about seven labor unions outside of the railroad lodges.

I addressed a large meeting of the carpenters and their friends.

GEO. R. FRENCH,
International Organizer.

Trenton, N. J., July 7, 1909.

Washington, D. C., is frequently referred to as the nation's pride, and in many ways it is a model city. Its broad, well kept avenues, and many spacious and beautiful parks, together with the unbounded hospitality of its cosmopolitan populace, and many other fascinating comforts, and historical environments, make it a desirable place to live. But, in whatever other respect Washington may offer superior advantages over other cities, so far as cigarmakers are concerned the capital city is far from being up to date. It is what in the vernacular of the craft we term a "Buckeye" town, and the disadvantages, from a union standpoint, arising from such a situation, are present here in a most pronounced form.

Washington is a great cigar market, and while the trust and other advertised non-union brands are largely in evidence, there is a fair demand for union made cigars, most of which, however, come from outside the city. This is due chiefly, I believe, to the antiquated shapes and sizes of cigars put out by the local manufacturers.

While in Washington, in company with Bro. Hueter, one active member of our union that I found there, I visited a number of unions of other crafts, also the Central Labor Union, in the interest of our label, and stirred up considerable enthusiasm in its behalf. The C. L. U. at its next regular meeting following my visit passed a strong resolution urging all affiliated unions to render all possible help in the movement to restore Union 110 to its erstwhile degree of prosperity and influence in the trade union movement of the city.

Baltimore, although having a much larger membership than Washington, has many very similar ailments. It is largely a "Buckeye" town, and their product is sold chiefly in saloons. Business is somewhat dull and many cigarmakers are working short time. The liquor license question no doubt has much to do with the uncertainty of trade for many of the small manufacturers in Baltimore. The cost of liquor licenses was raised last year from \$350 to \$500 and this year to \$750 and next year it will go to \$1,000, and each raise puts a larger number of places out of business, several hundred having already closed out.

There are several good sized non-union shops in Baltimore, but I was unable to reach them, although it may be possible to do so a little later on.

I attended the regular meeting of Union No. 1 while in the city, and urged them to greater activity in label agitation. For, like in too many other places, it seems the members of Union 1 have grown weary of the game and are not keeping abreast of the times, while the trust and other big non-union concerns are on the job every hour in the twenty-four and are finding trade that never would come their way if proper steps were taken locally to prevent them from capturing the market that naturally belongs to the local home producer.

I also visited the Central Labor Union of Baltimore and have the assurance of the delegates to that body that they will lend every assistance in their power to help the cigarmakers promote the sale of union made cigars.

Secretary Mechau kindly gave me much of his valuable time and assistance in familiarizing myself with the situation in Baltimore, which I believe can be improved upon during the fall and winter.

Wilmington, Del., presents the most com-

plex situation that I believe cigarmakers anywhere have ever been placed in. As is pretty generally known, the little diamond state has been severely agitated by the local option proposition, and very early in the campaign the Central Labor Union imprudently allowed itself to be drawn into the game, and declared in favor of the "wets." This action angered the "dry" element among the unionists and they immediately set to work with determination to even matters, and at the next election of officers routed the "wets" horse, foot and dragoon. This caused a split in the organization and unionism in Wilmington has been on the decline ever since. The cigarmakers who were naturally with the "wets" were thereupon left between two fires, on the one hand the Central Labor Union demanding their active participation in that body, and on the other hand the saloon and hotel keepers and their sympathizers threatening to boycott union-made cigars if they espouse the cause of the now "dry" Central Labor Union. In view of these circumstances the cigarmakers are "sawing wood" until matters are again thoroughly calm, when the Central Labor Union will be rebuilt, and the mistakes of the past, let us hope, will serve as danger signals, and act as an effective check upon hasty, ill advised action for all future time in the trade union affairs of Wilmington.

I called a special meeting of the union while in the city and gave them some good advice, which I have every reason to believe will be heeded, and if it is, chances are that the tide will soon turn in our favor, whereas now things seem to be going in the other direction.

Secretary Dupont was unsparing in his time and efforts to enable me to secure fullest details concerning the very unusual state of affairs in that city, and after carefully going over the ground with him, I am convinced that the opportune moment has not yet arrived for rebuilding our movement in that community.

E. E. Greenawalt, Organizer.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER.

Hamilton, O., July 3, 1909.

My first stop, Indianapolis, Ind. Spent two days looking over the town and cannot say that the label is overly advertised. Could not find it much in demand. Attended meeting, but got no chance to speak.

Brookville, Ind., a splendid home industry town, but surrounding country dry, so it has cut down the working forces of the town.

Connorsville, Ind., is a dead one. Country went dry and there is no one working to amount to anything. No push in the boys. One cigar store gives a purse of \$50 in gold every three months. No union goods in the place. Coupon with every purchase.

Richmond, Ind., voted wet at their election and will be a good town. Boys had me visit all merchants to boost the label, with good results. The president of the Bartenders' union went with me and was of great service to us.

Hamilton, Ohio.—A hot bed for San Felice and "Zarrey Owen" cigars. The boys have been asleep, so when I had a meeting with them they voted to visit all merchants, with good results. The financial secretary accompanied me on my visit to merchants. Visited all unions during my stay, also trades council. Organizer Young of the Carpenters, was here; also Swartz of the Garment Workers.

Thomas Dermody,
Special Organizer.

Antwerp, Belgium, May 8, 1909.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, President,
820 Monon Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother: We notice with pleasure that the circular I forwarded to you appeared in the Cigar Makers' Official Journal. If you could spare us a few lines in your Journal, we will send you hereafter a brief report each month of labor conditions as they exist in Europe. This would not only be interesting but very useful to our American brothers.

Owing to the fact that a great many secretaries of labor organizations in America are not aware of the fact that there exists such an organization as the International Federation of Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers, we wish you to bring the following to the attention of your membership through the columns of your Official Journal: We have had an organization, known as the International Federation of Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers in Europe since 1890. This federation has affiliations in Belgium, Germany, England, Denmark, Sweden and Holland. A convention is held every three years and the convention in 1910 will be held in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark.

We have invited America to join our congress, but up to this time such invitation has not been accepted, but we sincerely hope that it will be in the near future.

What we wish most of all is that only members of the International Federation of Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers, numbering at this time 52,000 members, be recognized by labor organizations in America of a like industry. We do not believe it is right that a cigarmaker or tobacco worker, who after leaving America has only to show a union card and they are entitled to all consideration due such card, should be taken into full membership after his return to America when, perhaps, he has "scabbed" it for years in Europe. This card should be forfeited in America if he cannot show a certificate from the International Federation of Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers showing that he has not violated the principles of unionism while in that country. We, for instance, give return cards, but when these members return and deposit their return cards without a certificate from the labor organizations of a like industry in America, or any other country, where they have been employed, they are not entitled to membership in our organization. This is a very good idea and should be taken into consideration by our American brothers.

We also beg of you to give a partial report of the convention in your estimable Journal when it appears, in order that the cigarmakers and tobacco workers will know that there is such an organization as the International Federation of Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers in Europe.

Fraternally yours,

Henry Jugters.

Hot onions, according to a French physician, are said to be a cure for pneumonia. The remedy is as follows: Take six or ten onions, according to size, and chop fine, put in a large pan over a fire, then add the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar, enough to make a thick paste. In the meantime stir it thoroughly, letting it simmer for five or ten minutes. Then put in a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply to the chest as hot as the patient can bear. In about ten minutes apply another, and thus continue by reheating the poultices, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the Constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 18th edition of the Constitution:

By Union 14, Chicago:

Amendments to Sections 76 and 77 of International Constitution:

Section 76. Any member quitting the trade or becoming a foreman as defined in Section 64, or a continuous employer of one or more union cigarmakers who has not been a member for three years, may continue to pay full dues and all assessments, local and International, and receive all sick and death benefits to which his term of membership may entitle him. When such member has paid dues continuously for three years he shall be transferred to the beneficiary class and be subject to Section 7. Members failing to avail themselves of this privilege shall, upon the payment of all union indebtedness within thirty days, be issued an absolute retiring card, which shall entitle the holder to readmission, as a new member, free of charge.

Section 77. Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years quitting the trade, or becoming a foreman as defined in Section 64, or a continuous employer of one or more members, may be placed on the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefit, upon the payment of 20 cents dues per week and all International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitations. All persons in the retired beneficiary class shall be entitled to vote on all questions relating to sick or death benefits, or assessments they are subject to, but shall not be entitled to sick benefit while in a foreign country, away from the jurisdiction of the International Union. Any member failing to avail himself of the beneficiary privilege shall be granted, within thirty days, if clear on the books, an absolute retiring card, entitling the holder, upon his return to the trade, to readmission free of charge as a new member. The retiring card of any person of the beneficiary membership of any person, violating the laws or working against the interests of the International Union, shall be annulled.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted October, 1908, Journal.)

By Union 467, Arecibo:

Amendment to Section 67: By adding after the words "three dollars (\$3.00)," except in Puerto Rico, where the initiation fee shall be one dollar, payable in advance, or in four weekly installments. This amendment to remain in force one year from the date of its adoption.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted October, 1908, Journal.)

By Union 14, Chicago, Ill.:

Strike out Section 2 and insert the following: "The session of the International Union shall be held whenever ordered by two-thirds of the members voting on the question."

(Adopted March, 1909, Journal.)

By Union 14, Chicago.

That an assessment of ten (10) cents be levied on all members, except retired beneficiary members, payable within the usual constitutional limit, the proceeds to be used in the defense of President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the contempt proceedings growing out of their refusal to be deprived of their inherent constitutional right of free speech and free press. Any unused portion of this assessment to revert to the general fund of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted June, 1909, Journal.)

By Union 217, South Chicago.

Amend Section 48 to read as follows:

The International President shall issue to local unions printed postal cards, appropriate for the purpose of a receipt, to be given to members upon the payment of loans, fines, shortage, or the repayment of illegal benefits charged against members, such postal to be mailed by member making the payment within 48 hours to the International office.

The financial secretary shall also issue to the member upon blanks furnished free by the International President duplicate receipts for all payments made under this section.

Failure by the financial secretary or member to comply with the requirements of this section shall subject them for each offense to a fine of fifty (50) cents.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted June, 1909, Journal.)

By Union 449, Ponce:

Amend Section 221 of the International Constitution by inserting the word "Spanish" after the word "German," in the third (3rd) line.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted June, 1909, Journal.)

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 336, Tampa, as published in the May Journal as follows:

Amend Sec. 177 by adding after the words "20 per cent," the interest on all money deposited in bank for local expenses.

Received the indorsement of Union 440, Tampa; 297, Canton; 29, Jacksonville; 464, Pensacola; 381, Watertown; 259, Bloomington; 216, Logansport; 72, Davenport; 372, Marshallfield; 126, Ephrata; 655, Lowell; 13, New York; 61, La Crosse; 500, Tampa; 236, Reading; 477, Manitowoc; 434, Faribault; 315, St. Cloud; 309, Coldwater; 151, Havana; 102, Kansas City; 282, Bridgeport and fifteen others.

Having received the required number of endorsements will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 97, Boston, as published in the May Journal, as follows:

(A) A cigarmaker or packer coming from a foreign country, who shall have been a member in good standing of a cigarmakers' or packers' union organized on trade union principles for at least three consecutive years, shall be admitted to membership free of initiation. Application for admission shall be made not later than four weeks after arrival within the jurisdiction of this organization. Foreign traveling cards issued by unions connected with a national organization of the trade shall be countersigned by the national secretary of the organization. These provisions shall apply only to unions which accept cards of membership of the C. M. I. U. of A.

(B) A cigarmaker or packer coming from a place in a foreign country where a trade union exists without a union card, or having a union card less than three years old, shall not be admitted to membership by any local union until satisfactory proof has been furnished that a three years' apprenticeship has been had at the bench in a union shop.

(C) A cigarmaker or packer coming from a place in a foreign country where a trade union does not exist shall give satisfactory proof of having worked at the bench at least three years before being admitted to membership.

(D) The International Executive Board to decide what constitutes a trade union organized upon trade union principles.

Received the indorsement of Union 98, St. Paul; 5, Rochester; 129, Denver; 483, Gloversville; 179, Bangor; 500, Tampa; 12, Oneida; 215, Logansport; 499, Trinidad; 94, Pawtucket; 315, St. Cloud; 395, Waterbury; 330, Alpena; 13, New York; 150, Sioux City; 44, St. Louis; 416, Norwalk; 28, Westfield; 114, Jacksonville; 81, Peekskill and 69, Three Rivers.

Having received the required number of endorsements will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 114, Jacksonville, as published in the May Journal, as follows:

That the Cigarmakers' International Union erect and maintain a home and sanitarium for aged members and members who are unable to work at the trade because of being afflicted with tuberculosis. That the International President shall appoint a committee of five, the International President to be a member of same, who shall meet within thirty days after the adoption of this resolution, whose duty it shall be to devise ways and means to acquire land and erect suitable buildings for the proper maintenance of the home and sanitarium. They shall report, and the same shall be published in the Official Journal within sixty days after their appointment. Thirty days after the publication in the Official Journal the International President shall submit to the members through the locals the report of the committee for approval. The expenses of the committee shall be from the general fund and shall be the same as that allowed International agents as per Section 101 of International Constitution.

Received the indorsement of Union 5, Rochester; 129, Denver; 233, Sedalia; 215, Logansport; 13, New York; 395, Waterbury; 179, Bangor; 500, Tampa; 499, Trinidad; 182, Madison; 313, St. Cloud; 425, Astoria; 330, Alpena; 44, St. Louis; 238, Sacramento; 218, Binghamton.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 180, Danbury, as published in the May Journal as follows:

Amend Section 70 by adding after the word "week" on line 2. That an assessment of five cents (5c) be levied on all thirty and fifteen cent members, the proceeds to go to Otto Simon (No. 85137), a ten-year-old member who has lost his hand at the wrist, and has a family depending upon him. Upon the passage of this amendment said Otto Simon to receive an absolute retiring card.

Received the indorsement of Union 5, Rochester; 233, Sedalia; 72, Davenport; 404, Austin; 350, Alpena; 395, Waterbury; 179, Bangor; 500, Tampa; 499, Trinidad; 315, St. Cloud; 150, Sioux City; 416, Norwalk and 114, Jacksonville; 218, Binghamton.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 213, New York, as published in the May Journal as follows:

Section 45 of the Constitution: On page 14 line 16, strike out the words "\$30.00 per week," and insert therefor the words "\$2,500 per annum."

Sentence to read: "He shall receive for his services the sum of \$2,500 per annum."

Received the indorsement of Union 98, St. Paul; 129, Denver; 233, Sedalia; 404, Austin; 13, New York; 179, Bangor; 500, Tampa; 94, Pawtucket; 152, Madison; 315, St. Cloud; 291, San Jose; 225, Los Angeles; 218, Binghamton.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 148, Caguas, as published in the May Journal as follows: Section 147 of the Constitution:

Add, after the word "article," in line 6, the following:

"Any member, legally married, and who shall be separated from his wife for a period longer than one year, though he may not have sued her for divorce, but having broken his friendly relations with her, in case of her death will receive no benefit."

"Any member, not legally married, but living with a woman for more than two years and whom he may have introduced before the union as his mate, or home companion, will receive, upon her death, same benefits as in case of his legal wife."

Add after number "40," line 9, same section, the following:

"Any member who may have been married or separated from his wife for more than one year, and thereby annulled or forfeited his rights before his union to receive any wife benefits, is entitled to receive same benefits upon the death of his mother, as prescribed for in this section."

Received the endorsement of Union 297, Canton; 500, Tampa; 150, Sioux City; 57, Champaign.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 14, Chicago, as published in the June Journal as follows:

Amend Section 46 by adding the following: He shall cause a census of the paying members to be taken every five years commencing in 1909 under such regulations as may in his judgment seem necessary to insure accuracy. All documents in connection with such census to be furnished free by the International President.

Received the endorsement of Union 404, Austin; 179, Bangor; 44, St. Louis; 215, Logansport.

The amendment of Union 2, Buffalo, as published in the June Journal as follows:

Section 77.

Strike out after the word years on line 2 up to the word may on line 5; strike out all after the word assessments on line 8 up to the word all on line 10. Section to read as follows:

Section 77. Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years may be placed in the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefit, upon the payment of 20 cents dues per week and all international assessments. All persons in the retired beneficiary class shall be entitled to vote on all questions relating to sick or death benefits, or assessments they are subject to, but shall not be entitled to sick benefit while in a foreign country, away from the jurisdiction of the International Union. Any member failing to avail himself of the beneficiary privilege shall be granted, within thirty days, if clear on the books, an absolute retiring card, entitling the holder, upon his return to the trade, to readmission free of charge as a new member. The retiring card of any person, of the beneficiary membership or any person, violating the laws or working against the interests of the International Union, shall be annulled.

Section to read accordingly.

Received the endorsement of Union 98, St. Paul; 5, Rochester; 17, Cleveland.

The amendment of Union 150, Sioux City, as published in the June Journal as follows:

That the Cigarmakers' International Union erect and maintain a home and sanitarium for aged members and members being afflicted with any disease or cause of an accident, unable to work at the trade. That the International President shall appoint a committee of five, the International President to be a member of same, who shall meet within 30 days after the adoption of this resolution to devise ways and means to acquire land, erect suitable buildings and maintain same. They shall report, and the same shall be published in the Journal within 60 days after their appointment. Thirty days after the publication the President shall submit to the members through the locals the report of the committee for approval. The expenses of the committee shall be from the General Fund and shall be the same as that allowed International agents as per Section 101 of the Constitution.

Received the endorsement of Union 102, Kansas City; 464, Pensacola; 72, Burlington; 318, Chattanooga; 425, Astoria.

The amendment of Union 94, Pawtucket, as published in the June Journal as follows:

Old Age Pension.

Section 1. Any member over 60 years of age having contributed dues for over 15 years unable to work in the shop, or at any other occupation, shall be entitled to an old age pension. The following benefit shall be allowed:

Members over 60 years old, three dollars weekly, to be paid at end of each week.

Sec. 2. Any member having received a pension for a period of ten years shall only be allowed a death benefit of \$200.00.

Sec. 3. No member residing in a soldiers' home, or in any municipal, county or state institution, or holding a twenty-cent retiring card, shall be entitled to any pension.

Sec. 4. Any member obtaining a regular pension shall not be entitled to any out of work benefit, sick benefit, strike benefit, or traveling loan. But he shall not be required to pay any local assessments.

Sec. 5. Any member applying to be placed on the pension list shall make an application in writing, giving his age, date of initiation, and all facts in the case. Said application shall, after investigation, be verified by three officers of the union, and if approved by the International President, his name shall be recorded in the office of the International Union. All applications have to be approved or rejected within sixty days from date of application. In all cases the applicant shall have the right to appeal from any decision rendered against him within 90 days thereafter.

Sec. 6. The member whose application has been rejected shall have a right to make another application after the expiration of one year.

Sec. 7. Any member who shall obtain any pension by misrepresentation in reference to his age or date of initiation, shall be fined the amount of \$50.00, and be dropped from the pension roll for a period of ten years. Besides this, he shall not be entitled to any sick or out of work benefit for a period of ten years.

Sec. 8. All receipts for payment of pensions shall be kept on file by the officer having paid the benefit.

Sec. 9. Any twenty-cent retiring card holder becoming a full contributing member of 30 cents shall not be entitled to any pension for three years thereafter.

Sec. 10. An assessment of 25 cents per member on all members paying 30 cents dues shall be levied on the first Saturdays in January, March, July and October of each year for the purpose of paying the expense of the pension system. The above assessments shall be payable to same as any other assessment.

Sec. 11. The law governing pensions shall go into force Jan. 1, 1910, and payment of pensions shall be in force on and after March 1, 1910.

Received the endorsement of Union 102, Kansas City; 404, Austin; 72, Burlington; 215, Logansport.

The amendment of Union 481, Bayamon, P. R., as published in the June Journal as follows:

Amend Sec. 210, by adding the following to end of said section:

District of Porto Rico.

a. The District of Porto Rico shall embrace the entire Island and all the Local Unions in the Island, who shall elect a Joint Advisory Board to serve for two years.

b. The Joint Advisory Board shall adopt rules of procedure calculated for the best welfare of the unions in Porto Rico, but not conflicting with the International Constitution.

3. The basis of representation shall be decided by the unions in Porto Rico, but shall be not more than one delegate for each local union and may be less whenever the nearest sister unions desire to combine.

d. Whenever an application to strike shall be made by any local union in the Island, the same shall be done through the medium of the Joint Advisory Board, which shall also report separately to the International President concerning the matter, stating the facts as they are; and at the same time expressing its views whether the time to strike is opportune or not, thus giving all members the full facts before voting on application.

e. Whenever any local union in Porto Rico wishes to submit any grievance or enter a protest, or take an appeal to the International President, or International Executive Board, or to a referendum vote, the same shall be done through the Joint Advisory Board.

f. The Joint Advisory Board shall be the distributing office for all supplies for the unions in Porto Rico, excepting stamps, so that the unions may get their supplies without inconvenience or loss of time. For this purpose it shall open an account direct with the International office.

g. Said Joint Advisory Board shall appoint an organizer, who shall be recommended by the local unions in the District, and be appointed by the International President to serve for three years, after the adoption of this amendment, the salary of the organizer to be \$100 per month, said amount to cover all expenses, incidentals thereto, including railroad fare. The organizer shall conduct all correspondence between the International office and the Joint Advisory Board, as well as translate all correspondence between the International office and the local unions in Porto Rico.

h. The Joint Advisory Board shall furnish at any time any information requested by any other local union in the United States, Canada and Cuba, or the International Union, relative to affairs in the Island, so far as organization or matters relating thereto are concerned, or on any other matter.

Received the endorsement of Union 90, New York; 333, San Lorenzo; 99, Ottawa; 72, Burlington; 179, Bangor; 44, St. Louis.

PRIVATE LOANS.

Union 321, New Britain, requests secretaries who hold cards of the following to please collect 50 cents private loans and return same to this union if the traveling cigarmakers wish to avail themselves of this fund: John Ryan (13101) and H. Grattan (72339), granted Sept. 1-20, 1906; Dan Burns (75776), April 10, 1907; Phillip Kempf (46388), Frank McKenzie (81765), April, 1907; Joseph Stadler (3456), C. Valentine (2338), July, 1907; B. Sullivan (66652), F. L. Oehlert (109435), J. Schwab (17067), M. L. Goodman (10026), Martin Clark (63206), Carson Cass (69661), J. H. Arnold (74708), Louis Brehles (74025), John Hay (83231), Chas. Slater (75244), Bart J. Lowry (112741), Philip Topf (24575).

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return of same to union making request.

Union 367, Ogden, Utah, writes: "Attention! All members owing private loans to Union 367, Ogden, Utah, before Jan. 1, 1909, better pay up or action will be taken next meeting."

Union 228, San Francisco, Cal., writes: "Members owing private loans to Union 228, San Francisco, Cal., are requested to write and let us know their whereabouts and repay the loans as soon as possible, as there are others coming through that want a private loan and we cannot grant any more until the old ones have been repaid."

Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., writes: "A. McGlasson (63443), is requested to pay \$3.00 private loan due Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., also unpaid board bill at Park Hotel. Attend to this at once or further action will be taken."

Union 211, Victoria, B. C.: C. Lemon (98837), \$1.25; F. Timler (1047), \$1.25; Mark Willing (25775), \$1.25 and Peter Milcowski (96901), \$1.25.

Union 490, Fairfield, Iowa, writes: "Brothers, we would like to have you brothers that have owed us for one year or more pay up or we will publish you in the next Journal. Remember, those that got loans in April and May, 1908."

Union 451, Bushnell, Ill., writes: "Secretary holding card of J. Bacon, please collect private loan granted him over two years ago by Union 451, Bushnell, Ill., and forward to secretary of above named union before next issue of the Journal. Members owing private loans to this union will please settle at once or we will make use of our constitutional privileges. This is final."

Union 153, Sioux Falls, S. D.—L. C. Rhoder (7114) \$2.25.

Union 39, New Haven, Conn., writes: "The secretary of Union 39, New Haven, Conn., herewith notifies all members owing private loans to this local (previous to January 1, 1909) that unless heard from before the issuance of the August Journal, we will take it for granted that they desire publicity by having their names published in our official organ."

Secretary holding card of David E. Sage (114739) please collect \$2.60 private loan and remit to Union 172, Davenport, Iowa.

Any secretary holding the card of Andrew Crandell (100936) please enter on same private loan of \$1.50 April 6, 1909, from Union 278, London, Ont.

Union 233, Sedalia, Mo., writes: "Union 233, Sedalia, will appreciate repayment of private loan of \$2.50 granted to J. H. Phillips (108202) last October. If not in a position to pay, please let us hear from you."

Union 3 of Paterson requests the following members to pay up their private loans. Come, boys, pay up; don't you think it is time to pay us so that others can be helped? Michael Fay (41755), \$10; P. A. Brown (44692), \$15.90; John Ryan (13101), \$50; Albert Leonard (78402), \$50; Wm. Mosher (7438), \$50; C. W. Morris (78392), \$50; A. Pedroville (16715), \$50; Thos. Keenan (74931), \$50; J. Courtney (36326), \$50; Henry Sherer (64020), \$50; M. L. Goodman (10026), \$2.75. If the above loans are not paid in 60 days the constitution will be enforced.

129 Denver, Colo.: While we have received a few responses from members owing this union private loans, there are quite a number that have owed this union for months, and even years, that do not seem to remember the favor, and will not go to the trouble to drop us a card, offering any kind of an excuse for not paying their loans back. Ingratitude seems to be this union's reward in about 75 per cent of the cases where loans have been granted to help members out of financial troubles. The time is fast approaching when it is going to be hard for any one to get a private loan from this or any other union. Pay up or give some kind of excuse for not doing so. We won't question the excuse too closely, but we would rather have the money.

129 Denver, Colo., requests secretary to collect private loans from the following members: D. Harvey, granted July, 1898, \$5.00; H. Malonin, granted 1899, \$9.00; (43488) F. R. McIntyre, granted 1904, \$6.00; (36252) Sam Rather, granted 1903, \$15.00; (115702) E. R. Murphy, granted 1907 \$3.50; (53280) H. M. Good, granted 1905, \$18.00; (103618) Fay K. Brown, over 6 months, \$2.00; (43837) Ed Richter, over 6 months, \$2.00; (119065) M. W. Balfour, over 6 months, \$2.00; (86680) J. J. Monahan, over 6 months, \$2.00; (86680) Jas. P. Pollard, over 6 months, \$2.00; (86951) Chas. W. Eastberg, over 6 months, \$2.00; (81384) James Sherman, over 6 months, \$3.00; (5547) Fred Miller, over 6 months, \$2.00; (100235) Jos. J. Hamm, over 6 months, \$2.00; (52730) Arthur L. Carter, over 6 months, \$2.00; (91093) Alfred Van Wymersch, over 6 months,

\$2.00; (60207) J. J. Collins, over 6 months, \$2.00; (4988) John A. Chabin, over 6 months, \$2.00; (100329) Bert Smith, \$2.00; (86621) Chas. Hamilton, \$2.00; (7110) P. M. Maloney, \$2.00; (52573) C. F. Beach, over 6 months, \$20.00; George Gies (94278), \$2.00; John Rostica (112486), \$2.00; J. W. Lewis (81406), \$15.00; Jim Ptacek (99617), \$2.00; Morris Strauss (48929), \$25.00; Joe Fealey (117363), \$2.00; J. A. Rhein (21301), \$2.00; E. B. Young (102674), \$2.00.

UNION NOTES

Any secretary or member knowing the whereabouts of P. F. Lundquist, a cigarmaker who left Providence about seven months ago, will confer a favor by notifying Mr. Chas. T. Bartlett, 61 Schuyler street, Albany, N. Y., who is trying to help his mother locate him.

Any secretary holding the card of John Fasshler (22733) please collect \$1.00 overdrawn sick benefit and forward to the secretary of Union 253, Oakland, Cal.

"Notice."—Will the secretary holding the card of Harry Morse (100509), initiated by Union 340, Traverse City, Mich., September 13, 1902, please collect \$30.00 illegal strike benefit drawn by him in September and October, 1906, from Union 340, Traverse City, Mich., and forward same to secretary of above named union?

Union 122, Warren, Pa., holds \$27.08. Same was paid by R. G. Wackerman, former secretary of this union, who went short in his accounts in 1895. Any member who is credited on the books of this union as having paid his proportion of the deficiency caused by the above named defalcation in 1895 can have same by showing conclusive evidence within thirty days that he did not have same returned to him.

The secretary of Union 122, Warren, Pa., will not recognize members without cards. Due books and good fellowship will not go.

Notice—I take this means of notifying secretaries of local unions to which I am indebted for private loans, that I have been disabled by rheumatism for the past five months and no prospects of getting better soon. Wm. Cosgrove (34523)

Union 129, Denver, Colo., writes: "We wish traveling members to know that while trade has been good here for the past couple of months, there have been more coming to town than have been able to get jobs, and there is a decided slack in business and several out of work."

The secretary of Union 224, Salt Lake City, Utah, desires to hear from Jas. Brown, E. Dralle and J. J. Pollard.

Union 382, Rushville, Ind., would like to know whether Henry Franks (15804) is living or dead. He was reported dead but report has not been confirmed. Address secretary of above named union.

The secretary of Union 228, San Francisco, Cal., would like to hear from E. J. Zenger (113866). Important.

Notice—Geo. Manen, initiated at Union 17, Cleveland, June 1, 1907, died May 3, 1909, at Ft. Wayne, Ind. This announcement is made to notify his relations that the above is reported to be Geo. Mathews. He is about 49 years of age.

Union 198, Roanoke, Va., writes: "Secretary of Union 198, Roanoke, Va., would like to hear from Chas. W. Morris (87392), L. Berkley (9229) and Julian V. Pitt, Sr. (99636), before August 1, 1909. If not, application will be made to fine and suspend them from the union."

Union 211, Victoria, B. C., wants to hear from E. C. Ward (9158). Any secretary holding his card please notify Union 211.

Any secretary holding the card of Jas. J. Pollard (86680), please notify Union 211, Victoria, B. C.

Union 153, Sioux Falls, S. D., writes: "Any secretary holding the card of J. J. Monahan please collect \$1.30 board bill which this union had to pay."

Any secretary holding the card of Wm. Gladfelter (87534) please collect \$3.50 illegal out-of-work benefit and remit to the secretary of Union 196, Grand Island, Neb.

The secretary of Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D., would like to hear from August Kreiger.

The secretary of Union 126, Euphrata, Pa., will not grant loans during working hours.

If Roy C. Acton (13920) has rejoined since his suspension in September, 1908, at Union 315, St. Cloud, Minn., then any secretary holding his card will please notify him that Union 238, Sacramento, Cal., hereby suspends him for failure to pay private loan of \$5.00.

Will Thos. Vlean (86484) please send his address to the secretary of Union 233, Sedalia, Mo.? Have mail and due stamps for you.

Any secretary knowing the address or whereabouts of Joe Reese confer a great favor upon the secretary of Union 307, Reno, Nevada, by promptly informing him of the same. Matters of importance.

The secretary of Union 103, Ansonia, Conn., will transact business only between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. at 112 Beaver street.

Notes from Union 97, Boston, Mass.—San Felice, and all trust brands of cigars, are unfair—Label Committee have covered Boston and vicinity with 24 sheet posters—Have all our steel signs repainted—Persistent advertising has contributed to our success. We need an old age pension.—The first section ought to be modified; the only limitation should be, as he is in good standing and the age limit,

but rather than see the proposition defeated I would vote for it; the principle is correct.—What are wages? And from what source are they derived?—England has no written constitution, and the government often depends on a few votes for its existence, hence will make concession to labor for votes. The situation is different here.—There ought to be an inheritance tax.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union; or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans as provided in the constitution.

In all cases where fines are imposed by local unions it will facilitate matters by giving the number, if party fined is a member of the union.

Union 90, New York, N. Y., fined Otto Schmidt (57641) \$10.00 for employing a non-unionist in his factory.

Union 144, New York, N. Y., fined Louis Brook (91892) \$10.00 for working at Heyman and Lowenstein's shop during the strike.

Union 8, Hoboken, N. Y., fined Franz Holches (33633) \$10.00 and suspended him for working in an unfair shop.

Union 73, Alton, Ill., fined Geo. Reid (109213) \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 262, Dallas, Texas, fined John Gilmartaine \$10.00 for scabbing in the shop of Henry J. Reiger.

Union 228, San Francisco, Cal., fined Geo. A. Simmons \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended and F. Westcott (16668) \$10.00 for obtaining money from the union by fraudulent means.

Union 286, Memphis, Tenn., fined Garrido Fernandez (116936), D. Schmitt (49821) and Alvin Krause (63705) \$5.00 each for allowing themselves to become suspended.

Union 466, Easton, Pa., fined J. H. E. Smith (95344) \$5.00, J. H. Morgan (95232) \$5.00, Nathaniel Smith (95229) \$5.00, Wm. Nussbaum (81818) \$5.00, Harry E. Bunden (95294) \$5.00, Sylvester Sloyer (95246) \$5.00, Edward J. Backman (95241) \$5.00, Charles Slater (75244) \$5.00, W. E. Frankhouser (95251) \$5.00, Jacob Feir (95265) \$7.00 for violating the international laws governing the hours of labor.

Local 318, Chattanooga, Tenn., fined Jas. S. Kinlock (120086) \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 200, Galesburg, Ill., fined O. L. Swarts (86948) \$10.00 for employing non-union labor in remodeling his home.

Union 250, Belleville, Ill., fined W. L. Schuessler (13163) \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended for the third time. Above fine has been paid in full to Union 250, Belleville.

Union 456, Albia, Iowa, fined Tom A. Evans (85601) \$10.00 and suspended him for non-payment of dues.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following, and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of the Cigarmakers' Union 306, Pueblo, Colo., July 1, 1909:

Whereas, In the death of T. C. Maloney, the International Cigarmakers' Union and Pueblo in general have lost a conscientious and honorable citizen, and his family and friends a lovable companion; and,

Whereas, The cigarmakers of Local Union 306 desire to express their sympathy to the members of the family of T. C. Maloney in the hour of bereavement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions of sympathy be spread upon the minutes of our union and a copy provided to the family and International President of Cigarmakers' International Union.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence, relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., Ellazer Patcher (78646).

Union 129, Denver, Col., Candidi Ladrero (114128), who died June 21st. Committee and a number of his Spanish friends attended funeral. Interment at Riverside Cemetery. George Morgan (49456), who died June 27th. Committee from the union attended funeral. Interment at Riverside Cemetery. Isaac Isaacson (67954), who died July 5th. Funeral taken charge of by Jewish Society and Maccabees. Cigarmakers also attended funeral.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis., Frank Czaplowski (15201), who died July 2nd.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents.
Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, JULY 15, 1909.

Union 336, Tampa, Fla., offered an amendment to the constitution; it reads:

EXPENSE ALLOWED LOCAL UNIONS. Amend section 177 by adding after the words "20 per cent," the interest on all money deposited in bank for local expenses.

The section as amended reads as follows:

Sec. 177. No union shall be permitted to expend in any fiscal year for officers' salaries, committees' expenses, hall rent, meeting room, furnishings, printing, stationery, postage, fuel and light, picketing strike shops, taxes to trade assemblies that are recognized by the American Federation of Labor; but nothing in this shall prevent the representation and payment of taxes to trades assembly in such localities where no such affiliation with the American Federation of Labor exists (provided, such trades assemblies do not admit as delegates professional politicians or men who are not actively employed at their trade, or a member of a bona fide trades union), delegates to the same, etc., more than the following percentage of its gross receipts: Unions numbering thirty members or less, 30 per cent; from thirty to fifty members, 25 per cent; from fifty members and upwards, 20 per cent, and the interest on all money deposited in bank for local expenses. Should the union expend for the fore-named purpose less than the herein fixed percentage, then it shall have the privilege to spend it locally for the advancement of union matters. This shall in no wise be construed so as to allow local unions percentage on money received for equalization or in aid of strikes, nor shall this be construed so as to include local assessments or local fines.

The income on interest for the last ten years was as follows:

1899	\$ 2,982.53
1900	4,550.64
1901	4,915.08
1902	5,087.38
1903	6,448.30
1904	9,115.79
1905	11,649.50
1906	13,702.00
1907	15,584.42
1908	17,831.96

\$91,867.90

The last annual financial report, published in the April Journal, gives the number of unions expending over percentage as 198, while the majority had ample money for the purpose. Some unions did not use the full amount allowed by the constitution.

In this connection we desire to call the attention of our members, who take more than an ordinary interest in the stability of our financial system, to the rapid growth of our expenses for "Death and Total Disability Benefits."

Ten years ago we expended for this benefit

\$98,993.83; last year, \$220,979.71; increase, \$121,985.88.

For the above reasons we are opposed to reducing the income of the International Union. It would weaken our financial resources, and necessitate the levying of international assessments, to which all should be opposed unless absolutely necessary.

From a recent report published by the Registrar of Friendly Societies, we obtain among other interesting facts, the amount of money held in the treasuries of the leading trades unions of Great Britain.

The condition of their funds is known to the government and to the public; there is no secret about it. They are not afraid of publicity. The oldest union, which established a chain of benefits and a strong reserve fund, is the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, composed of machinists, blacksmiths, millwrights, patternmakers, borers, etc. Its general fund dates back to 1851, while it has the largest amount of cash on hand, the Amalgamated Society of Cotton Spinners holds a per capita tax of over \$120 in its general fund, which is almost three times as large as that of the Amalgamated Engineers. The figures speak for themselves:

Name.	Members.	Funds.
Amalgamated Society of Engineers	110,084	\$ 3,934,801.80
Amalgamated Society of Cotton Spinners	22,506	2,694,116.70
Miners of South Wales	135,765	944,468.10
Miners of Durham, etc.	105,612	2,058,425.90
Lancashire Miners	75,393	309,494.52
Railway Servants	97,561	1,930,241.34
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	68,735	543,386.88
Boilermakers, etc.	52,776	1,412,170.20
Cardroom Workers	40,834	270,186.84
Shoe Operatives	30,512	532,524.78
Clerks	20,218	107,906.84
Gasworkers and laborers	39,805	33,018.84
Total	799,801	\$14,770,732.74

The above represents a constructive force and a power for good, worthy of emulation by the trades unions of America.

Idle gossip and shop jealousy often cause more trouble than any other things in the union. A controversy of a small and insignificant nature crops up and the idle

tongue of insinuation immediately starts a ravaging mischief making campaign, and the difficulty grows into a momentous question, which often rends the union into factions, causes hasty strikes and much loss of ground, and bad feeling which it takes years to overcome. The jealousy and rivalry of competing employers are often the instigators of trouble. They tell a half truth and before it is very old it becomes a whole lie. Journeymen usually have enough to do to care for their own interests without going into hysterics over the rival interests of competing employers. Because one employer finds fault with and starts insinuating rumors against another shop, there is no good reason why one member should immediately start calling other members names, and casting up insinuations concerning which they really know nothing about.

A friendly and fraternal spirit should be cultivated and maintained among the membership on all strictly union matters. We may

differ manfully and in a tolerant manner on union questions, and still be friendly in the meeting rooms. Differ all you like on all matters aside from the union and its rightful sphere, but for your own good and the good of the unions it is necessary to act harmoniously on all union matters. When it becomes necessary to discuss union matters the PLACE to do so is in the meeting room of the union, and not on street corners or other public places. If one member slanders another behind his back, say to him come with me and say it to the member's face, if he refuses to go brand the story as false. Put yourself in the other fellow's place, and do unto others as you would have others do unto you.

To the International Typographical Union of North America belongs the credit of being the pioneer in the inauguration of old-age pensions. We intend to give honor where honor is due, believing that in due course

OLD AGE PENSIONS OF AMERICA.

of time other trades unions will follow. It is simply a question of paying assessments or regular dues for the payment of the benefit. Whenever the members of any union are ready for the same, the pension system, subject to the necessary restrictions, can be adopted.

The International Typographical Union collects one-half of one per cent of the earnings of members, being based on the percentage plan. The first financial statement published contains the following items:

Receipts.

1908, March to Dec. 31	\$155,670.78
Interest	265.30
Pension returned	8.00

Total \$155,944.08

Expenditures.

Paid to pensioners	\$38,344.00
Clerical work	987.25
Books and printing	496.85
Expressage	13.75

\$39,841.85

Balance Jan. 31, 1909 \$116,102.23

Total \$155,944.08

The assessments collected average \$4.17 for each member annually. It was paid on an average by 44,720 members.

Applications for the pension to the number of 566 had been received and acted upon up to January 31, 1909. Of this number 44 petitions were disapproved, one was withdrawn and 521 were approved. Death invaded the ranks of the pensioners on seventeen occasions, leaving 504 pensioners on all the roll. The average age of the applicants was 68.5; ranging from 60 to 93 years.

Any member 60 years of age, who has held twenty years' continuous membership in the union, is entitled to receive \$4 a week. A careful comparison of the pension system of the International Typographical Union with the pension laws of the German government reveals the fact that the members of the International Typographical Union of North America receive \$4, compared with \$1 paid by the German government, the assessments being nearly equal with the fifth class.

The age limit of the applicants, under the German government plan, is 70 years. The age limit of the applicants under the International Typographical plan is 60 years. Under the German government plan the applicant has to pay assessments for 1,200 weeks,

which is almost 24 years. Under the International Typographical Union plan it is only 20 years. The German government plan represents "State Socialism."

The International Typographical Union plan represents "pure and simple" trades unionism.

The internal revenue reports for eleven months ended May 31, 1909, contain much valuable information; they indicate the rise and fall in

TRADE STATISTICS.

the production of cigars and cheroots in several parts of the country. The total production amounted to 5,343,065,327; 1908 ended May 31, 5,487,240,246; decrease in eleven months, 144,174,919. In comparing the production of cigars in the various revenue districts, the fact is apparent that, while some union and non-union districts lost heavily, others show a continuous growth. The largest increase is in the second Virginia district, which is almost wholly controlled by the American Cigar Company, in the city of Richmond and other places. It shows an increase of 29,159,641. The next largest increase is in the first district of Michigan, which is controlled chiefly by non-union and trust factories. In these factories the labor of females and young persons is predominant. The increase amounts to 23,964,717. Then comes the tenth Ohio district, where the non-union cigar "San Felice," is manufactured, showing the phenomenal growth of 13,904,230. This factory was once a union shop, and used the union label, but shop jealousies and "Buckeye" fights allowed it to depart into other channels. The next on the list is the seventh Indiana district. It shows an increase of 10,599,349.

The largest percentage of loss is in the first district of Wisconsin, showing a decrease of 12,349,973. Then comes the second internal revenue district of New York City, which shows a decrease of 37,716,343, caused to some extent by the removal of factories to Tampa, Fla. The next in order is the revenue district of Massachusetts, with a loss of 25,434,930. This decrease affected mostly the nickel cigars made in Boston, Mass.

For more complete details we publish the reports of all revenue districts. Decrease is marked by the star *:

State and District.	11 Mos. End. May 31 1909	1908	Increase or Decrease*
Alabama	5,528,350	5,490,589	37,761
California, 1st	44,798,560	48,999,200	*4,200,640
California, 4th	9,312,600	10,223,190	*910,590
Colorado	18,791,930	21,043,777	*2,251,847
Connecticut	69,377,127	70,114,190	*737,063
Florida	292,141,952	304,555,314	*12,413,362
Illinois, 1st	198,402,752	198,381,227	*978,475
Illinois, 5th	23,833,158	23,350,362	482,796
Illinois, 8th	58,187,355	61,269,322	*3,081,967
Illinois, 13th	15,639,630	16,786,520	*1,146,890
Indiana, 7th	44,885,813	34,290,464	10,595,349
Iowa, 3d	17,547,952	19,126,895	*1,578,943
Iowa, 4th	64,669,185	67,382,823	*2,713,638
Kansas	23,289,712	22,364,894	924,818
Kentucky, 5th	44,267,223	43,719,422	547,801
Kentucky, 6th	6,014,592	5,889,202	125,390
Kentucky, 7th	2,806,390	3,522,150	*715,760
Maryland	91,849,060	97,231,980	*5,382,920
Massachusetts	152,316,212	177,751,142	*25,434,930
Michigan, 1st	215,510,490	191,545,773	23,964,717
Michigan, 4th	49,580,730	65,478,343	*15,897,613
Minnesota	64,417,618	61,264,583	3,153,035
Missouri, 1st	43,707,227	46,488,009	*3,117,782
Missouri, 6th	17,029,080	16,910,889	118,191
Montana	11,142,670	12,860,924	*1,718,254
Nebraska	26,374,790	25,597,260	777,530
New Hampshire	31,657,875	30,495,557	162,318
New Jersey, 1st	55,082,870	48,831,746	6,251,124
New Jersey, 5th	360,572,775	362,915,611	*2,342,836
New Mexico	1,721,573	1,913,846	*192,273

New York, 1st	89,703,190	89,138,600	564,590
New York, 2d	166,887,387	204,604,730	*37,716,343
New York, 3d	502,587,810	568,285,310	*65,697,500
New York, 14th	117,690,715	121,209,976	*3,518,261
New York, 21st	172,822,000	172,468,260	353,740
New York, 28th	51,129,370	52,537,630	*1,408,260
North Carolina, 5th	159,426	204,410	*44,984
Ohio, 1st	196,727,938	208,319,916	*11,591,978
Ohio, 10th	119,562,374	105,958,144	13,604,230
Ohio, 11th	114,948,880	119,561,420	*4,612,540
Ohio, 18th	158,665,190	163,909,790	*5,244,600
Oregon	7,702,380	7,871,760	*169,380
Pennsylvania, 1st	587,768,070	589,195,460	*1,427,390
Pennsylvania, 9th	633,275,467	668,308,086	*35,032,619
Pennsylvania, 12th	61,346,107	55,368,553	5,977,554
Tennessee, 5th	6,820,663	7,124,466	*303,803
Texas, 4th	3,737,213	4,066,601	*329,388
Virginia, 2d	190,225,523	161,065,882	29,159,641
Washington	12,672,339	13,730,365	*1,058,026
Wisconsin, 1st	55,958,834	68,308,807	*12,349,973
Wisconsin, 2d	33,254,200	33,568,870	*313,870

The reports from Porto Rico, South Carolina, North and South Dakota are missing.

Some of the labor papers have recently devoted much space to the old age pension system of the German government. The facts and figures were published without further investigation and com-

ment. The information so far published is valuable, both to the economist and to the student of social problems. There can be no reasonable dispute about the beneficence of an old age pension system. Where we differ, however, is in the administration and execution of the plan. The rate of pensions paid corresponds with the assessments collected from the insured. The scale is as follows:

Class 1	\$27.50 a year
Class 2	35.00 a year
Class 3	42.50 a year
Class 4	52.60 a year
Class 5	57.60 a year

The assessments paid by the insured, which are compulsory by law, and cannot be changed except by an act of parliament, are as follows:

Class 1	\$1.82 a year
Class 2	2.60 a year
Class 3	3.12 a year
Class 4	3.90 a year
Class 5	4.68 a year

No applicant for pension is recognized before he has reached the age of 70 years. Neither can he apply for a pension before he has paid assessments, which are collected weekly, for at least 1,200 weeks.

The weekly assessments are payable in proportion to the wages earned per annum.

Table of Earnings.

Class 1	\$ 87.50 a year
Class 2	137.50 a year
Class 3	212.50 a year
Class 4	287.50 a year
Class 5	500.00 a year

Citizens receiving salaries or wages over \$500 per annum do not come within the provisions of the law.

We hold that the Cigarmakers' International Union, or any other established trades union, can pay the same rate of pensions, as the German government does, for about half of the assessments paid by the laboring classes of Germany.

In the event of the assessment remaining the same, we could easily double the rate of pensions paid by the German government. At the same time we make our own laws, and amend them when necessary, without the interference of Congress or any other legislative body.

To the above we challenge contradiction.

State of Trade July 1, 1909.

GOOD.	FAIL.	
12 Oneida	3 Paterson	292 Brooklyn
21 Marlboro	6 Syracuse	294 Duluth
27 Toronto	7 Utica	295 Scranton
49 Springfield	22 Detroit	296 Wilmington
122 Warren	24 Muskegon	297 Canton
	26 So. Norwalk	300 Michigan City
	30 New Haven	301 Akron
	41 Aurora	302 Tecumseh
	43 Hartford	304 Racine
	46 Grand Rapids	307 Reno
	55 Hamilton	308 Muncie
	60 Keokuk	309 Rothschild
	62 Richmond	310 Manistee
	65 Lynn	311 Auburn
	73 Alton	315 St. Cloud
	79 Sandusky	317 Wilkes Barre
	81 Peekskill	318 Chattanooga
	84 Saugerties	322 Joplin
	88 Dubuque	323 Sheboygan
	94 Pawtucket	327 Coxsackie
	97 Boston	330 Alpena
	112 Oneonta	338 Eureka
	125 Norwich	340 Traverse City
	126 Ephrata	341 Neenah
	140 St. Catharines	344 Atlanta
	155 Mt. Pleasant	345 Kansas City
	162 Green Bay	346 San Antonio
	167 Owosso	348 Corning
	186 Flint	349 St. John
	193 Manchester	351 Mankato
	201 Rock Island	352 Brookville
	206 No. Adams	355 Honesdale
	209 Coldwater	363 Waukesha
	210 Rome	365 Havana
	221 So. Bend	366 Ann Arbor
	231 Amsterdam	367 Ogden
	232 Sellersville	368 Ft. Huron
	247 Blue Island	370 Jamestown
	257 Lancaster	371 Lincoln
	260 Piqua	372 Marshallfield
	274 Pekin	377 Mitchell
	275 Aberdeen	380 Youngstown
	312 Livingston	381 Watertown
	320 Athens	383 Yankton
	321 New Britain	389 Paris
	329 Fond du Lac	392 Enid
	331 Crookston	393 Cadillac
	369 Sherman	396 Northampton
	394 Sycamore	399 Vincennes
	395 Waterbury	404 Austin
	402 Quakertown	406 Crawfordsville
	407 Norwich	409 Kewanee
	410 Centuria	411 Brockville
	412 Newport News	417 Dunkirk
	425 Elkhart	419 Salina
	431 Burlington	420 St. Thomas
	436 Hillbiling	422 Berlin
	445 Hillbiling	424 Stratford
	447 Kenosha	427 Rahway
	451 Bushnell	431 Litchfield
	484 Meriden	433 Mobile
	486 New Westminster	434 Fairbault
	497 Kankakee	435 Kenton
	499 Trinidad	436 Olyphant
		442 Cape Girardeau
		443 Albuquerque
		444 Walla Walla
		446 Norristown
		450 Oklahoma City
		452 Petoskey
		454 Cedar Rapids
		455 Galena
		456 Albion
		457 Benton Harbor
		463 Pontiac
		466 Easton
		467 Arcibo
		468 Albion
		476 Pontiac
		479 Wheeling
		482 Wausau
		483 Gloversville
		487 Baker City
		488 Middletown
		489 Iowa
		490 Fairfield
		492 Colorado Sp'gs
		494 Fall River
		495 Marshalltown
		496 Janesville

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Montreal, P. Q., Canada, July 3, 1909.
Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz:

No. 24, Muskegon, Mich.

If the ledger was indexed and the vouchers properly filed the books and accounts here would be extra fine; not an error in accounts, all benefit cards and vouchers signed by whoever receives the money. Cash and stamp accounts balanced at the end of every month. In the future the ledger will be posted, balancing the members' dues account with every credit given. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1906.....\$1,559.43
Receipts to June 1, 1909.....2,980.28
Total\$4,539.71
Expense to June 1, 1909.....3,555.66

Balance on hand should be June 1, 1909...\$ 984.05
Funds of Union—
June 1, 1909, in Lumbermen's Natl. Bank.....\$450.00
June 1, 1909, in Union Nat. Sav. Dept. 369.72
Certificate of deposit on Hackley Nat. 150.00
In poss. of Treas. J. De Boers.....4.33
In poss. Fin. Sec. Menno De Witt 10.00
Total\$ 984.05

No. 25, Milwaukee, Wis.

The books and accounts here are now in nice order. The members generally in good standing. One big improvement since time of last examination. Benefit cards correct and vouchers correctly filed in rotation. Ledger posted to show all benefits, also fiscal year dates. A correction in dues, etc., entered in receipts for June, 1909. The amount in possession of Sec.-Treas. includes \$137.10 deposited in West Side Bank, also amount advanced to local funds. This will be corrected immediately. Statements as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1906.....\$6,010.92
Receipts to June 1, 1909.....20,831.03
Expended over percentage in 1906-7 and 8 312.00
Due to Intl. Union on examination.....28.75
Total\$27,182.70
Expense to June 1, 1909.....24,619.29

Balance on hand should be June 1, 1909..\$2,563.41
Funds of Union—
June 1, 1909, in West Side Bank..\$2,100.00
In poss. Sec.-Treas. John Richert.. 434.80
Total\$2,534.80

Deficiency of union June 1, 1909.....\$ 28.61
This deficiency is the amount due on examination less 14 cents surplus in funds Jan. 1, 1909.

No. 59, Brantford, Ont.

The books and accounts here are in very good order. The day book here was not made for our use, and is not really convenient on that account. Ledger well posted. The accounts here were closed by me on June 28, before money was deposited as usual at the end of the month. The reason there is so much on hand as per this report. Cash and stamp accounts practically correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 1, 1905.....\$ 265.17
Receipts to June 28, 1909.....1,997.01
Total\$2,262.18
Expense to June 28, 1909.....2,049.58

Balance on hand should be June 28, 1909..\$ 212.60
Funds of Union—
June 28, 1909, in Royal Loan & Sav. Co.\$177.54
In poss. of Treas. A. Crandall......07
In poss. of Fin. Sec. F. Mather..... 34.99
Total\$ 212.60

No. 166, Defiance, Ohio.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Ledger nicely posted. Benefit cards correctly filled out and original vouchers for expense on hand. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1906.....\$ 189.90
Receipts to June 1, 1909.....915.30
Total\$1,109.20
Expense to June 1, 1909.....910.77

Balance on hand June 1, 1909.....\$ 198.43
Funds of Union—
June 1, 1909, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$181.00
In poss. Sec.-Treas. C. C. Branning 17.43
Total\$ 198.43

No. 268, Escanaba, Mich.

Had the vouchers for expense been endorsed by whoever the money was turned over to and Section 175 reference the depositing of funds in banks better followed, I should have said books and accounts were in good order. Ledger fairly posted. Cash and stamp accounts practically correct and balanced at the end of each month. Benefit cards in good order. This union has been in the habit of entering in the May expense each year label agitation to the amount of their per capita allowance (\$1.00 on each member) no matter if money was expended for label agitation or not. Must be

stopped. Report label agitation when the money is expended—a little each month or all at once if you spend the money that way. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1906.....\$1,435.93
Receipts to June 1, 1909.....2,222.54
Expended over percentage during 1909.....11.37

Total\$3,669.84
Expense to June 1, 1909.....\$2,686.02
Due to Union No. 268, Escanaba, on examination 11.37
Total\$2,697.39

Balance should be June 1, 1909.....\$ 972.45
Funds of Union—
June 1, 1909, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$ 904.00
In poss. of Sec. H. Anderson..... 68.45
Total\$ 972.45

No. 278, London, Ont.

The books and accounts here are fine. Ledger nicely posted. Fin. Sec. and Treas. always balance their accounts at the end of each month.

All benefit cards and original bills for expense and vouchers signed by whoever receives the money on file. Funds promptly deposited in bank. Cash and stamp accounts correct. An oversight allowed one member to receive \$40.00 death benefits on account of his wife, while on the 90-day limit. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1904.....\$ 3,597.55
Receipts to June 1, 1909.....23,586.08
Expended over percentage in 1908.....43.01
Due Intl. Union on examination.....40.00

Total\$27,266.64
Expense to June 1, 1909.....\$17,575.02
Due to Union No. 278 on exam.....12.00

Total\$17,591.02
Balance on hand should be June 1, 1909..\$ 9,675.62

Funds of Union—
June 1, 1909, in Bank of Montreal..\$9,273.96
In poss. Treas. Alec Grant..... 61.66
In poss. Fin.-Sec. R. A. Schreiber 17.00
Total\$ 9,352.62

Deficiency of Union June 1, 1909.....\$ 323.00

No. 310, Manistee, Mich.

If the vouchers for expense were endorsed by whoever received the money, the books and accounts here would have been in excellent condition. Benefit cards, etc., all on file. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger posted to date. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1906.....\$ 674.11
Receipts to June 1, 1909.....1,547.33
Total\$2,221.44
Expense to June 1, 1909.....1,364.77

Balance should be June 1, 1909.....\$ 856.67
Funds of Union—
June 1, 1909, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$830.00
In poss. of Fin.-Sec. A. R. Pierce 26.67
Total\$ 856.67

No. 340, Traverse City, Mich.

The books and accounts are just now in good order, just getting settled after Ex-Sec. C. J. Roop had got things all muddled up and left for parts unknown with \$36.85 Intl. money, and all the local money in sight; beside going after a few business men, one for \$75.00. The present secretary seems to have affairs well in hand and no doubt but Traverse City will in the end profit by the experience. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1906.....\$ 569.67
Receipts to June 1, 1909.....1,418.08
Due to Intl. Union on examination..... 67.40

Total\$2,055.15
Expense to June 1, 1909.....1,727.86

Balance should be June 1, 1909.....\$ 327.29
Funds of Union—
June 1, 1909, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$213.09
In poss. Sec. Carl M. Pierce..... 9.95
Total\$ 223.04

Deficiency of union June 1, 1909.....\$ 104.25

No. 393, Cadillac, Mich.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Ledger posted showing members standing in dues, also benefits, etc. Benefit cards and vouchers for all expense filed with original bills for expense. Cash and stamp accounts correct and balanced each month. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1906.....\$ 420.29
Receipts to June 1, 1909.....\$1,039.65
Total\$1,459.94
Expense to June 1, 1909.....1,336.12

Balance on hand should be June 1, 1909..\$ 123.82

Funds of Union—
June 1, 1909, in Cadillac State Bank..\$111.15
In poss. of Fin.-Sec.-Treas. J. M. Nagel 12.67
Total\$ 123.82

No. 411, Brockville, Ont.

On April 1, 1909, the funds of this union were 86 cents. Have not started a bank account yet, but will on July 2, 1909. Cannot do it on July 1st, as that is a legal holiday in Canada; banks closed. Other than this the books and accounts are in good order. Trade about here is poor. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 1, 1905.....\$ 96.90
Receipts to July 1, 1909.....644.95
Total\$741.85

Expense to July 1, 1909.....\$692.02
Due to No. 411 on examination......70
Total\$692.72

Balance on hand should be July 1st.....\$ 49.13
Funds of Union—
July 1st, in possession of Secy.-Treas. J. H. A. Fortier\$ 42.57
Deficiency of union July 1, 1909.....\$ 6.56

The cash in possession of Secretary-Treasurer is placed in a store safe.

No. 420, St. Thomas, Ont.

Affairs here simply awful. No dates in day book to show when dues, etc., were paid. Ledger hardly posted since last examination. No vouchers for expense. Made up June report on the 24th; any further business will be included with July. Included in June receipts stamp shortage and amounts not entered in day book. Deposited all but \$5.37 in bank June 24th. Deficiency this date is amounts expended over percentage in 1906-7 and 1908, \$56.28, and a balance on illegal O. O. W. benefit from last examination, \$5.00, making deficiency to-day, \$61.28. Have good reason to believe the work will be really done right in the future. It better be. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 31, 1905.....\$224.73
Receipts to June 24, 1909.....563.13
Expended over percentage in 1906-7-8..... 56.28

Total\$844.14
Expense to June 24, 1909.....528.60

Balance should be June 24, 1909.....\$315.54
Funds of Union—
June 24, 1909, in Merchants' Bank.....\$248.89
In possession Fin. Secy. J. Pearce..... 5.37
Total\$254.26

Deficiency of union June 24, 1909.....\$ 61.28

No. 452, Petoskey, Mich.

The books and accounts here are in very nice order, except that the endorsed vouchers for expense, such as stationery, postage, hall rent, salaries, etc., have not been made out. This must be attended to in the future. Error in 30c dues for September, 1906, corrected by item in receipts for June, 1909. There is one member's sick and death benefit to be adjusted by the International President. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger posted correctly, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1906.....\$ 492.11
Receipts to June 1, 1909.....1,216.60
Total\$1,708.71
Expense to June 1, 1909.....1,454.89

Balance on hand June 1, 1909.....\$ 253.91
Funds of Union—
June 1, 1909, in First State Bank.....\$246.85
In possession Secy.-Treas. W. T. Bray 7.06
Total\$ 253.91

No. 457, Benton Harbor, Mich.

The books and accounts of this union are now in very nice order. Ledger nicely posted showing benefits drawn, etc. \$10.56 interest on money in bank was entered in pass book when amount in bank was verified and is not included in receipts to June 1st. Corrected the 30c dues account owing to error of ex-secretary. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1905.....\$ 467.52
Receipts to June 1, 1909.....1,954.65
Expended over percentage, 1906..... 28.86
Expended over percentage, 1907..... 5.62
Due International Union on examination... 7.30

Total\$2,464.45
Expense to June 1, 1909.....1,764.59

Balance should be June 1, 1909.....\$ 699.86
Funds of Union—
June 1, 1909, in Benton Harbor State Bank.....\$263.10
In savings department Benton Harbor State Bank 400.00
In possession Secy.-Treas. Amos D. Hill 15.55
Total\$ 678.65

Deficiency of union June 1, 1909.....\$ 21.21

No. 477, Manltowoc, Wis.

The books and accounts here are in nice order. Vouchers for expense all on file and accounts balanced at the end of each month. All very nice except O. O. W. benefit cards. Did not understand about making them out. All signed for, however. There was \$25.00 deposited in bank on June 4th

from the amount claimed on hand June 1, 1909.
Statement as follows:
Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1906.....\$ 609.83
Receipts to June 1, 1909.....1,045.45
Expended over percentage in 1906 and 1908.....30.11

Total\$1,685.39
Expense to June 1, 1909.....1,238.98

Balance on hand should be June 1, 1909.....\$ 446.41
Funds of Union—
June 1, 1909, in Manitowoc Savings Bank.....\$385.70
In possession Fin. Secy. J. Schmitt.....30.60

Total\$ 416.30

Deficiency of union June 1, 1909.....\$ 30.11
This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during years 1906 and 1908.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Joe Bajack, Jules Braun and William Hendricks will please correspond with Dana F. Geming, 114 Sycamore street, Piqua, Ohio.

Sam Cornell would like to hear from Abe Hunt, last heard from in Boston, Mass. By Secretary Union 349, St. John, N. B.

S. K. Burant, 729 E. Fourth street, Winona, Minn., would like to hear from Al McDonald and Chas. Write.

Chas. Kemler, Aspen, Colo., would like to hear from his brother, Frank Kemler.

J. W. Lockwood, Cranville, Iowa, would like to hear from Fred S. Stewart.

Otto Mayrlich would like to hear from his old friend, Joe Goupelle, last heard from in Fernie, B. C. Address care of secretary Union 228, San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Lester Berryman, Juda, Wis., would like to hear from his son, Lee Berryman.

Union 266, Memphis, Tenn., writes: "O. Stein, 243 N. Second street, Memphis, Tenn., would like to hear from E. S. Schultz in regard to paying that \$7.50 board bill."

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Chas. N. Gabb, last heard from at San Luis, Obispo, Cal., please notify Mr. Geo. D. Gabb, Bloomfield, Conn., as he is wanted to settle an estate.

William Daly, care of Secretary, Bangor, Maine, would like to hear from J. C. Kulle (89099).

John Shea, 88 Mill street, Paterson, N. J., would like to hear from his brother Henry. Last heard from while in Boston.

William Spiering, 107 N. 53d street, Chicago, Ill., would like to hear from his brother, Fred W. Spiering.

H. Sarasin (84824) is requested to correspond with Louis A. Weil, New Haven, Conn., care of the secretary.

J. J. Luzier would like to hear from Joe Lahey and Max Goldentham. By Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D.

John Grace, your brother, M. J. Grace, 465 Palmyre avenue, Hannibal, Mo., would like to hear from you.

Any information of David Malloy will be thankfully received by his sister, Agnes Kennedy, 250 Annapolis street, St. Paul, Minn.

LOST CARDS

Section 11. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate.

Members having lost their traveling cards take notice:

No duplicate card will be issued for lost card unless the full name of member, the card number, the date of initiation and the union where the card was last deposited are given. Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing. Secretaries have no right to issue certificates in place of lost cards. Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made. Report full name, number, date and place of initiation and when and where card was last deposited.

Private loans will be entered on duplicates issued upon request of unions.

Enter all loans granted in figures and letters. Secretaries will please notify this office as to whether any private loans are due on cards reported lost, otherwise they are issued with only the International loan account. This does not release members from their just obligations to the unions. The absence of the private loans, however, quite often cause members to overlook these loans and suspensions follow.

37303 M. Brown, initiated June 15, 1886. Last deposited at 42.

32037 Mike Fahey, initiated Nov. 14, 1891. Last deposited at 42.

116611 Jno. Wunderlich, initiated April 27, 1907. Last deposited at 42.

105655 A. J. Carnes, initiated July 11, 1903. Last deposited at 77.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office, after being advertised in Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago P. O. By order P. O. Dept., Washington.

Returned the following to P. O. Department since last issue of Journal: M. Levine, C. Glover and Roy W. Vance.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 14, Chicago, Ill., R. Hoyd, Joe Hanley, Ed. Jackson, Ed. Kelsey, C. Krumholz, O. Connolly, Joe Stadler, C. E. Webber, Arnold Wigger and Geo. C. Wilson.

Union 228, San Francisco, Cal., Chas. Leiter, Peter Clniver, Herman Schuls, Jos. Mertel, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Waddell, Ignatius Tomek, Norman Samuel, John Rostek, Mauro Gonzalez, Joe. Brueggemann, A. Ramsey, L. H. Doughty, Jas. Brown, Dick Doughty, Louis Hempek, Jos. O'Brien, C. H. Zenger, V. Herdahl, Mrs. Anna Morgan and Jos. Schreck.

Union 49, Springfield, Mass., for Paul Hoeft.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., Geo. Ames, J. B. Bedit, Chas. E. Webber, Walter Brown, Fred W. Geiss and W. E. Stacy.

Union 211, Victoria, B. C., for Herman Schulz (78004).

Union 156, Sunfield, Conn., for Wm. Bartels (66381).

Union 242, Brunswick, Ga., Jos. C. Kirchendorfer. The International President holds mail for Geo. Woods, Walter Bedford (36612), Max Strauss, Chas. W. Morris.

Financial Statement for June 1909.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

27 Toronto.....	\$100	178 Olney.....	\$100
53 New Orleans.....	100	180 Danbury.....	100
66 Lewiston.....	100	197 Warsaw.....	100
71 Elgin.....	100	200 Galesburg.....	100
73 Alton.....	100	205 Battle Creek.....	100
79 Sandusky.....	100	206 North Adams.....	100
82 Meadville.....	100	207 Carthage.....	100
85 Eau Clair.....	100	209 Coldwater.....	100
95 St. Joseph.....	100	215 Logansport.....	100
96 Akron.....	100	224 Salt Lake.....	100
106 Ogdensburg.....	100	227 Chicago.....	100
120 Muscatine.....	100	230 Millville.....	100
134 Laporte.....	100	235 Peru.....	100
157 Rockford.....	100	246 Salamanca.....	100
168 Oshkosh.....	100	437 Cairo.....	100

STATIONERY.

321 New Britain.....	\$1.75	447 Kenosha.....	1.75
428 Toledo.....	5.25	415 Elkhart.....	1.75
437 Cairo.....	1.30		

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

439 Carbondale.....	\$1.00	76 Hannibal.....	1.00
94 Pawtucket.....	1.50	78 Hornell.....	.25
119 San Juan.....	1.50	334 Saratoga.....	1.00
232 Sellersville.....	3.00	135 Appleton.....	1.00
82 Meadville.....	.50	162 Green Bay.....	.50
114 St. Jacksonville.....	2.50	213 Binghamton.....	1.00
384 St. Augustine.....	.50	5 Rochester.....	1.00
395 Waterbury.....	1.50	279 Plattsburg.....	.50
314 Jackson.....	1.00	42 Hartford.....	.50
62 Richmond.....	.50	470 Portland.....	1.00
332 San Diego.....	3.00	106 Ogdensburg.....	1.00
294 Duluth.....	1.50	138 Newark.....	3.00
12 Onida.....	1.50	1 Baltimore.....	1.00
382 Rushville.....	3.00	238 Sacramento.....	2.00
102 Kansas City.....	1.00		

MISCELLANEOUS.

481 Bayamon, supplies.....	\$	14.00
451 Bushnell, supplies.....		2.20
320 Athens, supplies.....		2.20
132 Brooklyn, supplies.....		.80
486 New Westminster, supplies.....		2.25
4 Cincinnati, supplies.....		1.70
449 Ponce, supplies.....		3.50
221 South Bend, supplies.....		3.50
95 St. Joseph, supplies.....		2.25
51 Holyoke, label press.....		6.00
413 Calumet, pad.....		.35
247 Blue Island, label cut.....		.25
144 New York, cancel stamps.....		1.50
224 Salt Lake, cancel stamps.....		.75
285 Fort Worth, type.....		.66
323 Sheboygan, type.....		.44
97 Boston, type and plate.....		3.00
Rebate on Canadian labels.....		3.65
J. E. Paxson, Union 275, Anderson deficiency.....		27.00
Cigarmakers, Cayey charter.....		5.00
Cigarmakers, Fresno charter.....		5.00

Receipts for June.....\$3,136.65

Balance May 31.....3,515.16

Total\$6,651.81

EXPENDITURES FOR JUNE, 1909.

Office rent.....	\$	90.00
Salary to International President.....		120.00
Salary to clerks.....		544.75
Printing 1,000 postals, form 2.....		1.00
Printing 1,000 letter heads.....		1.25
Printing stationery for local unions.....		17.60
Printing Hatters' circular letter.....		4.50
Printing 400 Spanish circular letters.....		4.00
Printing New York, St. Louis and Tampa strike applications.....		20.50
Printing 2,888,000 labels and numbering.....		345.60
Printing May Journal.....		242.63
Jerry Cronin, salary and expense on legislative committee.....		100.00
G. R. French, salary and expense as organizer.....		250.00
E. E. Greenwalt, salary and expense as organizer.....		100.00
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as organizer.....		100.00
Thos. Dermody, salary and expense as special organizer.....		150.00
B. J. Sand, salary and expense as special organizer.....		57.44
W. Betting, salary and expense as agent to Binghamton.....		114.50
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier.....		125.00
E. Clifford, legal fees and expense.....		51.25
Tax to A. F. L. label department for April.....		50.00
Presses and seals for local unions.....		77.85
100 reams Journal paper.....		283.52
Wrapping paper.....		16.11
Expressage on labels and supplies.....		97.11
Postage on letters and cards.....		42.35
Postage on 6 months' report blank supplies to local unions.....		61.00
Postage on May Journals.....		23.75
3,500 postal cards.....		35.00
Telephone service.....		5.20
Exchange on checks.....		.65
Spanish translation.....		.40
Type for addressograph.....		4.05
Two electros.....		1.73
Charges on package from Richmond.....		.65
Charges on package from Onida.....		.35
Carting supplies to Chicago unions.....		1.04
Miscellaneous supplies.....		1.35
Twelve telegrams not prepaid.....		7.64

Expense for June.....\$3,129.73

Balance June 30.....3,522.08

Total\$6,651.81

Notice.—In the June Journal \$100.00 tax from 482 Wausaw, was omitted in the printed statement, although the amount is included in the total receipts.

The home labor paper is a true exponent of trade union principles, plans, policies and laws. It is here fifty-two weeks in the year voicing the demands and supporting the cause of organized labor in season and out. It is the only means of conveying the right kind of information the union members want disseminated to the people of our city, state and country.

The home labor paper has to contend with the slings and shafts hurled at it by the unscrupulous, uneducated and unfair individual of every class, calling or profession. It has to contend with the young and ignorant member who does not understand the principles and policy of the trade union movement of our day and time. It has to be the pioneer in educating the foreigners to our customs, standards and way of doing business.

The home labor paper has to convey the news of the doings of the unions, their members and friends, in its home town. It must mention the marriages, births and deaths or accidents of members. It must tell of the financial benefits paid (sick, disability, death, out-of-work, old age pensions and insurance) by every labor organization in existence.

The home labor paper goes on and on doing all of these things and many others, week after week, without a whimper or complaint, often without the support or co-operation it is justly entitled to. It does it from a matter of principle and honest, religious conviction that the labor union is carrying out the teaching of the Divine Nazarene to a greater extent than any other human institution upon the face of the earth.

The home labor paper will continue to do so. It is entitled to and should have the unanimous support and subscription of every union member.—H. M. Walker.

Las siguientes deformas se han sometido a votación popular des los miembros:

Por la Unión, 144 de Nueva York, N. Y.

Enmiéndese la Sección 187:

En la línea décima después de la palabra "provided:" todas las uniones que pidan ayuda financiera a las uniones relacionadas con la "C. M. I. U. de A." para cualquier objeto, deben publicar en el periódico oficial de la "C. M. I. U. de A." dentro de los noventa días siguientes, el importe que cada unión haya donado, y el número de la unión que lo haya donado.

Todos los secretarios deben enviar un recibo a la unión local por el importe que dicha unión haya donado.

Por la falta de hacer esto se impondrá una multa de \$25.00 a la unión interesada.

Por la Unión, 500 de Tampa, Fla.

Sección 67. Después de las palabras Porto Rico y el Estado de Florida, la sección debe decir: "Todas las personas que quieren hacerse miembros se pueden elegir en vista de supropia declaración al pago del derecho de iniciación de tres dólares (\$3.00) excepto en Porto Rico y en el Estado de Florida, en donde el derecho de iniciación será dólar (\$1.00), pagadero de antemano o por dos pagos semanales; esta enmienda quedará en vigor por tres meses desde la fecha de su adopción, excepto en Porto Rico, en donde se ha adoptado para un año.

Los votos para las enmiendas mencionadas arriba se deben devolver para que lleguen a la oficina de la Unión Internacional de los Tabaqueros antes del 7 de Agosto, 1909.

La resolución de la Unión 14 de Chicago, Ill., imponiendo una derrama de 10 centavos a todos los miembros que paguen regularmente 30 centavos y 15 centavos, en favor de los fondos para la defensa de Gompers, Morrison y Mitchell, se ha adoptado por votación popular de los miembros. La derrama entra en vigor el 17 de Julio, 1909, y debe pagarse dentro de ocho semanas. Los miembros que carezcan empleo tienen que pagarla dentro del límite de diez y seis semanas, según la sección 73 de la Constitución.

Definición De Un "Scab."

A un juicio de conspiración en Inglaterra, el abogado para la prosecución dió la siguiente definición de "scab:" "Un scab tiene la misma relación a su oficio que tiene un traidor a su país, y aunque se puede servir de ambos durante tiempo de guerra, todos los desprecian cuando vuelva la paz. Así es que al necesitarse la ayuda el scab es el último que la ofrece, y el primero que ase el beneficio que nunca trató de lograr por medio del trabajo. Se interesa para sí mismo solamente; no puede prever lo futuro, y por una aprobación momentánea él vendería a sus amigos, su familia y su país; en suma es un verdadero traidor, que vende primero al jornalero, y después se vende sí mismo por su empleante, hasta que, al fin, ambos le desprecian y todos le abandonan. Es el enemigo de sí, del siglo presente, y de toda la posteridad.

La prosperidad de una nación depende enteramente sobre la condición de sus clases industriales. Si son ignorantes, fatigadas de demasiado trabajo, y mal nutridas, seguramente la nación irá en decadencia; pero si son educadas e inteligentes, si trabajan con moderación si se alimentan bien, de consiguiente la nación debe prosperar. Los hombres libres,

y no los esclavos, constituyen la fuerza y la defensa de un Estado.

El gremio de oficios representa los días de trabajo más cortos, los sueldos más altos, y las condiciones mejores. Trata de dar al trabajador la oportunidad de ser un hombre en vez de una máquina; trata de darle oportunidades de estar desocupado para poder pensar seriamente. Los individuos que se oponen a las organizaciones de oficios deben explicar qué clase de protección piensan proporcionar en lugar de la unión. Antes de desear la maquinaria que ha producido tan buenos resultados, deben indicarnos a lo menos algo que puedo reemplazarla.

La producción de cigarros en el Distrito de Renta Interna de Florida, por los cuales se pagaron impuestos en el mes de Mayo de 1909, importó 26,411,453; por el mes correspondiente de 1908 se pagaron impuestos por 25,958,563. Estas cifras demuestran un aumento de 452,890 cigarros en comparación con la producción del mismo mes del año anterior.

La producción de cigarros en el Distrito de Renta Interna de Florida por los once meses terminando el 31 de Mayo de 1909, importó 292,141,952; por los once meses correspondientes de 1908 se pagaron impuestos por 304,555,314. Estas cifras demuestran una disminución de 12,413,362 en la producción de cigarros y cherotes, por los cuales se pagaron impuestos.

Por los once meses terminando el 31 de Mayo de 1909, la producción de cigarros y cherotes, por los cuales se pagaron impuestos, en el país entero, importó 5,343,065,327; por los once meses terminando el 31 de Mayo de 1908 se pagaron impuestos por 5,487,240,246. Estas cifras demuestran una disminución de 144,174,919, en comparación con el mismo período del año anterior.

Los amendements siguientes a la constitución ont été soumis au vote populaire des membres.

Par l'union 144, New York, N. Y.:

Amendez le paragraphe 187:

Ajoutez sur la dixième ligne, après le mot "pourvu," toutes les unions faisant appel, dans n'importe quel but, pour assistance financière aux unions locales affiliées avec le C. M. I. U. de A. publieront dans le journal officiel de C. M. I. U. de A. dans les 90 jours après, le montant donné par chaque union, et le numéro de l'union faisant la donation.

Tous les secrétaires devront envoyer un reçu à l'union locale pour la donation de l'union.

Toute négligeant de faire cela payera une amende de \$25.00.

Par l'union 500, Tampa, Fla.:

Paragraphe 67. Après les mots Porto Rico et l'état de la Florida, le paragraphe devra lire: "Tous les postulants pour l'union pourront être élus à leur seule assertion en payant les trois dollars (\$3.00) honoraire de l'initiation, excepté à Porto Rico et dans l'état de la Florida où l'honoraire d'initiation sera un dollar (\$1.00), payable d'avance ou en deux paiements hebdomadaires. Cet amendement sera en vigueur pendant trois mois après son adoption excepté Porto Rico, où il a été adopté pour unan.

Les billets blancs du scrutin sur l'amendement devront être envoyés et reçus au bureau du C. M. I. Union le 7 août, 1909.

La résolution de l'union 14, Chicago, Ill.,

imposant une levée de 10 cents sur tous les membres qui contribueraient 30 et 15 cents en faveur de la somme pour la défense de Gompers, Morrison et Mitchell, a été adoptée par un vote populaire des membres. La taxe sera en vigueur le 17 juillet 1909, et devra être payée dans les huit semaines suivant. Les membres sans place auront la limite de six semaines comme il est pourvu au paragraphe de la constitution.

Questions et Réponses.

Quelle influence demanda premièrement, et imposa le scrutin Australien?

Les corps de métier.

Quelle influence a plus fait pour extirper ce crime le travail de l'enfant?

Les corps de métier.

Qui a forcé les législateurs à sauvegarder la vie, les membres des ouvriers dans les manufactures, les usines et les mines?

Les corps de métier.

Quelle barrière se dresse entre la cupidité des patrons sans conscience et les ouvriers faibles et impuissants?

Les corps de métier.

Qui pratique plus qu'il prêche l'évangile de l'assistance mutuelle, la fraternité, l'amour et la bonté?

Les corps de métier.

Qui a obtenu la loi de huit heures de travail par jour, loi qui permet à l'ouvrier d'avoir des heures pour la récréation et des relations avec sa femme et ses enfants?

Les corps de métier.

Qui retire l'enfant de l'usine et de la mine, et l'envoie à l'école pour recevoir l'éducation qui en fera un patriote et un citoyen utile?

Les corps de métier.

Qui supporte de poids de la dépense pour assurer et maintenir ces améliorations dont jouissent tous les travailleurs sans restriction?

Les corps de métier.

Dans toute bonne oeuvre qui tend à l'élévation de l'humanité, au soin et à la protection du faibles et de l'impuissant, à la cultivation du patriotisme ea des bons citoyens, les corps de métier sont au premier rang.

—The Wage Worker.

Le travail n'attend rien du non-unionisme que maigres gages et des conditions serviles. Le non-unionisme est sans but, et n'est possible que par l'espoir, trop souvent destiné à être déçu, que la nécessité forçant l'ouvrage sur l'ouvrier sera transitoire. Le travail n'attend rien comme amélioration et protection des conditions du travail du non-unionisme. Il est impuissant par la nature même de son non-unionisme quelque bonnes soient ses intentions. Je déclare comme point capital qu'il incombe au labour organisé de chercher le remède aux conditions politiques qui menacent si sérieusement les intérêts de l'ouvrier ainsi que d'autres influences affligeantes qui entravent sa prospérité et de mettre le remède en rigueur.

Discours récent du Juge Phelan, Detroit.

Následující změny stanov budou předloženy členstvu k hlasování.

Oprava Odstavce 187:

Unie č. 144, New York, N. Y., navrhuje:

Přidej na řádek desátý za slovem—s tou podmínkou—všechny unie činící apell o finanční podporu na lokální unie zastoupené v C. M. I. U. of A., pro jakýkoliv účel, musí uveřejniti v oficiálním žurnálu C. H. I. U. of A. za 90 dní obnos, který každá unie daruje a číslu dočasně unie.

Všichni tajemníci musí zaslati stvrzenku na

lokální unie, na obnos, který dotýká unie darovala.

Každá unie, která se usnesení nepodřídí, bude pokutována \$25.00.

Unie č. 500, Tampa, Fla.

Článek 67. Za slovy Porto Rico a stát Florida se čte: Všichni žadatelé o členství mohou být přijati dle jejich vlastního udání na splátky za uváděcí poplatek tři dollarů (\$3.00) vyjímaje v Porto Rico a státu Florida, kde uváděcí poplatek jest jeden dollar (\$1.00) splatný předem aneb ve dvou týdnech splátkách. Tyto změny nabudou platnosti za tři měsíce po jich přijetí, vyjímaje Porto Rico, kde byly přijaty za jeden rok.

Hlasovací listek s případnými změnami musí být každou úřednou vrácen C. M. I. U. nejdéle do 7. srpna 1909.

Resoluce unie č. 14, Chicago, Ill. Vybírání 10 centového assessmentu na všech 30 a 15 centů přispívajících členech ve prospěch obhajovacího fandu Gompers, Morrisona a Mitchella, byla přijata členským hlasováním.

Assessment nabyl platnost 17. července 1909 a jest splatným za osm týdnů. Ti členové, kteří jsou bez práce, mají jej míti zaplacený do šestnácti týdnů jak označeno ve stanovách, v článku 73.

Výroba doutníků v druhém a třetím vnitřním celním distriktu města New Yorku, dle daní, které byly zaplacený za 6 měsíců končí 30. červnem 1909, obnáší pouze 340,017,624 doutníků oproti výrobě 365,802,913 doutníků za tu samou dobu v roce 1908. To ukazuje klesnutí výroby o 25,785,289 doutníků u porovnání s účetní periodou z roku 1908.

Za fiskální rok 1908—1909 končící 30. června 1909 v druhém a třetím vnitřním celním distriktu města New Yorku bylo zaplacené daně z doutníků pouze ze 726,581,678 doutníků, kdežto za uplynulý fiskální rok 1907—1908 bylo vyrobeno 827,853,479 doutníků. To ukazuje úbytek ve výrobě o 101,271,801 doutníků v metropolitním distriktu.

Mr. J. R. Trigs, smírčí komisař na Novém Zeelandu praví, že tamější komisaři mají v úmyslu zasáhnouti do každého pracovního sporu, hned v jeho počátcích tak, aby předešli roztrpčení, které se dostavuje v každém sporu, který dlouho trvá. Tímto způsobem, jakož i tím, že zaměstnavatel a dělník sejdou se k přátelskému rozhovoru o svých nehodách, doufají předejiti tomu, aby spory se zbytečně nepřirostly.

Piketování není nezákonné.

Není nezákonným jednáním, když dělnická unie piketuje závod, který byl prohlášen za nespravedlivý "unfair" vůči dělnictvu, děje-li se piketování pokojným způsobem. Tak rozhodnul soudce Ellsworth v Oakland, Cal., o žalobě restaurátora Josefa Davise proti organizaci kuchářů a čističů. Poněvadž unie vyslala před jeho restaurant dvě pikety, tvrdil restaurátor, že prý utrpěl \$250.00 ztráty. Soudce uznal, že žalobce třeba ztrátu utrpěl, ale že mu nemůže být přisouzena náhrada, protože ztráta nebyla unií způsobena prostředky nezákonnými.

Die nachstehenden Veränderungen und Zusätze sind der Urabstimmung der Mitglieder unterbreitet worden:

Gingerecht von Gewerkschaft No. 144 in New York.

Abänderung von Section 187:

Auf Zeile zehn, nach dem Wort „Vorausgesetzt“, ist zuzufügen: Alle Gewerkschaften, welche ein Geschäft um finanziellen Beistand an die mit der C. M. I. U. von A. affiliirten Lokalgewerkschaften für irgend einen nur denkbaren Zweck stellen, müssen in dem amtlichen Blatte der C. M. I. U. von A. den von jeder Gewerkschaft gestifteten Betrag, sowie die Nummer der diesen Betrag schenkenden Gewerkschaft, veröffentlichten.

Alle Sekretäre müssen der Lokalgewerkschaft eine Quittung für den von der betreffenden Lokalgewerkschaft geschenkten Betrag ausgeben.

Jede Gewerkschaft, welche dies unterläßt, wird mit \$25.00 bestraft.

Gingerecht von Gewerkschaft No. 500, Tampa, Fla.

Section 67. Nach den Worten „Porto Rico und der Staat Florida“ soll die Section lauten, wie folgt: „Alle diejenigen, welche ein Aufnahmegeruch einreichen, können auf ihre eigenen Ausfagen hin nach Zahlung einer Aufnahmgebühr von drei Dollars (\$3.00) aufgenommen werden, ausgenommen auf Porto Rico und im Staate Florida, wo die Aufnahmgebühr einen Dollar (\$1.00) betragen soll, zahlbar im Voraus oder in zweimonatlichen Raten, und diese Abänderung soll drei Monate lang, vom Tage ihrer Annahme an, in Kraft sein, abgesehen von Porto Rico, welches sie bereits für ein Jahr angenommen hat.“

Das Abstimmungsformular für die obigen Abänderungen sollte in dem Bureau der C. M. Internationalen Union vor oder am 7. August 1909 eintreffen.

Das Amendement, welches von der Union No. 14 in Chicago, Ill., eingereicht worden ist, und welches eine Umlage von 10 Cents auf alle besteuernden Mitglieder für den Gompers, Morrison und Wohlfeil-Vertheidigungs-Fonds legt, ist durch eine Urabstimmung der Mitglieder angenommen worden. Diese Umlage ist binnen acht Wochen Frist zu bezahlen, wie es in der Section 73 der Verfassung vorgeschrieben ist.

Die Unionsbäckerei in San Jose, Cal.

Die „Bäder-Zeitung“ schreibt:

Vor drei Jahren wurde diese Bäckerei von den streikenden Bäckereiarbeitern in San Jose etabliert. Die Arbeitgeber verweigerten ihren Arbeitern damals die verlangte Lohnerhöhung und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit. Auch weigerten sie sich, sanitäre Zustände in den Bäckereien einzuführen oder Schutzvorrichtungen für die Sicherheit des Lebens der Arbeiter. Um nicht die Vorschläge der Arbeitgeber, die ihre Leute ausgeschlossen hatten, annehmen zu müssen, eröffneten unsere Mitglieder ihre eigene Bäckerei. Unter dem Plane der kooperativen Unternehmen und unter den größten Schwierigkeiten befaßte man sich mit dem Projekt und schließlich, als die Bäckerei zur Thatfache geworden war, stellten sich weitere bedenkliche Schwierigkeiten ein, sodaß fast alle unsere Lokal-Unions an der Pacific-Küste finanzielle Unterstützung gemähren mußten. Die lokale Unterfütigung seitens der übrigen organisirten Arbeiter vom Santa Cruz-Thale hat schließlich das Unternehmen zu dem gemacht, was es heute ist.

Die Bäckerei hat eine Produktionskapazität von 7000 Laib Brod pro Tag und die Gesamt-Jahreserinnahme beläuft sich in runder Summe auf \$90,000. Noch vor zwei Jahren war kein Engros- oder Detailgeschäft zu finden, welches der Bäckerei Rohmaterialien verkaufen wollte. Heute aber ist es anders; nur zu gerne will man Lieferant des Unternehmens sein. Der Ruf des Geschäftes und sein Credit sind heute bei Weitem besser als die irgend einer der anderen altetablierten Unternehmen in der Nachbarschaft.

Momentan beschäftigt die Bäckerei vierundzwanzig Mann und die monatliche Lohnliste beläuft sich über \$450. Das Grundeigenthum und das Geschäft gehören der San Franciscoer Lokal-Union No. 2, und die in der Bäckerei beschäftigten Genossen sind Mitglieder dieser Lokal-Union. Seitens der organisirten Arbeiterschaft, speziell aber seitens der Lokal-Union No. 24 sind über \$30,000 verausgabt worden, um dieses großartige Etablissement zu einem der besten seiner Art an der Pacific-Küste zu machen. Diese ungeheure Summe wurde nothwendig, um das Geschäft richtig auf die Füße zu bringen, während des letzten Jahres jedoch hat sich das Geschäft als eine sehr profitable Kapitalanlage für die Organisation erwiesen.

Vor etwa zehn Monaten wurde die Bäckerei vergrößert und schon wieder deuten alle Anzeichen darauf hin, daß die gegenwärtigen Facilitäten nicht hinreichend sein werden, um alle Rohmaterialien, die während eines Monats verbraucht wurden, aufbewahren zu können. Ehe die Erhöhung in den Mehlpreisen eintrat, kaufte die Geschäftsleitung der Bäckerei 2500 Faß Mehl zu den alten Preisen ein, wodurch sie in den Stand gesetzt wurde, das Geschäft in der alten Weise fortzuführen, ohne das Brod verkleinern zu müssen.

Noch vor zehn Jahren erhielten die Bäckereiarbeiter an der Pacific-Küste kaum \$35 bis \$40 pro Monat. Die San Jose Baking Company bezahlte heute ihren Angestellten zwischen \$20 und \$30 pro Woche und gewährt ihnen außerdem die sanitärsten Zustände, sowie den best ventilirten Shop, der zu finden ist. Die Bäckerei verdient ohne Frage die ungetheilte Unterstützung der organisirten Arbeiterschaft.

TEN MEN CONTROL TRUSTS.

Assertion of Commissioner Smith in Exhaustive Analysis of Tobacco Trust Details—Second Installment of His Report on Tobacco Industry Gives Details of Combination.

The second division of Part I of the summary in the report of the Commissioner of Corporations was distributed for publication last week and it goes exhaustively into the present organization and business of the Tobacco combination as well as the development of the combination's control of the tobacco industry.

Perhaps the most important excerpt from the report is that under the sub-title "Centralization of Control in a Few Hands." The section reads as follows:

"The American Tobacco Co., therefore, stands in a controlling position over the entire Tobacco Combination with its 86 companies operating in the United States, Porto Rico and Cuba. The control of the American Tobacco Company itself rests in a very few hands. That company had at the end of 1906 a total capitalization of a little over 235 millions, including bonds, but of this capitalization only about one-sixth—namely, the common stock, amounting to a little over 40 millions—has voting power for the election of directors or for the ordinary management of the business. The great bulk of the common stock is held by members of the directorate of the American Tobacco Co. and their intimate associates. The 28 directors and 4 other stockholders together own 77 per cent of this stock. Indeed, the 10 largest stockholders, 7 of whom are directors, together hold over 60 per cent, and these 10 alone can, therefore, readily dominate the entire combination. They are J. B. Duke, president of the company; A. N. Brady, O. H. Payne, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas F. Ryan, B. N. Duke, G. B. Schley, the banking and brokerage firm of Moore & Schley (chiefly as agents for clients), and the estates of W. C. Whitney and W. L. Elkins."

The report unravels in detail the numerous ramifications of the Tobacco Combination and classifies the various companies under "The Snuff Group," the Cigar Group, the British American Tobacco Co., etc.

A later division is devoted to the development of the Combination's control of the tobacco industry and the Combination's present proportion of the business. It also gives the changes in the Combination's proportion of the cigarette output. The table of changes shows that the total production of cigarettes and little cigars in the United States has much more than doubled since 1891. There was a rapid increase from 1891 to 1897. From then until 1900, largely because of the increase in the tax on cigarettes during the Spanish war, production fell off materially, but since that time it has increased with greater rapidity than ever before. A large part of the increase during the past few years has been due to the development of the consumption of Turkish cigarettes, the report truthfully recites.

The report goes into the growth of the proportion of the combination on the output of snuff and manufactured tobacco; then it takes up plug tobacco and smoking tobacco.

A tabulated list of the various companies that go to make up the tobacco combination is given, and arranged in columns alongside the name is the total outstanding capitalization and the amount of stock held by the American Tobacco Co.

The following is said concerning secretly controlled companies:

"The most important motive, however, for the continuance of separate corporate existence in the case of many concerns has been the desire of the combination to keep its control secret. There is a strong feeling among many dealers and consumers against 'trusts' in general and the 'Tobacco Trust' in particular. Independent manufacturers have extensively taken advantage of this feeling and have advertised their goods as 'Independent,' 'Not made by a trust,' and so forth. The attitude of the American Tobacco company and its openly affiliated concerns in refusing to deal with labor organizations has also caused hostility among union laboring men, many of whom insist on buying 'union label' goods. Many Independent manufacturers have availed themselves of the union label sentiment to build up a trade.

"In order to overcome the effects of the anti-trust sentiment and the union label sentiment, and even to take advantage of them, the tobacco combination, particularly during 1903 and 1904, secretly acquired a controlling interest in numerous concerns which had been catering to customers who held those sentiments."

Other parts of the report follow:

"The history of the tobacco combination has made it clear that the American Tobacco Co. has throughout been the principal factor, and this is still more true since the reorganization of 1904, which united the Consolidated, American and Continental companies under the new corporation with the old name, American Tobacco Co. There are three other corporations still, however, whose position in the tobacco combination distinguishes them from the great majority of the subsidiary companies. These are the American Snuff company, the American Cigar company and the British-American Tobacco company.

"The American Tobacco Co. not only controls the other three principal companies named, but is itself a great manufacturing concern, and it also directly controls a large number of other subsidiary companies. The field of the American Tobacco Co. and these subsidiary companies includes the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco, of cigarettes for domestic consumption, and of so-called little cigars, together with enterprises contributory to these branches of tobacco manufacture.

"The American Snuff Co., with its subsidiary companies, is exclusively concerned with the manufacture of snuff.

"The American Cigar Co., with its subsidiaries, handles the cigar business of the combination, including the manufacture of ordinary cigars, cheroots and stogies in the United States and the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes in Cuba and Porto Rico.

"The British-American Tobacco Co. is distinguished from the others by being confined to export business and to the manufacture and sale of tobacco in foreign countries.

"The American Tobacco Co. holds considerably more than a majority of the capital stock of the American Cigar and British-American companies and over 40 per cent of the stock of the American Snuff Co. By reason of the fact that certain large individual stockholders of the American Tobacco Co. are also stockholders in the American Snuff Co., and by

reason of the identity of purpose, the American Snuff Co. may properly be considered as controlled by the American Tobacco Co.

The Subsidiary Companies.

"Aside from these four principal companies, there are 82 other companies in the combination which do business in the United States, Porto Rico and Cuba, besides a considerable number controlled by the British-American Tobacco Co., which do business in other countries. In practically every one of these 82 companies a majority of the stock is held either by one of the four principal companies or by some company subsidiary to them. In a large number of cases the entire stock of these subsidiary companies is thus held. The combination in buying stock has apparently sought control even more than investment.

"The American Tobacco Co. itself controls directly or indirectly 47 of these subsidiary companies, aside from controlling the three principal subsidiary combinations. The American Snuff Co. controls six other companies, the American Cigar Co. 26 and the British-American Tobacco Co. three (these three companies buy leaf and manufacture tobacco in the United States for export); the British-American also controls many subsidiary companies operating in other countries."

The report winds up by saying:

"These facts emphasize the conclusion already drawn from the history of the organization of the tobacco combination, that its primary object has been to secure a dominant position in the tobacco business of the United States with the result that it has a nearly complete control of it, save only in the manufacture of cigars."

"The combination has superior advantages over competitors, from the great size of its plants and from the control of more efficient machinery, but these alone have not been sufficient to enable it to increase its degree of control while at the same time charging high prices for the greater part of its product, particularly in view of the fact that many consumers prefer to patronize independent concerns. Despite enormous expenditures for advertising and in 'schemes' and despite frequent price cutting by means of its so-called 'fighting brands' and its bogus independent concerns, there has been, in several branches of the industry, a constant tendency for competitors to gain business more rapidly than the combination and thus to reduce its proportion of the output. This tendency has been

overcome only by continued buying up of competitive concerns. Many weaker concerns have been virtually driven out of business or forced to sell out to the combination, either by reason of the direct competition of the latter, or as an indirect result of the vigorous competition between the combination and larger independent concerns. In the case of the larger and more powerful concerns, which it acquired, however, the combination has usually secured control only by paying a high price. The immense profits of the combination have enabled it to keep up this policy."—Tobacco.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)

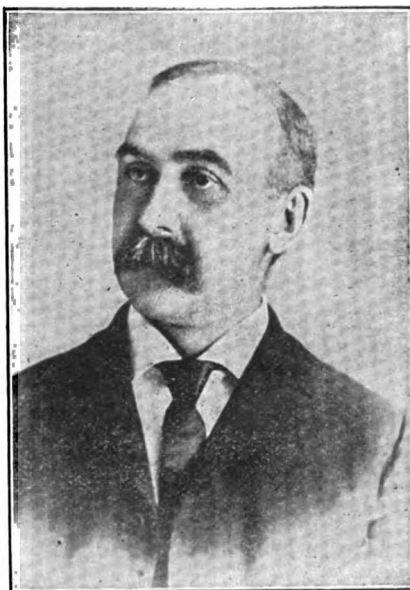
Charter	.....	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	.....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	.....	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	.....	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district)	.....	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five	.....	.22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicates	.....	.35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid	.....	.50
1 200-page label register, prepaid	.....	.60
1 100-page label register, prepaid	.....	.40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 1/4 in.	.....	.20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/4 x 1 1/4 in.	.....	.25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid	.....	.40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	.....	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamp canceler, good for five years	.....	.15
*Union seal (state when organized)	.....	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	.....	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	.....	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	.....	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.....	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	.....	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	.....	2.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	.....	.50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	.....	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	.....	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	.....	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	.....	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	.....	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	.....	1.00

The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with 1 cards; 15-yr. with 1 cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. and loan receipts blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; financial secs. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.



\$25.00 REWARD

HENRY J. WILT disappeared from East St. Louis, Ill., March 13th, 1900, at which time he was about 45 years of age. He weighed about 155 pounds, was 5 feet, 8 1/2 inches in height and a man of good appearance, having black hair, dark hazel eyes, fair skin and wore a heavy dark moustache. Prior to taking up a residence at East St. Louis in 1894 or 1895, he lived at Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacksonville, Fla.; Binghamton, N. Y.; and is supposed to have been born and raised in the western part of Pennsylvania. He is a cigar maker by trade, a proficient and capable clerk and bookkeeper, writing a good hand, affable and of pleasing personality, and a man of comparative good habits. He was in charge of cigar factory at Jacksonville and East St. Louis. There is no known reason why this man should have disappeared. A reward of \$25.00 will be paid for any information which will positively lead to his present whereabouts, if he is still alive. Address communications to

D. P. PORTER

P. O. Box 980

ST. LOUIS, MO.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- ‡ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 Albert Leland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
- *406 Andy Marx, 1720 1/2 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
- *433 Chas. Peterson, 531 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith.
- 441 Wm. Kasper, 800 1/2 Main st., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 H. E. Martens, 109 W. 1st st., Los Angeles.
- 1228 Robt. Ricker, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
- R. W. Harrow, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
- *238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- *253 Geo. R. Permlen, 453 8th st., Oakland.
- 291 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
- *332 J. S. Hertzbrun, 957 4th st., San Diego.
- 338 Chas. Stebbins, Box 264, Eureka.
- 339 Frank H. King, 507 State st., Santa Barbara.
- 453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242, Nevada City.
- 469 W. J. Knapp, 1415 19th st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- 127 John Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
- *55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
- 158 A. Garlepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- *59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Box 165, Brantford, Ont.
- 140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
- *211 J. C. Meiss, 1041 Regent st., Victoria, B. C.
- 278 Wm. Heslop, 93 Albion st., London, Ont.
- R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
- 349 J. J. Donavan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
- 257 John C. Feuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
- *373 A. Perusse, 90 Queen st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 378 Frank Shimek, 134 7th st., Brandon, Man.
- 411 J. H. A. Fortier, Box 38, Brockville, Ont.
- 414 W. Ralsky, 176 Logan ave., Winnipeg.
- *420 J. Pearse, Box 154, St. Thomas, Ont.
- 422 S. Weiheuser, 150 E. King st., Box 224, Berlin, Ont.
- *424 James Hagarty, 139 Center st., Stratford, Ont.
- *432 F. Nohel, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
- 461 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
- 465 Jules Marcoux, 6 St. James st., Quebec.
- 486 Herman Knudson, Box 618, New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
- 306 W. H. Smith, 604 S. Union av., Pueblo.
- 492 A. N. Tinker, Box 546, Colorado Springs.
- 499 T. C. Hammer, Box 653, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 13 Quintard ave., Box 520, S. Norwalk.
- 129 I. Hollander, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
- *42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central Row, Box 340, Hartford.
- 103 J. Zeigler, 112 Beaver st., Ansonia.
- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
- 156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Suffield.
- 180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Danbury.
- *282 Geo. Engelhardt, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- 299 Chas. Anderson, 264 Main st., Middletown.
- *321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
- 395 Val. Hahn, 46 E. Main st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
- *398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
- *407 D. S. Martin, 243 Main st., Norwalk.
- 484 Wm. Pfizenmeier, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
- John H. Brahler, 419 11th st. S. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 A. Chas. Robinson, 625 Union st., Jacksonville.
- 248 Wm. F. Marzyck, 818 W. Adams st., Jacksonville.
- *336 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 262, Ybor City (Tampa).
- 327 Wallace Pinder, 301 Eliz. st., Key West.
- *56 R. J. Colman, Box 176, Palatka.
- *484 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
- 440 F. Fernandez, P. O. Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Jose Bustillo, 1607 1/2 Ashley st., Tampa.
- 462 Ramon Torres, 237 Howard av., Box 135, W. Tampa.

- 464 Moses Claiborne, Box 333, Pensacola.
- L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.
- 493 Patricio Martinez, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
- 500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

GEORGIA.

- 252 Geo. C. Gidish, Box 125, Brunswick.
- 344 H. T. Barnes, 24 Strong st., Atlanta.
- 471 J. G. Upchurch, Box 291, Americus (Macon).

IDAHO.

- 256 F. Broomfield, Box 596, Boise.
- 380 W. G. Fenn, 706 Cedar st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- 114 N. F. Lents, 198 E. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
- 115 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
- 20 F. E. Andrews, 879 S. Broadway, Decatur.
- Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
- *38 H. Bogaske, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
- 41 Elmer A. Ford, 266 W. Park av., Aurora.
- *Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
- 47 Joe Stolze, 1431 N. 5th st., Quincy.
- *Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
- *57 Spencer Dukes, 29 Curtis st., Champaign.
- 71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
- *73 John J. Grossheim, 512 Oak st., Alton.
- 90 Clifford Reed, 412 N. Jackson st., Danville.
- 99 Fred E. Nelson, 712 W. Lafayette st., Ottawa.
- *Phil Seiffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
- *114 L. P. Hoffman, 803 N. Prairie st., Jacksonville.
- *118 Edmund Schnur, 201 Garden st., Peoria.
- *127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
- 154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
- *157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton av., Rockford.
- *174 N. J. Green, 514 Division st., Joliet.
- 178 Wm. Wetzelau, Box 144, Olney.
- *183 H. D. Kindig, 404 S. 5th ave., Mendota.
- 191 Ed. Burke, 121 W. Washington st., Morris.
- *200 Gus C. Rausch, 285 E. Simmons st., Galesburg.
- 201 H. J. Hulsbrink, 831 4th av., Rock Island.
- 207 Chas. Brown, Box 202, Carthage.
- 217 Benjamin Cohen, 231 92d st., South Chicago.
- 222 Ed. Zacher, 1516 2d st., Peru.
- *227 Nic. Medinger, 1458 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
- 243 Chas. Marx, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 Max Troemel, 465 Highland av., Blue Island.
- *250 Wm. V. Keefe, 322 S. Richard st., Belleville.
- 258 P. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., St. Louis.
- *259 R. Seltzman, 705 E. Jefferson st., Bloomington.
- *274 O. C. Hill, 409 Court st., Pekin.
- *297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A., Canton.
- *305 Adolph Walters, 623 N. 2d st., Monmouth.
- 319 H. F. Fitts, 335 Patrick st., Waukegan.
- 365 John Euteneuer, Box 423, Havana.
- 389 R. C. Rivera, 226 1/2 W. Court st., Paris.
- 394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
- *408 Chris Ennis, 227 R. R. square, Kewanee.
- 410 Mike Feifer, 108 E. Broadway Centralia.
- 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
- 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
- *437 Arthur Gilbert, 413 11th st., Cairo.
- 438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
- *451 Al Lewis, Box 87, Bushnell.
- 455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 T. H. Thompson, 209 Bourbonnais st., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108 1/2 W. Court St., Connersville.
- Chas. Gartlein, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
- 33 Geo. Ricker, 625 E. New York st., Indianapolis.
- Harry Argus, 1347 Barth av., Indianapolis.
- 37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
- 50 J. C. Wirth, 1119 S. 2nd st., Terre Haute.
- C. Stoeckler, 2018 S. 7th st., Terre Haute.
- *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
- *62 Chas. Heckman, 609 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 Jos. Garkle, 138 Madison st., La Porte.
- 158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
- 159 Frank Hilley, R. R. No. 12, Box 11, Marion.
- 195 Harry Lavery, N. Main st., Frankfort.
- 197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
- 204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
- *214 Emery B. Goff, 427 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
- *215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
- *221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
- 235 Ed Bender, 113 1/2 S. Broadway, Peru.
- 237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
- *300 C. B. Wakefield, 109 W. 10th st., Michigan City.
- 308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
- *335 Aug. Ebert, 323 Sohl st., Hammond.
- 352 John A. Marzer, Brookville.
- *379 Chas. Scholder, 122 W. 8th st., Rochester.
- *382 R. Hudson, 127 W. 2nd st., Rushville.
- 399 Henry Yungmans, 409 Main st., Vincennes.
- *406 Warner Swearingen, 605 Liberty st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John M. Gregor, 420 Main st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 Al Hunter, 1810 Palean st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
- *83 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 Wm. Kern, 828 Des Moines st., Des Moines.
- *120 H. F. Kuriger, Box 502, Muscatine.
- 150 Adolph Haupt, 211 4th st., Sioux City.
- 155 Ralph Waible, Mt. Pleasant.
- *172 Emil Joens, 1615 Liberty st., Davenport.
- *177 Carl C. Johnson, 1004 Madison av., Council Bluffs.
- *181 T. Estabrook, Hutter's Cigar Store, Fort Madison.
- 223 J. C. Fisher, General Delivery, Ottumwa.
- 239 Ed Kamer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.

- *270 W. F. Ehlerding, 24 S. 7th st., Ft. Dodge.
- 277 E. L. Fisher, 802 1st av., W., Oskaloosa.
- 328 Geo. Hall, 219 W. Adams st., Creston.
- *454 R. Drevskorsky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 Fred Ott, 404 S. A. st., Albia.
- *490 Mel Johnson, 506 E. Adams st., Fairfield.
- 495 C. A. Bowman, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- T. Buchwald, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- *496 John Nelling, 1435 Sycamore st., Waterloo.
- John Knudson, 1435 Sycamore st., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 804 1/2 Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 727 Ottawa st., Leavenworth.
- 163 John Luther, Marysville.
- 286 Geo. Herburger, 2223 N. Lawrence av., Wichita.
- 345 C. G. Warrington, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
- 359 L. Waldauer, 701 Commercial st., Atchison.
- 419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
- 489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 John Gimble, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
- *105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
- 185 F. A. Vincent, 404 B. W. Y. st., Paducah.
- 187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).
- 267 Harry L. Stanley, Box 295, Catlettsburg.
- 350 W. M. Tuttle, 324 Main st., Paris.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Wm. Kersten, 122 Exchange Place, New Orleans.
- †220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne av., New Orleans.
- *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 Jos. F. Curtis, 34 St. Mary's st., Biddeford.
- 66 C. O. Beals, 66 Court st., Auburn (Lewiston).
- 179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, Bangor.
- 273 C. W. Morrill, J. W. A. Cigar Co., Rockland.
- 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 Richard Boyd, 183 E. Main st., Marlboro.
- *28 S. J. T. Wall, 14 Gowdy's, L. B. 102, Westfield.
- 49 Wm. J. Murphy, 33 Homer st., Springfield.
- *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
- *51 T. F. McCullough, 625 Hampden st., Holyoke.
- 65 W. A. Robichaud, 44 Pearl st., Lynn.
- *92 Geo. Apholt, 22 Mechanic st., Box 339, Worcester.
- 197 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- J. Lipp, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *160 Chas. A. Bowen, Box 162, Milford.
- 206 H. P. Hunningale, 51 Eagle st., North Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 4 Locust st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
- 324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
- C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
- 326 D. J. Kervick, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
- 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 J. J. Kelleher, 18 Middle st., Fitchburg.
- 494 Geo. B. Pollard, 83 Rodman st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
- †22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
- 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 94 Sycamore st., Gd. Rapids.
- 69 C. C. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., L. B. 112, Three Rivers.
- *130 A. Zuenhke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
- *167 F. E. Smallidge, 124 King st., E. Owosso.
- *169 Norman Lennox, 915 Mackinaw ave., Cheboygan.
- *184 A. W. Lefler, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A, Bay City.
- 186 T. J. Broderick, 309 2nd st. E., Flint.
- *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
- †208 Wm. H. McKinstry, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 394, Kalamazoo.
- 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
- *263 John G. Terbille, 25 E. Maumee st., Adrian.
- *268 Henry Anderson, 414 S. Charlotte st., Escanaba.
- *272 W. A. Hough, 414 Dorrance pl., Lansing.
- ‡284 David Morgan, 249 W. Kirby av., Detroit.
- 302 A. G. Heldenreich, Box 220, Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
- *314 R. L. Champlin, 208 E. Argyle st., Jackson.
- *330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
- 340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
- 366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
- *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
- 397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
- 403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
- *408 Nicholas Miller, 94 Portage st., Houghton.
- *413 J. P. Meehan, 130 Florida st., Laurium (Calumet).

- 452 Wm. T. Bray, Box 414, Petoskey.
- *457 Amos D. Hill, 217 Main st., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
- *463 Harry V. Isaacs, P. O. Box 484, Pontiac.
- 468 A. W. Kamp, 313 Mechanic st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
- †77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
- *98 Henry Feyder, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
- 271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.
- 294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- J. Patchkowski, 511 E. 7th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
- 331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

*251 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 J. M. Gould, 120 Main st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 H. Mulford, Box 433, Hibbing.
 434 Henry Westor, W. 5th st., Faribault.

MISSOURI.

23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 Fred Dreyer, 1211 Center st., Hannibal.
 95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.

*1102 J. E. Butler, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.

*233 Clyde M. Brown, 121 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 *1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 323 J. H. Hebbeln, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 63, Joplin.
 442 C. A. Davis, 38 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

312 Dan McMahon, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *261 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 J. J. Gilliam, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Henry Kuschke, 116 S. 30th st., Billings.

NEBRASKA.

*93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 C. C. Lightner, 1022 W. Division st., Grand Island.

*276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 J. A. Booth, 345 Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

307 Emil Lorke, 137 S. Virginia st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

3 E. P. Roemary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
 *Wm. A. Cook, 28 Washington st., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuenke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *117 Andrew E. Hango, 121 South st., Orange.
 *131 Henry Huish, 197 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingstone ave., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 484 Central ave., W. Hoboken.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
 199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
 230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Dellus, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klalber, 512 Liberty st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

*2 Fred Weigel, 732 Michigan st., Buffalo.
 15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Jacob B. Sigel, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Willson, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
 12 Jos. McCullough, 23 North st., Oneida.
 *E. E. Hunter, Trades Union Assembly Hall, Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 Jas. Dundon, 5 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 553 Grove st., Elmira.
 168 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 Thos. F. Cahill, Room 23, Beaver bl., Albany.
 74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 Chas. H. Hahn, 157 Main st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 *84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 270 1/2 9th st., Brooklyn.
 *89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
 190 Adolph Groelinger, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.

*106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 John H. Ostendorf, 80 1/2 Tomkins st., Cortland.
 121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 E. Bupp, 408 E. Yates st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 *124 A. Allen, 254 Hamilton st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 181 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
 *203 J. P. Gonter, 83 Pine st., Wellsville.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Chas. Lowy, 190 East End av., New York.
 Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First ave., New York.
 218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Eonett, 292 Chenango st., Binghamton.
 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
 3251 C. L. Lindlau, 334 E. 90th st., New York.

*Max Rosenhain, 1511 3d ave., Yorkville Bank Bldg., New York.

*265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, 25 Champlain st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Leavenworth, 73 Liberty st., Oswego.
 *283 Dan De Lant, 22 High st., Box 27, Geneva.
 *292 Thos. E. Silvester, 1321 Halsey st., Brooklyn.
 298 J. H. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 Frank Rigby, 28 Chestnut st., Auburn.
 327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsack.
 334 W. A. Philip, 23 George st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
 *348 H. G. Neumeyer, 65 W. Erie av., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
 *417 Jos. Waite, 17 Gazelle st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.

*430 Peter Mooney, 121 W. Broadway, Fulton.
 483 Bruce B. Dick, 26 Bleecker st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect av., Middletown.

OHIO.

*14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 W. J. Canno, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 310 E. Fifth st., Dayton.
 *43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
 45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 *75 Julius Ebe, 743 S. Parsons av., Columbus.
 79 Frank Miller, 210 Stone st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Puckingham st., Mansfield.

96 Chris. Freudenman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1148 Arch st., Canton.
 123 A. P. Lombard, 818 Buckeye st., Hamilton.
 *Fred Pippert, 408 S. Monument av., Hamilton.
 137 John K. Jacoby, 6 S. Erie st., Massillon.
 Andrew Paul, 6 S. Erie st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 268 W. Federal st., Box 32, Youngstown.

166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 Chas. O. Dozer, 636 Seborn st., Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 6 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
 219 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerhelm, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 385 Chas. H. Rice, 1325 Findly st., Portsmouth.
 J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st.
 *416 L. C. Colson, 17 W. Main st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

392 L. L. Surniford, 113 N. Grand st., Enid.
 401 M. L. Noll, 116 N. Oklahoma av., Shawnee.
 450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

*202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
 255 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, care Flynn & Co., Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R. F. D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schults, Box 301, Penn st., Meadville.
 *81 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *104 Jos. Setterle, 211 Chestnut st., Erie.
 *108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Chas. Gerold, 13 Dartmouth st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebner, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 Emil Friedman, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 *A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
 John B. Aumen, 617 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 Harry Burns, 604 S. Duke st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 607 Prospect av., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 1103 Snyder ave., Scranton.
 301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *Wayne M. Zell, Lock Box 14, Akron.
 309 E. S. Mumma, Box 73, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
 *316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *317 John H. Schmidt, 40 Metcalf st., Wilkes-Barre.
 F. Hochberg, 121 Blackman st., Wilkes-Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 John Weiser, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Ollyphant.
 *439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Eichenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

119 Juan G. Garcia, 90 San Augustin st., Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 Fortunato Rodriguez, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Aurelio Guzman, Gurabo.
 Fernando Marciano, Gurabo.
 194 Gerónimo Iben, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
 Baltasar Rivera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
 333 Rafael R. Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
 Jesus M. Garcia, San Lorenzo.
 374 Francisco Gutierrez, Punta Brava, Mayaguez.

Tomas Rodriguez, San Pedro st., Mayaguez.
 376 Salvador Suncs, Box 131, Utuado.
 Jose Colomer, Box 131, Utuado.
 386 Jose Rivera, Calle Las Victoria, Ciales, P. R.
 Pedro Maldonado, Calle Tamarudo.
 *388 David Storer, Box 163, Utuado.
 390 Carlos Pierret, Vega-Baja.
 448 Julio Figueroa, Stop 7, San Juan.
 Pedro G. Andujar, Stop 7, San Juan.
 449 Eladis O. Moura, Baldorioty, 79 st., Ponce.
 Jose Toro, Calle Virtud 22 Playa, Ponce.
 458 Jose D. Candelas, Cidra, P. R.
 Jose V. Mirandaz, Cidra, P. R.
 459 Francisco Casteneda, Nagurbo, P. R.
 Ignacio Ledduc, Naguabo, P. R.
 460 Guillermo D. Lopez, 29 Rafael Corders St., San Juan.
 Gaspar Garcia Voles, 29 Rafael Corders St., San Juan.
 467 Manuel F. Rojas, Arecibo.
 Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 Antonio Herrero, Federacion Libre, Juncos.
 Juan Hernandez, Federacion Libre, Juncos.
 473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
 Adolfo Rodriguez, 39 Flores St., Catano, P. R.
 481 Vicente Gil Rios, Box 163, Bayamon.
 Manuel Soler, Puerto Rico st., Bayamon.
 485 Rafael R. Collazo, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
 Pedro Biblani, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

*10 J. J. Bachman, 256 Dean st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hoher, 128 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.
 308 Walter Melia, Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

*153 John Gilberg, 1309 N. Philip av., Sioux Falls.
 275 W. H. Magnus, Lock Box 7, Aberdeen.
 377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
 *387 Peter Halverson, Box 343, Yankton.
 491 Geo. McMurry, Box 149, Huron.

TENNESSEE.

83 Geo. Lehning, 713 Church st., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 243 N. 2d st., Memphis.
 318 Wm. E. Eckenrod, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

128 J. N. Phillips, Box 673, El Paso.
 *Moises Napoles, El Paso.
 *216 John Eisenbroich, 216 N. 25th st., Galveston.
 262 A. C. Portman, 615 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 A. C. Fiehlitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

*11 H. H. Holland, 113 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 J. F. Leedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 R. Leprond, 43 Murray st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

133 M. N. Fisher, 2801 E. Clay st., Richmond.
 J. S. Owen, 2601 E. Franklin st., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 10 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 E. T. Cannoles, 29th st., near Church, Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

*109 E. A. Millette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 G. Clark, 1131 1/2 Tacoma ave., Tacoma.
 *188 J. Kokes, 5603 Renier ave., Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, 823 2d ave., Spokane.
 *392 J. G. Duppenthaler, 1005 Harris av., So. Bel-
 lingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 A. Thompson, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

418 John Hunt, 75 Tower st., Kingston, Jamaica.
 J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

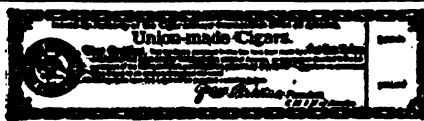
479 J. F. Helmbricht, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
 *John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
 *34 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Emil Hieckel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
 *85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
 *135 C. Meydam, 695 Supperior st., Appleton.
 *162 Frank Ambach, 500 Pleasant st., Green Bay.
 168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 Jos. Heller, 1809 21st st., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 721 Prentice ave., Ashland.
 *287 A. E. Olsen, 1313 Sixth st., Marinette.
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
 304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *341 Anton Jensen, 212 E. Doty ave., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurms, 745 White Rock av., Wauke-
 sha.
 372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Theo. Eick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, C15 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
 *477 Jos. Schmitt, 1975 Western ave., Manitowoc.
 *482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIII.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 15, 1909.

No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 820, Monon Building, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS.....President
320 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
SAM'L GOMPERS.....First Vice-President
Care Box 30, Station D, New York, N. Y.
THOS. F. TRACY.....Second Vice-President
11 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.
A. GARIEPY.....Third Vice-President
220 Avenue Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can.
CONRAD WEBER.....Fourth Vice-President
99 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. A. ROBERTS.....Fifth Vice-President
Box 48, Ybor City (Tampa), Fla.
W. H. FITZGERALD.....Sixth Vice-President
730 Division St., Portland, Ore.
JERRY CRONIN.....Seventh Vice-President
Box 391, Bangor, Maine.
GIBSON WEBER.....Treasurer
1704 Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union.

235 St. Cloud	100	366 Ann Arbor	\$100
318 Chattanooga	100	368 Port Huron	100
322 Sheboygan	100	369 Sherman	100
323 Creston	100	370 Jamestown	100
324 San Diego	100	371 Barre	100
324 Saratoga	100	377 Mitchell	100
329 Santa Barbara	100	378 Brandon	100
331 Mankato	100	379 Rochester	100
332 Brookville	100	380 Wallace	100
335 Honesdale	100	382 Rushville	100
336 Palatka	100	387 Yankton	100
339 Atchison	100	389 Paris	100
340 Delaware	100	391 Bellingham	100
341 Butte	100	398 Stamford	100
342 Great Falls	100	403 Ishpeming	100
344 Nacadoches	100	406 Birmingham	100
345 Havana	100	407 Norwich	100

NOTICE.

The amendment of Union 14, Chicago, levying a 10 cent assessment on all 30 and 15 cent contributing members, in favor of Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell defense fund was adopted by a referendum vote.

This assessment took effect July 17, 1909, and is payable within the prescribed limits, as set forth in section 73 of the constitution.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 20-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink in figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, July 27, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board of the C. M. I. U. of A., by A. Pregnane of Union 138, Newark, N. J., against a decision of the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Gompers, Tracy, Gariepy, Conrad Weber, Roberts, Fitzgerald and Cronin.

The basis of the appeal was: that the local

union compelled him to refund moneys granted him from an assessment that was levied for the purposes of helping the need. The local union had granted Pregnane sums of money, but on learning that he had shares in a building and loan association, they stopped granting him any more, and voted that he return the amounts granted.

The International President bases his decision on the facts as presented by the local union who were on the ground, and who were in a position to know all the facts, together with the statement that Pregnane agreed to return the money, and did return part of it, showing that he was not actually in need.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

Washington, July 27, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board of the C. M. I. U. of A., by James Brown vs. Union 224, Salt Lake City, Utah, against a decision of the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Gompers, Tracy, Gariepy, Conrad Weber, Roberts, Fitzgerald and Cronin.

The basis of the appeal was: that Brown claimed sick benefit of the union, who upon investigation learned from Brown, that while he was able to work, he had no money to "rough it," and wanted to be placed on the sick list.

The International President bases his decision on the fact that the local union investigated the case, and being on the ground were in a position to decide whether Brown was entitled to such benefit, and after a fair trial they decided that he was not entitled to benefits.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

Washington, July 27, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., of J. J. Alexander, of Union No. 92 of Boston, Mass., against a decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Gompers, Tracy, Gariepy, Conrad Weber, Roberts, Fitzgerald and Cronin.

The basis of the appeal was: that while Alexander was a member of Union 97, Boston, Mass., he went to Worcester, Mass., under the jurisdiction of Union 92, and went to work in a window for a firm that was declared unfair by both the Worcester, Springfield and Hol-

yoke unions at that time. Despite the efforts of Union 92, Alexander continued to work for, and tried to obtain labels on his work made for this unfair firm.

Union 92 fined him \$100, which amount was reduced to \$35 by the International President.

The International President bases his decisions on the following grounds: That Alexander was deliberately trying to help out an unfair firm, and to do so allowed his card to remain in Union 97; that the union had the right to fine him for his acts, and while the fine of \$100 was reduced, the one most in interest, i. e., the union, accepted the decision of the reduced fine, without appealing, and that the fine is not only just but reasonable.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

Washington, July 27, 1909.

In the case of the appeal of the Executive Board of the C. M. I. U. of A., of L. C. Johnson against a decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Gompers, Tracy, Garlepy, Conrad, Weber, Roberts, Fitzgerald and Cronin.

The basis of the appeal was: that Union 172, Davenport, Iowa, retained as a member one who had been elected to the legislature of that state.

The International President bases his decision on Section 78 of the Constitution, as well as on the fact that it is the policy of the A. F. of L., and the labor movement generally, to elect to office members from their own ranks. In this instance the president of the union was elected to the legislature, in conformity with the aforesaid policy, and because of this, he should not be compelled to forfeit his active membership.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

Washington, July 27, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board of the C. M. I. U. of A., by W. Horn of Union 138, Newark, N. J., against a decision of the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Gompers, Tracy, Garlepy, Conrad, Weber, Roberts, Fitzgerald and Cronin.

The basis of the appeal was: to compel Union 138 to refund assessments levied on the percentage plan, that was declared illegal, to the members, by the levying of another assessment.

The International President bases his decision on the fact that the union was now levying assessments in accordance with the law; that the money contributed by the former assessments had been expended for the purpose for which it was levied; and that to levy another assessment now would not only be confusing but illogical, for the members after having paid it would have it returned to them, thus making unnecessary work, with nothing gained in the end.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

Washington, July 27, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board of the C. M. I. U. of A., by Max Strauss of Union 73, Alton, Ill., against a decision of the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Gompers, Tracy, Garlepy, Conrad, Weber, Roberts, Fitzgerald and Cronin.

The basis of the appeal was: that Union 75 refused to grant sick benefit to said Strauss, because of the fact that he admitted that said sickness was brought about through a fight with a shopmate, and because of Strauss working overtime, etc.

The International President bases his decision on the fact that the local union had investigated all the facts in connection with this case, and as they were on the ground they were better able to judge whether the sickness was real or not, and after full investigation by the local, they decided that Strauss was not entitled to benefit.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

F. Suez appealed against 33, Indianapolis, for refusing to excuse him from fine for non-attending meetings. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Pearlham appealed against 10, Providence, for compelling him to pay label assessments. The appeal was not sustained.

J. Doerner, a 20c member, appealed against 2, Buffalo, for compelling him to pay local assessments. The appeal was sustained. 20c members have to pay only assessments levied for label agitation.

H. Greenwald appealed against 187, Covington, for fining him and declaring his deposit of \$100 forfeited. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Bedford appealed against 138, Newark, concerning the local office and its management. The appeal was not sustained.

C. N. Buckley appealed against 240, Norfolk, for refusing his claim for out-of-work benefit. The union replied he only registered eight days on that term and was paid for two days. The appeal was not sustained.

L. P. Preman appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him. Appellant shows that he was out of the state and misunderstood the law. The appeal was sustained.

L. Inclan appealed against 440, Tampa, for fining him \$4.75 for being one day late with his report. The appeal was sustained.

J. Bender appealed against 208, Kalamazoo, for fining him \$100 and annulling his card. The fine is reduced to \$25; suspension stands.

F. Strahlendorf appealed against 90, New York, for fining him \$25 for working while drawing sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

F. Boherman appealed against 185, Paducah, concerning the commencement of his fiscal year. The appeal was sustained. His first term commenced June 1, 1908, and his second term commenced June 1, 1909.

E. Santos et al appealed against 493, Tampa, for levying assessments for the unemployed members. The appeal was not sustained.

O. A. Blair et al. appealed against Union 33, Indianapolis, for declaring a certain cigar straight which was formerly classed as a shaped cigar, thereby reducing the price of making this certain cigar from \$10 to \$9 per

1,000. The appellants hold this action on this cigar was in violation of the local bill of prices. The appeal was sustained.

John L. Feltman appealed against Union 33, Indianapolis, for striking from the minutes an action concerning the shape of a cigar which had been regularly taken at the previous meeting. The appeal was sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 6, Syracuse, to fine M. Van Praag, C. J. House and M. Freushman \$25.00 each for working below the bill of prices and working against the interests of the union. Following is the vote. Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 118, Peoria, Ill., to fine Thos. J. Sheeley (60462) \$30.00 for quitting a union job and going to work in F. P. Lewis' unfair shop; also \$12.10 for drawing illegal sick benefit. Total fine \$42.10. Following is the vote. Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 297, Canton, Ill., to impose a fine of \$25.00 on Geo. Snyder and Calton Tod for working in unfair shops. Following is the vote. Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., to impose a fine of \$50.00 on Fred Elvert (113954) for working in Geo. C. Seymon Cigar Co.'s unfair shop and \$50.00 on John Kowalski (79975) for working in the shop of Austin & Goldsmith below the bill of prices. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 133, Richmond, Va., to impose a fine of \$50.00 and annulment of card on L. N. Cooper (10227) for working against the interests of the union. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven. Note—One member votes no on annulment.

Approved the application of Union 414, Winnipeg, Man., to impose a fine of \$100,000 on A. Paar (83593) and annulled his card, \$50.00 and card annulled on Miss D. Wasserman (3949) and \$25.00 and annulment of retiring card on Flora Steinman for working in the strike shop of Keystone Cigar Co. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven. Note—One member votes no on annulment.

CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the Cigar-makers' International Union:

Greeting—In pursuance with the instructions of the international president, I proceeded to this city to take up the work assigned in connection with the free importation of cigars from the Philippine Islands, as proposed in the then pending tariff bill.

The bill having passed the House of Representatives, with practically no debate, and under rules specially adopted, that denied the right of amending the bill, and with the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, pledged to its provisions, it then became necessary to give all our attention to the members of the Senate to have the obnoxious provisions stricken out.

Immediately on our arrival here a conference was held of those in interest at which there were representatives of the Tobacco Growers of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, Cigar Manufacturers of Pennsylvania, the representative of the National Leaf Tobacco Dealers and President Perkins, Vice President Tracy and your committee. We also had the advice and counsel of Vice President Gompers.

At this conference the matter was gone into carefully and briefs were prepared by all those in interest, which were submitted to the Senate Finance Committee on the following morning when a hearing was given on the tobacco schedule.

When the Senate Finance Committee reported the bill it contained almost exactly the same provisions that were in the House bill, especially as to the provisions for the importation of cigars from the Philippines. When this schedule was under consideration in the Senate an amendment was offered by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, reducing the amount of cigars that were to come in free of duty to 75,000,000 and after some discussion this amendment was referred to the Senate Finance Committee, who subsequently reported an amendment making the amount 70,000,000 which was adopted by the Senate.

When the bill went to conference, the original amount as provided by the House bill, and as recommended by the President of the United States, who has been an ardent advocate of this measure for the last eight years, was restored.

Every effort was made to have this provision stricken out of the bill and when it was seen that this could not be accomplished, to have the amount reduced to the lowest possible, but on account of the persistency of the president, assisted by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Sen. E. Payne of New York, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and others, this was impossible.

Despite all the statements and promises made, it is beyond question that the Senate would in the first instance, have agreed with the provisions of the House bill, had it not been for the alertness and activity of Senator La Follette, who gave valuable assistance in the effort to defeat this provision in the bill. Others who were active in our interest, and who worked and spoke against the passage of this nefarious provision were Senator Clapp of Minnesota, and Senator Dick of Ohio. It was evident that the president was bound to have this provision enacted into the bill, and had the whole force of the insular bureau of the government at work to defeat our efforts, even going so far as to have the collector of Internal revenue of the Philippines here in Washington during all the time that the tariff bill was under discussion. Among those who rendered active assistance to your committee, who were members of the House were Congressman Greist of Pennsylvania, who was ably assisted by his secretary, John Groff.

In fact Congressman Greist worked night and day so earnestly in his efforts to defeat this provision of the bill, that eventually he worked himself into a sick bed, and has not entirely recovered as yet.

Too much cannot be said of the efforts of Mr. Groff, who was also untiring in his efforts in our behalf, and who rendered valuable assistance to your representative in obtaining data, documents, etc., that was desired. Valuable information and services were rendered by Congressman Nichols of Pennsylvania and his secretary, Richard Rowland; Cary of Wisconsin, who succeeded in having placed in the Congressional Record an extract from a letter written by a union cigarmaker, who exposed the unsanitary and disease-breeding conditions under which cigars are made there, from his own observation; McDermott of Illinois, La Fean and Wilson of Pennsylvania.

For the information of our members we will

state that Messrs. Nichols and Wilson are members in good standing in the Mine Workers' Union, and Cary and McDermott are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

Every effort was made, both in written, printed and oral communications to show the awful amount of injury that would result in permitting 150,000,000 cigars to be annually admitted free of duty from these islands who, with their Chinese cheap labor, are the poorest paid in the whole world, together with the 125,000,000 cigars that are now annually coming into the United States free of duty from Porto Rico, and all will be under the control and domination of the American Tobacco Company, the trust, but the friends of the administration would not agree to our statements that these cigars would materially reduce the opportunity for American cigarmakers to obtain employment, and that the amount specified would not be brought here.

That our statements were true is now being borne out by the fact that hardly had the ink on the bill got dry before the American Cigar Stores Company began advertising all over the country that "they had in their possession at the port of New York, 1,000,000 hand-made Manila cigars, that as soon as they were released from bond they would be sold at the rate of three for ten cents, thus proving that this notorious combination had already gained control of the industry of the Philippine Islands and would exploit their Chinese labor against us.

When the bill was in conference I received much support from the various unions who both wrote and telegraphed their representatives and the president, protesting against the passage of this provision.

During the consideration of the bill, an amendment was offered that raised the internal revenue on cigars that would retail at ten cents apiece, from \$3 to \$4.50 per thousand, but after your committee had an interview with the proposer of this amendment, he agreed to make this provision apply to cigars that sold at wholesale for \$75 per thousand. This matter was referred to a sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee, who reported an increase of sixty cents a thousand.

Your committee and others obtained a hearing before the full committee, and protested against this increase, and were successful in having the internal tax remain where it was.

When the bill was about to be sent to the Conference Committee I wired President Perkins, asking him to come to Washington, believing that his presence was necessary. President Perkins came here at once, and we also had the assistance of Mr. Daniel Harris of New York, and together we interviewed the members of the conference committee in the direction of having the provision stricken from the bill, as well as interviewing a large number of senators and representatives.

For the purpose of killing the Income Tax amendment the president had introduced into the Senate what is known as the Corporation Tax Bill, and labor organizations were not mentioned with the organizations to be exempted from taxation. I had an interview with Senator La Follette about the time a vote was to be taken and, through his efforts labor organizations are now exempt from taxation.

Jerry Cronin,
Legislative Committee.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 1909

This is as it should be, because Mr. Brown and myself stand together in the belief that trade union principles are sound; and that

their action is of benefit not only to unionists but to the whole country as well, we should be equally willing to discuss freely questions of great moment to the A. F. of L. To this end I submit with pleasure the following correspondence:

Cigarmakers' Union No. 144.

New York, July 26, 1909.

Mr. David Goldstein.

Dear Sir:—I understand that Eugene V. Debs is going to address a public mass meeting in the city of Boston on August 22, 1909.

You have made statements against him, which, if they were true, ought to put shame upon him, and if they were not true you had no right to make them, particularly through our Journal.

I believe that if you possess the facts as you claim you do, you ought to meet Debs like a man and prove to the world that he is not the man that a great many working people think he is, and if you refuse to meet him, I shall certainly make mention of it in the columns of our Journal.

Awaiting an early reply,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) M. Brown.

Boston, Mass., July 29, 1909.

Mr. M. Brown, New York City.

My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your personal favor of July 26, 1909. Waiving all our correspondences heretofore, I desire to express my sincere appreciation of your willingness to have openly thrashed out a matter of such great moment to all American workingmen. Kindly allow me to signify my assent to a debate by replying in the words of a letter of mine which was published in The Daily Evening Item, Lynn, Mass., Tuesday, October 25, 1904, to which, unhappily, I have as yet received no response, neither from the Massachusetts Socialist Party officials nor from their three times standard bearer, Mr. Debs. To quote:

"Boston, Mass., Oct. 25, 1904.

"Socialist Party, State Committee, Squire E. Putney, Secretary, Somerville, Mass.:

"Dear Sir—Your appeal for the suffrages of the working class, in the coming elections, on the ground that you alone represent their interests, I stand ready to contest. You fail to make good, in argument, your claim to the support of the wage-workers in general and the trade unionists in particular. It is my conviction that open discussion of the vital questions which you raise upon trade union ground would be of moral, educational and political value, at this time. Hence this letter to you requesting to share the time in debate upon the rostrum with your Presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, in his itinerary throughout the Commonwealth."

Hoping that your interest and efforts will lead to a debate between Mr. Debs and myself, I have the honor to remain,

Yours in the interest of the labor cause,

David Goldstein.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 144.

Mr. David Goldstein, Boston, Mass.:

My Dear Sir—Yours of the 29th ultimo to hand, and contents noted, and in reply will say that I am going to forward your statement to Mr. E. V. Debs this very day, and I shall also notify you of the result.

Hoping this may be satisfactory,

Yours Fraternally,

(Signed) M. Brown.

If Mr. Debs should not see his way clear to accept my long standing challenge, the date which I here present, and my argument, will give him some of the grounds for my conviction.

tion that his activity within the labor world is not to the workmen's advantage, but very greatly to their detriment. If, however, the Socialist boycott is to be maintained, why, then my fellowcraftsmen will have some additional information as to the Socialist leaders' efforts to disrupt the bona fide trade union movement. Knowing Mr. Debs' attempt to break down our unions, loyal unionists will regard him not as their friend, but as their foe. Here in the open is the issue, this, happily, Mr. Brown accepts and generously pledges himself to work to the end of general enlightenment as to Mr. Debs' real influence upon the trade union movement.

My attack is not upon the sincerity of Mr. Debs; not upon his intention to be of benefit to the working class. No, not so, my quarrel is directed against his actual work and against the influence of his addresses.

Thus the question faces us as trade unionists, are we logically forced to the conclusion that the attempts of Mr. Debs to give organized expression to his ideals has been disruptive? While unity has been his battle-cry, has disunity been his work? I say it has, and the historical evidences of the fact are the American Railway Union, the Western Labor Union, the American Labor Union and the Industrial Workers of the World.

To confine these few words to the last named organization: no one would have the temerity to deny that Mr. Debs was the most potent factor in organizing the I. W. W. His eloquent tongue, his facile pen, his popularity and his influence were all directed toward the disruption of the A. F. of L. and its affiliated unions in the interest of establishing the I. W. W. I am free to say that this Socialist trade union was founded upon principles destructive to the economic, the civic and the moral welfare of the toiling masses.

It is a well known fact that the I. W. W. organized dozens of locals in dozens of trades in opposition to our locals: that it issued "union" labels in opposition to our labels. Namely, that cigarmakers, printers, shoe workers and other labels were put out by the I. W. W. But it is not so well known among cigarmakers that some locals of the I. W. W. have ventured so far in their attempt to disrupt our organization, the so-called "funeral society," as to furnish the money with which to open a factory to make cigars bearing the label of the I. W. W. is it?

In the June issue of our Journal I presented some data to prove that the I. W. W., with the aid of Mr. Debs, tried to disrupt the Cap Makers' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., despite the fact that it was then officered by Socialists. This action led the Cap Makers' Union in convention assembled (New York City, May 1-6, 1906), to pass a set of resolutions in condemnation of the organization, which Mr. Debs fathered. I quote in part:

"Whereas, The tactics of the I. W. W. led it, for reasons that are obvious, to pick out our own organization for its first target, as is exemplified by the organization in New York City of a rival Cap Makers' local, which has repeatedly attempted and is attempting this very day to destroy our union, by the use of methods which are mean and contemptible, traitorous and despicable.

"Resolved, That we do hereby denounce and condemn the I. W. W. as an organization which, by its actions and professions, has made itself, consciously or unconsciously, an auxiliary of the various associations of employers, injuring directly and indirectly the interests of all labor, organized and unorganized. * * *

The writer has the testimony to support his

belief that Mr. Debs was well acquainted with the Cap Makers' controversy. He was shown copies of court records, affidavits, due cards, communications, etc, printed copies of which I have before me, which to the candid friend prove beyond a shadow of doubt that the Cap Makers' locals of the I. W. W. were organized in a manner and for a purpose hostile to the A. F. of L. interests. Mr. Debs had promised his "comrades," the officials of the Cap Makers' Union, that he would not "stand for such misdeeds" as the I. W. W. had committed in New York City in its attempt to disrupt an A. F. of L. union. Yet from that day to this the eloquent tongue and the redhot pen of the great Socialist leader has given us silence as his defense of dishonest action. The Cap Makers' Union officials, thinking Mr. Debs "a sincere man," thinking he would "live up to his own words," cried out bitterly in their official organ. To quote:

"No Answer from Comrade Debs."

"We have not received any reply from Comrade Eugene V. Debs to our challenge that he should live up to his own words.

"He said in New York City that if the Industrial Workers of the World is organizing scabs it deserves to be wiped off the face of the earth.

"In our last issue (Jan., 1906), we proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that organizers of the Industrial Workers did organize scabs; furthermore, that some of these organizers played the role of Farley, in so far as they supplied strike-breakers to places where bona fide union people were on strike.

"On the strength of this proof, backed by sworn affidavits of some of the strike-breakers themselves, we asked Comrade Debs to live up to his own words, to begin the smashing of the I. W. W. We give Comrade Debs another chance. We are his friends and well wishers. We still believe he is a sincere man and means no harm to the labor movement. We therefore hope he will not dodge the issue.

"We once again pause for a reply."

But the "reply" is still waited for. Defeat gives some men pause, and they learn the reason of their failure. But Mr. Debs seems to have learned nothing from the defeat of the American Railway Union save that it gave notoriety to its founder in chief. And that more notoriety comes from a like defeat is proved now, that the Western Labor Union and the American Labor Union are no more but a name with a bad spirit hiding behind it.

Mr. Debs' latest attempt at national organization is yet alive, but in a sorry plight. The I. W. W. is split into two factions, snarling at each other's heels, the Bush Templeites and the Shermanites. Mr. Debs is king pin of neither, though he is not cured of his folly, which divides the working class. It was reported a few days ago in the Chicago Daily Socialist (July 10, 1909), that the great Socialist leader is "simply awaiting the right opportunity to throw all (his) strength into the movement for industrial unionism." He pleads with his Socialist following not to be discouraged by the failures of the past." He says the fact that first attempts to organize on that basis have failed counts for nothing." Mr. Debs says he will throw his whole strength against the existing trade unions, they are too "fat and flabby" to be of longer service. Mr. Debs can indeed excite to action, but his action results in destruction. He is for *The Revolution*, not for honest hard work that tells. Not for work that builds up the power of our unions and so secure to us the benefits of modern industry in due measure.

Trade union work is too "fat," too "flabby."

It is easier to talk, to arouse thoughts of rebellion in the hearts of men of ill-will. To agitate for a right opportunity to organize a brand-new-up-to-date-no-failure—this time I. W. W. against the A. F. of L. and its affiliated unions. David Goldstine.

Los Angeles, July 4, 1909.

To the Members of Cigarmakers' International Union: In looking for the cause of the success of the large manufacturing concerns of the U. S. we find that extensive advertising is responsible for it, take the largest and most extensively known firms, despite their popularity, still keep up advertising, and we must conclude from that that advertising is the only element that makes them successful. Watch the billboards, the fences, barns, awnings, roofs, rocks and even the landscape and atmosphere and you'll see their wares and brands in strong letters, that impresses itself on the eye and brain. You'll meet these ads at every turn of the eye. If such is true of their success, why should we not follow their example? We do immense advertising all over the country, expend more money than perhaps any of our competitors, and still the result is far from satisfactory. We advance a label that covers many thousands of brands sold for the same one price, 5c and 10c, which in itself is confusing to the smoker and made up of many grades of material differing vastly in quality, that the consistent caller for label goods will often, when in a new place, or even at home, find himself with a firecracker between his teeth that discourages him, and he will drift to our competitors. Our patronage is not strong with the general public, as the most of them care nothing for a union label. What they want is the goods and they call for the goods whose name they continually are reminded of by the large ads. Now, can not the International Union become a factor in the market, work their way into the industrial world and become a producer and seller of its wares, at the same time encourage our manufacturers to further efforts to spread their wares and we as cigarmakers place the International Union in a more permanent and safer sphere, and all of us become boosters for a cigar that can be called by name and no injustice done to any one. I have visited organizations for years boosting the label and my experience was that every listener wanted some brand to be advocated and not the label, and that could be recommended by us. We know it can not be done as it would be a rank injustice to the manufacturers, and our talk would not have the desired effect, and it is also known that a uniform advertising matter is discarded, also that our agents be supplied with such matter making it easier and more comprehensive to the consumer to get value for his money.

While thinking over these conditions a plan suggested itself to me and is as follows:

The International Union shall have copyrighted in the U. S. one brand for 5c and one brand for 10c cigars. The International Union shall be sole owner of these brands, it shall furnish local unions with all inside and outside brands or labels at cost, the local union to sell same to manufacturers at a stated price, the cigar to be of uniform length and thickness and a specified grade of material to be used, the selling price to be established for small and large lots, and the price of making the cigars be the same all over the U. S.; not extremely high as on some bills, nor so low that our \$7.00 low \$7.00 high district would furnish all the goods. We must admit that

there is a limit to the making price of a good 5c cigar of generous proportions such as our competitors are placing on the market.

The provisions under which the manufacturers are to receive the use of the labels or brands will be exacting as to length, size and quality of tobacco, also selling price, and for any violation of the articles the penalty will be the loss of the use of the brands for a stated period of months or years according to the severity of the offense, the local union to be judge in the event of a contest, with an appeal system as is in vogue at present. The brands to be so arranged that a space be left blank on which the manufacturer must have his name and city printed so the goods can be identified at a glance.

The International Union to do the advertising. This will be the point that will require statistics furnished by International President. I am unable to quote figures, but taking the \$1.00 per capita allowance to unions and expending it in the proper channels with our agents and agitators in the field using the same methods as our competitors, we would in a year have a standing next to none in the cigar business and smokers by the hundreds that would not smoke a label cigar now would be using this brand unsuspectingly, and perhaps become boosters for it, and we would not be in fear of some dry wave, that is so disastrous to us now, for wherever it is in force our trade is cut in two or worse, as is the case in eastern states.

Just now our competitors do not fear the effect of the dry wave, and again should one of our large firms with a continental reputation for its cigar sell out to the trust or in some manner bring about a strike and the factory is lost to us, we would be obliged to go to quite some expense of informing our friends that the cigar is no longer union made, as they had become accustomed to the brand and not our label, as was the case some years ago with a large New York union shop. Those fears will be wiped out if my plan is adopted. I have discussed this plan with many, but found very little substantial opposition. Unscrupulous manufacturers taking advantage of our advertising and violating their agreement, with subsequent loss of the use of the brand, would be an object lesson to the next one; this plan will no doubt appear aggressive and far-reaching to many, but if at all practical let us give it a trial, no one manufacturer nor member will be injured by its adoption, so why should there be any substantial opposition?

We must progress some, as everything you may take, commerce, industry, science, it's all moving in new channels, so jump out of the old rut we have traveled since our inception. The objects and aims of our union will not be disturbed, nor the potency of our union label shrink, for the label must be used in conjunction with brands and every manufacturer will have his private brands just as he has them now. It will bring about a better feeling between employer and employee from the fact that we will be actually selling his brands. What it will save us in strike and out-of-work benefit can not be computed, but it will be a substantial amount.

If this plan is acceptable to the members the International president by an amendment proposed by this union (No. 225, Los Angeles) will be requested to appoint a committee of five—one from the east, north, south, middle and western parts of the United States—to confer by mail with one another until they have formulated a plan that will cover this

plan and surround it with safeguards that will allow no destructive element to enter into its composition.

H. E. Martens,
Secretary 225.

Antwerp, Belgium, July 12, 1909.

It is with deep regret that we read in your June issue of the Cigar Makers' Official Journal that the amendment of Union 97, Boston, had not received the required number of endorsements to be submitted to popular vote. We still hope, however, that the committee of Union 97, Boston, will find means to send two delegates from the Cigar Makers' International Union of America to the International Congress, which will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1910.

It seems incomprehensible that our American friends take such a lax interest in a real international co-operation of cigar makers and tobacco workers.

We understand that the great majority of our American friends do not fully understand the difficulties under which we labor to secure better living conditions, but they will recognize that every amelioration which we realize is also indirectly a benefit for the members of a like organization in America, and as a well organized craft, they realize that the organization of the trade in Europe is the best plan for better conditions.

We would also like to tell you, dear comrades, that we always have conflicts. At this writing, we have two big strikes in our trade in Belgium, one for the maintenance of wages in Severen and one for an increase in wages in Turnhout, involving seventy-nine men, which is a large number for Belgium. To illustrate the strike conditions here: We pay twenty-five cents (American money) a week dues and pay a strike and lockout benefit of \$3 per week, and with these dues the income is not sufficient to meet the expenses of strikes and lockouts. Happily for us, however, we have a great many of our countrymen working in Boston, who are giving us assistance and we wish to take this means of expressing our greatest gratitude to them for such assistance.

We fully understand that Union 97, Boston, proposed the amendment because they are better acquainted with the conditions of labor as they exist in Europe in our craft, and we regret extremely that the amendment was not carried.

In Germany at the present time there are seven strikes in our trade, the principal one of which is in Hamburg, where 700 men are on strike on account of the apprentice system and for a better regulation of wages for female laborers. This, we judge, will become a very serious strike if the employers refuse their demands, as there are a very large number employed at our trade in that city.

If the increase in duty on tobacco is voted by Parliament in Germany, there will be 20,000 tobacco workers thrown out of work. Notice has been given to me that the English government increased the duties on tobacco and a great many cigar makers will lose employment on this account.

Henry Jugters.

Richmond, Va., July 12, 1909.

Union 133, Richmond, Va., now has the exclusive right and control of the sale of cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes in Idlewood Park in our city. It is true, I am sorry to say, that it is not a success from a monetary standpoint, but we handle nothing but strictly blue label goods on the grounds, and we believe

that we can safely say that there is not another pleasure ground in the United States where all cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes sold therein bear the union label.

M. F. Fisher.

Springfield, Mass., July 13, 1909.

Being very much impressed by your article on the Philippine Tariff Bill, I wish to call your attention to a phase of the question, which so far as I have seen, has been entirely overlooked. Namely: health. And if it becomes a law, which seems to be a foregone conclusion at the present time, the trade has offered itself as a sacrifice.

I would like to have the following published in our Journal, hoping it may be of some use to our locals in fighting these goods.

I served two years in the Philippines in the army, mostly around Manila, and out of curiosity I visited a number of shops there. Now every soldier knows the uncleanness of the average Filipino, and if you ask him he will tell you that many a poor fellow came home in a box by too close association with them as they are poison to the white man. They are all afflicted with a skin disease and a large majority of them are covered with open sores and scars. Leprosy, beri-beri, cholera, bubonic plague and other infectious diseases, are as everyone knows, prevalent there. They sit half-naked and work and scratch, while the air is rank with the smell of decayed fish and rank coconut oil, which the women use on their hair. Now imagine one of these natives, whose teeth have rotted black by the constant chewing of the betel-nut, biting out heads, which I took particular notice to see if they did, and using their spittle to help paste the heads on their work, and you can form some idea of what the American smoker will get when the trust dumps these far-famed Manila cigars on the market. The United States government spends thousands of dollars to quarantine against the Asiatic diseases, and when one leaves the islands for this country, himself and effects are thoroughly disinfected and in the face of all this our law makers propose to put their seal of approval on this bill which will put into the mouths of thousands of our citizens, a most prolific means of contagion, and if as I firmly believe, it will be the means of infecting those filthy Asiatic diseases into the blood of the American people, the present administration can thank itself for it. I believe that even the trust smoker, if he has these things brought forcibly upon him, will think twice before purchasing these goods.

I also think that we should use more up-to-date means of advertising our label. If it is good economic business methods for our locals to form state label leagues for the purchasing of label advertising matter, why in the name of common sense don't we have an international league or bureau, which would have many times the purchasing power of state leagues?

I was also very much pleased with Mr. Taylor's article, and with him deplore these mud-slinging articles that are appearing in the Journal, and if these gentlemen could see the look of disgust on the faces of their fellow members when they receive their Journal every month, they would choke off. If they want to scrap, let them fight it out by mail among themselves, and not bore others by their hot air. Our paper is read little enough, more is the pity, so give us something that is interesting and good for our trade.

Hoping that this does not use up too much of your space, I am

Wm. Bancker, Union No. 49.

Financial Statement for July 1909.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

93 Omaha	100	222 Peru	100
113 Tacoma	100	231 Amsterdam	100
142 Lockport	100	239 Lyons	100
143 Lincoln	100	241 Syracuse	100
156 Suffield	100	243 Chicago Heights	100
165 Philadelphia	100	247 Blue Island	100
169 Sheboygan	100	249 Findley	100
176 Newark	100	258 Streator	100
182 Madison	100	260 Piqua	100
184 Bay City	100	273 Rockland	100
191 Morris	100	280 Owego	100
201 Rock Island	100	287 Marinette	100
208 Kalamazoo	100	290 Janesville	100
214 Bluffton	100	297 Canton	100
219 Mobile	100	307 Reno	100
220 New Orleans	100		

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

434 Faribault	.50	475 Fitchburg	.50
302 Tecumseh	.25	131 Jersey City	2.00
4 Cincinnati	1.00	500 Tampa	7.00
117 Orange	.40	154 Lincoln	.50
65 Lynn	.50	45 Springfield	1.00
36 Mansfield	1.00	333 San Lorenzo	1.00
56 Leavenworth	1.00	72 Burlington	1.50
469 Bakersfield	.50	95 St. Joseph	3.00
268 Escanaba	.50	186 Flint	1.75
33 Indianapolis	3.50	J. A. B. Jersey City	1.00
79 Sandusky	.50	184 Bay City	1.50
68 Albany	.50	197 Warsaw	1.00
488 Middletown	1.00	77 Minneapolis	1.50
162 Green Bay	1.50	430 Fulton	1.75
74 Poughkeepsie	3.00	262 Dallas	1.00
179 Bangor	1.80	60 Keokuk	1.00
322 Joplin	1.00	202 Portland	.50
33 Indianapolis	.60	208 Kalamazoo	.75
280 Owego	.50	250 Bellville	1.50
61 La Cross	.50	125 Norwich	.50
12 Oneida	1.00	375 Anaconda	1.75
278 London	3.50	37 Ft. Wayne	1.50
188 Seattle	1.50	376 Utuado	1.00
452 Petosky	1.00	210 Rome	3.00
24 Muskegon	.50	310 Manistee	.50

STATIONERY.

65 Lynn	1.75	128 El Paso	2.95
430 Fulton	3.50	396 Northampton	1.75
345 Kansas City	.20	113 Tacoma	3.50
454 Cedar Rapids	2.50	179 Bangor	1.25
18 Brattleboro	1.75	79 Sandusky	1.75
452 Petosky	1.75		

MISCELLANEOUS.

465 Quebec, supplies	2.00
222 Peru, supplies	1.89
148 Caguas, supplies	6.50
69 Three Rivers, supplies	.90
431 Litchfield, supplies	.82
464 Cedar Rapids, supplies	2.40
6 Syracuse, supplies	4.50
472 Juncos, supplies	.35
192 Manchester, supplies	5.40
9 Troy, supplies	2.85
231 Amsterdam, supplies	1.25
33 Indianapolis, cancelling stamp	.75
244 Harrisburg, cancelling stamp	.75
342 Batavia, cancelling stamp	.75
187 Covington, press	6.00
182 Madison, dates	.40
119 San Juan, dates	.15
205 Battle Creek, type	.94
461 Edmonton, label cut	.20

Receipts for July, 1909	\$3,227.10
Balance July 1, 1909	3,522.08

Total \$6,749.18

EXPENDITURES FOR JULY, 1909.

Office rent	\$90.00
Salary to International President (5 weeks)	150.00
Salary to clerks	610.00
Printing 4,458 membership due books	89.16
Printing 952,800 30-cent dues	71.46
Printing one membership record book	8.50
Printing stationery for local unions	9.35
Printing 1,200 officers' report blanks	6.50
Printing 1,920,000 labels and numbering	230.40
Printing 3,000 postals for form 1	6.00
Printing 500 notices to unions	1.75
Mailing monthly reports	8.00
Printing June Journal	323.74
3,000 postals for form 1	30.00
500 postals for tariff notices	5.00
Postage on June Journals	29.89
Postage on letters and cards	63.52
Expressage on labels and supplies	114.04
Tax to A. F. of L. for February and March	398.84
Tax to label department of A. F. of L. for June	48.65
Wm. McCabe, salary and expense as agent to Syracuse	37.00
Wm. Strauss, expense to New York on case	1.50
Jerry Cronin, salary and expense. Legislative Committee on Philippine tariff	250.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	185.00
G. R. French, salary and expense as organizer	150.00
E. F. Greenwalt, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
Thos. Dermody, salary and expense as organizer	100.00

International President, expense to Washington on tariff question	72.15
Typewriting, stamped envelopes and cost of sending out letters and brief on tariff question	29.92
F. G. Hopp, expense to Sandusky on E. L. Ball case	17.40
Telephone office	5.40
Charges on package from Kansas City	.35
Charges on package from Washington	.60
Electric light, June and July	1.00
Exchange on checks	1.05
Carting labels to Union 14	.50
Miscellaneous supplies	1.00
Thirteen telegrams not prepaid	9.12

Expense for July	\$3,456.79
Balance July 31	3,292.39

Total \$6,749.18

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

Camden, N. J., Aug. 5, 1909.

Trenton, N. J., a city of nearly one hundred thousand population, is capable of supporting many more cigarmakers on union jobs than we find there at the present time. Union 428 with its handful of members has not been as active in label agitation as they all admit they might have been.

The heavily advertised brands from the big non-union factories in eastern Pennsylvania find a ready market here, and a trust store on a prominent street corner does a thriving business with its cut rate prices and coupons.

I visited every union that held a meeting during my stay in the city and have the assurance of our fellow-unionists that will give more attention to promoting the sale of union made cigars than they have in the past. The bartenders particularly, who have a strong local union, passed a resolution as a result of my talk to them, pledging that henceforward they will do everything in their power behind the bar and elsewhere, to advance the sale of cigars bearing our label. In canvassing the city I found a tendency on the part of the saloon and hotelkeepers to beat down the price on union label cigars. I urged a change in this attitude, and at a meeting of the union it was decided to begin an active campaign of label agitation, the first step in which will be a circular letter to every retailer of cigars in the city. This to be followed by committees and personal solicitation. If the plans now laid are faithfully carried out I am sure Trenton will soon be a more desirable place for cigarmakers to live in. Brother T. H. Thompson, treasurer of Union 428, accompanied me in my canvass, and through his kindness and many courtesies my work was greatly expedited.

New Brunswick has a hustling little union and blue label cigars are in evidence all over the city. The members of the retail liquor dealers' association are giving our label a square deal and the members of Union 146 are steadily employed. A small non-union factory recently opened here, and are trying to get a hold for trade, but with the strong agitation continuously carried on for union label goods, it is not likely that they will make much progress.

In company with committee from our local union, I canvassed the city and attended meeting of the Central Labor Union.

Rahway, N. J., presents a unique situation. There are five small shops, and hotels and saloons are handling union label cigars, but buy many of them outside the city, because the local manufacturers are disinclined to extend their present output. Owing to this unusual state of affairs the members of Union 427 are disinclined to spend any money for label agitation. While in the city I attended an executive board meeting of the union, and addressed them briefly.

Newark is the largest city in the state of

New Jersey, and Union 138 is by far the strongest and most influential body of cigarmakers in the state. Other crafts in the city are well organized, and aside from the Hatmakers, who are idle on account of the strike, labor conditions are fair in Newark.

There are fourteen hundred licensed saloons in the city, and the retail liquor dealers have a strong organization, whose members are giving cigars bearing our label the preference over all others and only carry such non-union brands as are persistently call for by a certain class of customers.

Secretary and Business Agent Henry F. Hilfers is on the job early and late. The moment his daily duties in the office are completed he is on the street doing a hustle for the label, and the satisfactory conditions in Newark are unquestionably due in a large measure to the intelligent manner in which he handles the business end of the organization.

I attended meetings of Union 138 and the Essex Trades Council, and called their attention to the fight the trust is making to control the cigar industry and assured them that the Cigarmakers' International Union never has and never will surrender to the trust or any other combination of employers aiming at the destruction of individual liberty or the pauperization of American labor; but can be relied upon to continue its work of agitation, organization and education until such time as equal and exact justice and a living wage gauged by the higher standards of advancing civilization shall be permanently established for the humblest among us.

Elizabeth, a city of 60,000 population, has only a few cigarmakers, and is under the jurisdiction of Union 138. Union label cigars are not enjoying as large a patronage in this city as they should, but it is gratifying to note that output of label cigars is on the increase in the city, and with the constant hammering the dealers are subjected to the outlook is encouraging.

I accompanied Secretary Hilfers on several agitation trips in Newark and Elizabeth and found no unfriendliness among the parties visited.

Orange is somewhat in the dumps at present owing to the hatters' strike. Yet withal the members of Union 117 are pretty steadily employed, and in canvassing the city found union made cigars in evidence everywhere. I attended a meeting of our union there and encouraged the boys to redouble their efforts in behalf of the label.

Paterson, N. J., is one of the cities where labor has a home. Its headquarters is located in a splendidly arranged building in a magnificent residential neighborhood, and is the property of organized labor, and by a decree of the Court of Chancery, I am told, it cannot be sold, and must remain in perpetuity the property of organized labor.

I attended the meeting of the Central Labor Union and addressed them on the usual lines. The central body is quite active in label agitation and have adopted the button plan of agitation which makes each wearer of a button, and they have distributed thousands of them, a label agitator.

Our members are working steady, now and then a few jobs are open.

Jersey City and Hoboken are not in as good shape as some of the cities above referred to, but their environment is altogether different and that perhaps accounts for many of the unfavorable conditions that a canvass of the cities reveals.

In some of the trust factories in these New

Jersey cities the system of making cigars is being gradually changed. A certain number of girls are transferred from the suction tables and taught to roll bunches by hand. As soon as one lot acquire the art of rolling by hand another batch is similarly transferred. Thus in time they will develop into genuine bunch-makers and rollers, and perhaps after learning the increased value this additional knowledge gives to their labor they may be willing to listen to a proposition to organize. For the immediate present, however, it seems impossible to reach them.

E. E. Greenawalt,
Organizer.

Columbus, Ohio, July 31, 1909.

Dayton, Ohio—Wet. This is the home of Mr. Kirby, president of the Manufacturers' Association, and from what I could see he has the union men buffaloed. The cigar industry is rotten, union men only working 223 days a year. Could not see secretary; was up to his office, but he had been there at 6:30 in the morning.

Springfield, Ohio—Dry. When I visited the town every man was at work, but a change has taken place so that the boys are up against it. There is a live bunch and if there is any way to make things good the boys will be there.

Piquia, Ohio—Dry. Found all at work. A new shop with eight men looked good. Had a meeting with local. Voted to have me visit merchants and jurisdiction towns with good results. Organized the shop of S. E. Schurr at Sidney, Ohio.

Wapakoneta, Ohio—Wet. Conditions awful bad for the union, as there is a branch of the San Felice shop there; also a shop called the Green Tax Buckeys, are open shops. Got three new members during my stay. Called on saloon men and asked them to ask for label goods, with a promise from them all.

Lima, Ohio—Wet. The home of San Felice, with two big shops and a claim of 1,600 at work. The shops are open to union men. There are a number of suspended members owing International and private loans. I put a week in the town visiting saloons in interest of label, but it is a very bad town; in March of this year the firms were fined (\$950) nine hundred and fifty dollars for 28 cases of child labor.

Findlay, Ohio, dry, and well it can be said over 50 empty store buildings and people moving out of town. Only 7 men working. Could do nothing to help the boys. Oil is played out.

Kenton, Ohio, dry, and when I say that, that is all. Only one small Buckeye, a fine-looking little town. Lots of empty store rooms. No business.

Urbana, Ohio, dry, and it certainly has put the cigar business to the bad. Visited all the shops, but the boys are not working steady. There are three good union retail stores and the merchants seem to want to push home goods.

Columbus, Ohio, wet. I visited merchants and saloons. I have been in this town for twelve days and have been busy all the time. This is a stogy town union. Men, merchants and a lot more smoke them. I visited all labor organizations and central body; had a committee appointed to visit Liberal Legion and demand of them to handle union made cigars. I also visited them. Over 450 saloons here. The boys have been too busy with personal matters, but think that every one will feel better now.

Thomas Dermody.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 3, 1909.

The Niagara peninsula on account of its situation as a great highway of travel is an excellent market for cigars.

Union 140, St. Catharines, has jurisdiction over all of this large district, and it is a matter for self-congratulation to them that the demand for the blue label is steadily increasing. Union made goods are well displayed, and with the assistance of the newly constituted Canadian Label League it will soon be a more difficult matter than it is at present to sell a non-union cigar.

In company with Mr. Leo. T. Coyle, secretary of Union 140, and vice-president of the Canadian Label League, I visited Niagara Falls, Ont., inspected the locality for space for label advertising, and recommended to the C. L. L. a space directly opposite the entrance to the steel arch bridge, the center of traffic to and from the Canadian side.

Trade is reported good here, with local goods in demand. Distributed some advertising placards here.

I also visited and distributed advertising matter in Welland and Humbustone, in this jurisdiction. In Welland there is a fair display of label goods, but a poor demand is reported, which may be accounted for in part by the large number of unorganized foreigners working and living in this locality. Humbustone, where we have two small factories, reports good trade and increasing demand for the label.

During my stay at St. Catharines I attended and addressed meetings of the Central Labor Council—tailors, barbers, bricklayers, plumbers, molders, and our own union.

Dunnville, Ont., has the distinction of possessing the only non-union shop in the district, a buckeye, employing two hands. Had an interview with the proprietor, who, although his trade is evidently on the down grade, informed me that he was not yet ready to unionize his factory. After leaving him I thoroughly advertised the town, placing placards in cigar stores and pool rooms, and presenting every man I met with on the streets with a sticking plaster advertisement of the label. I hope that this treatment will do the aforesaid proprietor some good.

From here I visited Cayuga, a country town; found a fair display of label goods, but no demand; distributed advertising matter. In Simcoe there is but one cigar factory employing four members. Trade is reported to be picking up in this locality. There is a good showing of label goods, with poor demand. Advertising would greatly help here in creating a better demand for union goods. Distributed some advertising and made arrangements for further supply of same.

In Paris, Ont., there are some large woolen mills, of which nearly all of the operatives are of the female persuasion. The union label is a surprise to the inhabitants. I handed a sample advertisement to every man I met. There were not many. Some union goods on show, but little demand for same.

Trade is slow in Woodstock, only three working at time of my visit. The other factory closed down some time ago. This place used to be fairly well organized, and had a central labor council, but they have all disappeared, and with them most of the demand for union label goods. Distributed advertising placards here and in Ingersoll, which does not now boast of a cigar factory among its other industries.

Trade is only fair in London, Ont., but the label committee of 278 is fully alive to the necessity of advertising the label to achieve the best results. They are advertising by means of large signboards, 10 feet by 8 feet placed, some in the city, others along the traction railway running from London to St. Thomas and Port Stanley and in other places. Another method is in excursions run by the label committee whereon label advertisement in the shape of fans, mirrors, program and other souvenirs are distributed among the passengers and the people at stations along the route. Such activity in label advertising cannot fail to be productive of good results. And results are in evidence, for it is not so many years ago that the label was a scarce article in London. Now it looks you in the eye everywhere from the show cases and from behind the bar in the hotels. From the trade union point of view, and particularly where our own trade is concerned, we are making good progress in London. The factories here that are doing the business are the ones employing union labor. One firm are about building a factory, an up-to-date one, so as to enable them to enlarge their production. Wise, conservative action as the policy of the Local Union in dealing with the situation in London will undoubtedly result in great advances in the improvement of the conditions affecting the members of our craft and union there. This being the fifth week in the month, there were no meetings during my stay.

I could not find any improvement in the conditions as affecting our craft in St. Thomas. At the best it is at a standstill. There is little demand for the label, and seemingly no work done by our people to assist in creating a demand. There are some railroad organizations here, but they do not act as if they were in sympathy with the union label idea. Their attitude might change if they were appealed to oftener. Distributed some advertising matter here and at Port Stanley. Advised our people here to hold more meetings and get busy if they want results. Also advised them to join the Canadian Label League, so as to get advertising supplies. Trade is reported dull here. The advertising matter used by me this trip was donated by the label committee of Union 27, Toronto.

Yours fraternally,
W. V. Todd, Organizer.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following, and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 42, Hartford, Conn.—John Isaacs (16599), who died July 17, 1909. Union 42 furnished pallbearers.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—Chris Zacher (51828), who died Aug. 29.

Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Theo. Abel (99940), who died July 19. Committee attended funeral. Frank Keller (95671), who died July 14. Committee attended the funeral.

Union 39, New Haven, Conn.—Gustav Graewe (45295), who died April 9; Nich. Soby (87931), who died April 17; Fred Siebold (66057), who died July 16, and Geo. Fichtl (8647), who died July 27.

Union 47, Quincy, Ill.—Geo. Osterbrink, who died at Blessing Hospital, June 23. Union attended funeral in a body.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents.
Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 15, 1909.

Reviewing the Philippine tariff legislation, as affecting the cigar industry, by the special session of Congress, the cowardice and perfidy displayed by some of our representatives is both humiliating and disgusting. A number of representatives, both in the lower house of Congress and the Senate endeavored to shift the responsibility upon President Taft, knowing full well the legislation to be of pernicious nature. It was continuously charged the bill was his pet measure, which he was determined to pass regardless of the interests opposed to it. Events have verified the charge.

Rumors have been circulated in Washington, prior to the last election, by the sugar beet and tobacco interests, and maps displayed, showing the investments of the wealthy alleged friends of the president in railroads and in lands adapted to the cultivation of beet sugar and tobacco. The extremely cheap labor of the Islands is another source of profitable investment.

The house bill, as submitted to the Senate, contained the free importation of a quantity of wrapper and filler tobacco and one hundred and fifty million cigars. Due to the efforts of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, and a few others, it was reduced to seventy-five million cigars. When both houses of Congress disagree on any sections of a tariff bill, the usual course is to submit it to a conference committee. These meetings are held in secret; the discussions are not published. Sections are stricken out and others are substituted; quantities are reduced and increased and the juggling of figures and valuations are not uncommon. Thus the most important legislation is the outcome of a "star chamber" performance.

The following is the text of the amended bill:

"That there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries; provided that, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, all articles, the growth or product of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, or of both, of which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than twenty per centum of their total value, upon which no drawback of custom duties has been allowed therein, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands shall hereafter be admitted free of duty, except wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than fifteen per centum of wrapper tobacco in excess of three hundred thousand pounds, filler tobacco in excess of one million pounds, and cigars in excess of one hundred and fifty million cigars, which quantities shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe."

The last annual report of the Philippine commission shows that in 1908, the production of cigars in the Islands amounted to 198,754,787, of which were exported 117,564,000 at an average price of \$9.31 per 1,000. The price per thousand cigars sold for ten years averaged \$8.78; for 1907, \$9.01; for 1908, \$9.31.

Adding to the above the internal revenue tax of \$3 per 1,000, these cigars can be sold in the United States for \$15 per 1,000, giving the dealer a handsome margin of profit.

The champions of "industrial unionism" have proclaimed a new slogan: "A free field for labor." The significance of this phrase is clouded; it is hard to penetrate into the mysteries by which it is surrounded. It places "industrial unionism" in a new light; it means the privilege of taking the job of another man in any trade, be he on strike or not.

The Western Federation of Miners clamors for a free field in the breweries in Montana; for equal rights with the members of the United Brewery Workers, and for an interchange of working cards. We quote from the Brewery Workers' Official Journal: "In the convention just held by the Western Federation of Miners, our request that they withdraw their members serving as 'strike breakers' in Butte, from the breweries, was not granted. The same is the case with the scabs employed in Great Falls and Anaconda, Mont. Brother Proebstle also reports in a telegram that he was not able to reach a satisfactory settlement in Great Falls, after holding several conferences, and recommends that strike benefits be sent direct to Brother Herbst at Great Falls."

Henceforth the battle-cry of the "industrial unionists" will be "a free field for labor" in the copper mines, in the gold mines, in the silver mines, in the zinc mines and in the coal mines, and, last but not least, in the breweries. The development of "industrial unionism" appears not to have any boundary lines; in its grandeur and magnitude it approximates the landscape known in Nevada as the "funeral range."

The Supreme Courts of the States of Montana and California differ materially with the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, and with the assertions made by President Taft in his inaugural address relative to the "Secondary Boycott." The latest decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of California. In defining the legality of the boycott, the court says:

"After striking, the employe may engage in a boycott, as that word is here employed. As here employed it means not only the right to the concerted withdrawal of social and business intercourse, but the right by all legitimate means—of fair publication, and fair oral or written persuasion, to induce others interested in or sympathetic with their cause, to withdraw their social intercourse and business patronage from the employer. They may go even further than this, and request of another that he withdraw his patronage from the employer, and may use the moral intimidation and coercion of threatening a like boycott against him if he refuse so to do. This last proposition necessarily involves the bringing into a labor dispute between A and B, C who has no difference with either. It contemplates that C, upon the request of B, and under the moral intimidation lest B boycott him, may

thus be constrained to withdraw his patronage from A, with whom he has no controversy. This is the 'secondary boycott,' the legality of which is vigorously denied by the English courts, the Federal courts and by the courts of many of the States of this Nation."

In defining the legality of the "secondary boycott," the Supreme Court sees no distinction. The court says:

"In this respect this court recognizes no substantial distinction between the so-called primary and secondary boycott. Each rests upon the right of the union to withdraw its patronage from its employer and to induce by fair means any and all other persons to do the same, and in exercise of those means, as the unions would have the unquestioned right to withhold their patronage from a third person who continued to deal with their employer, so they have the unquestioned right to notify such third person that they will withdraw their patronage if he continues so to deal."

The decisions rendered by the Supreme Courts of Montana and California are a step in the right direction. They grant organizations the same legal rights as enjoyed by a single member. They will be cited as authorities in boycott cases in other States.

In a recent discussion an inquisitive gentleman asked us who invented the term "closed shop," and much to his surprise, we informed him that, in so far as we know, it was first used by the Cigarmakers' International Union.

The term "closed shop," is generally misused and misunderstood. As originally used by union cigarmakers and still understood, it applied to a shop closed against union men.

When a shop is declared unfair for insubstantial or other reasons, application is made to the international executive board to have the shop closed and if approved by the board the shop is officially closed to all union men.

The Parry, Post, Van Cleave, Kirby bunch of would-be union disrupters have misapplied the term and used it to discredit the labor movement by trying to make it appear to non-unionists and the general public that we close shops against non-unionists.

A strictly union shop, but miscalled closed shop, is a factory, mill or other place where only members of the union work, but in which the employer has a right without question to hire and discharge anybody, including non-unionists. All we ask or expect is that in shops where the union has secured through its efforts fair conditions, such as good wages and short hours of labor, that all shall be members of the union and equally share the burdens and responsibility of maintaining the union and fair conditions, as well as sharing in its benefits.

No fairly inclined man or woman with a normal mind and unselfish heart can object to this plan. Don't parrotlike, repeat like Van Cleave and Kirby "closed shop" when you really mean a union shop. Say "union shop" and not "closed shop."

The fiscal year of the Internal Revenue Department ended on June 30, 1909. This enables us to make comparisons with the total production of cigars and cheroots, for which taxes were paid, with the corresponding fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. While there are gains in some districts, there are losses in others, showing a decrease of production of over two per cent.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The increase in Porto Rico is phenomenal, having almost doubled in one single year; it shows an average increase of eighty per cent.

The total production of the United States and Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June, 1908, and 1909, was as follows:

1908	6,154,772,559
1909	6,031,446,717
Decrease	123,325,842

For further comparison we publish the reports from the Revenue Districts, as far as obtainable; a few are missing.

The decrease in production is marked by a star *.

State and District.	12 mos. end. June 30	Increase or Decrease*
	1909	1908
Alabama	6,094,950	5,995,869
California, 1st	49,102,650	53,332,860
California, 4th	10,137,600	11,147,490
Colorado	20,682,430	22,895,907
Connecticut	76,734,320	76,962,176
Florida	322,989,172	332,805,970
Illinois, 1st	217,934,122	217,641,537
Illinois, 5th	26,149,985	26,475,608
Illinois, 8th	63,241,328	67,039,848
Illinois, 13th	17,069,970	18,243,550
Indiana, 7th	49,413,163	38,292,644
Iowa, 3d	19,351,159	20,863,441
Iowa, 4th	70,546,125	73,562,203
Kansas	25,392,412	24,446,394
Kentucky, 5th	44,267,223	48,595,345
Kentucky, 6th	6,528,972	6,408,755
Kentucky, 7th	3,087,990	3,831,600
Maryland	101,019,480	106,037,900
Massachusetts	170,356,199	198,498,242
Michigan, 1st	236,751,940	214,727,799
Michigan, 4th	54,570,033	70,653,386
Minnesota	64,417,618	67,450,873
Missouri, 1st	47,457,064	50,588,355
Missouri, 6th	18,551,020	18,466,886
Montana	11,142,670	13,981,501
Nebraska	28,897,840	28,207,020
New Hampshire	35,082,278	33,628,407
New Jersey, 1st	59,724,940	53,720,706
New Jersey, 5th	401,369,398	397,123,401
New Mexico	1,858,073	2,054,646
New York, 1st	99,922,970	98,485,660
New York, 2d	181,914,977	211,548,170
New York, 3d	548,231,367	618,748,200
New York, 14th	129,379,988	133,865,866
New York, 21st	189,646,040	189,480,010
New York, 28th	56,218,263	57,678,490
N. Carolina, 5th	17,026,026	226,660
N. & S. Dakota	7,503,959	10,148,644
Ohio, 1st	215,365,898	227,006,706
Ohio, 10th	131,626,911	117,225,567
Ohio, 11th	120,445,290	130,798,750
Ohio, 18th	175,629,540	180,262,950
Oregon	8,440,130	8,532,260
Pennsylvania, 1st	645,602,780	644,635,480
Pennsylvania, 9th	691,639,427	730,710,546
Pennsylvania, 12th	67,254,874	60,666,426
Porto Rico	141,774,753	78,645,320
South Carolina	24,237,041	23,881,048
Tennessee, 5th	7,491,193	7,808,566
Texas, 4th	4,064,563	4,333,211
Virginia, 2d	212,457,813	181,363,502
Washington	13,908,069	14,908,291
Wisconsin, 1st	62,136,871	74,219,887
Wisconsin, 2d	36,506,050	36,707,830

The production of June, 1909, compared with June, 1908, shows a decrease:

1908, June	546,706,467
1909, June	529,018,174
Decrease	17,688,293

It is hard to estimate in advance, which districts are going to be the losers, by the importation of one hundred and fifty million cigars, free of duty, from the Philippine Islands.

Numerous cigarmakers, with no experience in manufacturing, hope and expect one of these days to become

THE "BUCKEYE." They save a few hundred dollars, sometimes less than fifty dollars, and start in business. The failures are many, and the successful ones in every hundred failures can be counted on the fingers. There is a vast difference between running a "Buckeye" and a regular cigar factory employing twenty or more cigar makers. The "Buckeye" boss is constantly watching the few cigar makers he employs; he is near them when stripping and packing, and works with them at the bench. He quickly detects any shortcomings or shirking, and at the first opportunity the undesirable workman gets his walking papers.

The "Buckeye" boss is always on the lookout to make both ends meet. Rent becomes due, wages have to be paid, tobacco, boxes and revenue stamps have to be purchased, and other items of expenses cannot be avoided. With a few exceptions, he is, so to speak, in hot water all the time.

He is handicapped in the purchase of tobacco; he can only purchase small quantities at a time, and is compelled to pay a higher price than the larger manufacturer. In the selection and blending of tobaccos he is handicapped; he may be a good mechanic, but not necessarily a good business man. The "Buckeye" usually caters to the trade, which is the poorest to handle and where the cost of selling (which includes loss of time and cash expenses) is the highest. His average annual income is lower and his hours of labor much longer and harder than that of the journeyman in the factory. He is a hard-working man, working under no standard bill of prices, because he does not include in the cost of selling, every item of labor performed and time lost in the purchase of raw material, and in making and selling the product. He gives the extra labor for nothing, and is satisfied with what he terms "fair wages."

The policy should be to encourage and maintain as many fair union employers as possible, thus giving our members an opportunity to work as journeymen under fair conditions if they so desire.

The relentless warfare waged against labor organizations by the big interests backed by the Manufacturers' Association has not abated in the slightest. The big hatters' and sailors' strikes were

soon followed by the attack upon the workers in the iron and steel industry by the United States steel trust and the fight goes merrily on. The hostile attitude of certain employers, coupled with the still unsettled and lax condition of trade and consequent scarcity of employment make it imperatively necessary for all unions and all members to carefully avoid any unnecessary friction. Cool headed leadership and a little patience, coupled with good judgment will prevent hasty strikes and the possible loss of union shops.

Frank K. Foster, who recently died in Boston was a unique, promising and prominent character in the trade union movement. Possessed of unusual and extraordinary ability he devoted his entire life to the trade union movement in which he had abiding faith. There is no question as to F. K. Foster's ability which, if applied in other directions would have brought him fame and riches. Under the circumstances his devotion and lifelong adherence to the labor movement deserves commendation and more than passing notice.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which recently dedicated its new building at Indianapolis, Ind., is the first international union, we believe to erect a headquarters devoted exclusively to headquarters for labor organizations. Delegates from many carpenters' unions were present and several representatives of other organizations were present at the dedication, which was followed by a banquet in the evening. We congratulate the carpenters on their enterprise in this particular and general all-round success.

State of Trade August 1, 1909.

GOOD.		
27 Toronto	21 Marlboro	259 Bloomington
49 Springfield	22 Detroit	263 Adirondack
122 Warren	25 Milwaukee	204 Rutland
201 Rock Island	34 Chippewa Falls	266 Memphis
	37 Ft. Wayne	267 Catskillsburg
	40 Bideford	276 Plattsburgh
	44 St. Louis	278 London
	52 Elmira	279 Plattsburgh
	53 New Orleans	280 Owego
	54 Evansville	281 St. Louis
	56 Leavenworth	282 Bridgeport
	57 Champaign	286 Wichita
	60 Keokuk	287 Marinette
	61 La Crosse	290 Janesville
	66 Lewiston	294 Duluth
	68 Albany	295 Scranton
	69 Three Rivers	296 Wilmington
	73 Burlington	297 Canton
	73 Alton	300 Michigan City
	74 Poughkeepsie	301 Akron
	75 Columbus	302 Tecumseh
	76 Hannibal	304 Racine
	77 Minneapolis	307 Reno
	80 Danville	310 Manistee
	81 Peekskill	311 Auburn
	82 Meadville	315 St. Cloud
	85 Eau Claire	317 Wilkes Barre
	86 Mansfield	318 Chattanooga
	88 Dubuque	323 Joplin
	89 Schenectady	323 Sheboygan
	93 Worcester	327 Coxsackie
	93 Omaha	330 Alpena
	98 St. Paul	333 San Diego
	99 Ottawa	338 Eureka
	102 Kansas City	340 Traverse City
	103 Ansonia	344 Atlanta
	104 Pottsville	346 San Antonio
	109 Aberdeen	349 St. John
	111 Des Moines	351 Mankato
	112 Oneonta	352 Brookville
	114 Jacksonville	355 Honesdale
	115 Canton	359 Atchafalaya
	120 Muscatine	360 Ann Arbor
	123 Hamilton	368 Pt. Huron
	124 Watertown	371 Barre
	125 Norwich	372 Marshfield
	126 Ephrata	377 Mitchell
	127 Mattoon	380 Wallace
	128 El Paso	384 St. Augustine
	130 Saginaw	387 Yankton
	132 Brooklyn	389 Paris
	142 Lockport	393 Cadillac
	143 Lincoln	397 Ionia
	145 Williamsport	399 Vincennes
	148 Cagaua	406 Crawfordsville
	153 Sioux Falls	409 Kewanee
	154 Lincoln	411 Brockville
	156 Sumfield	412 Newport News
	157 Rockford	417 Dunkirk
	158 Lafayette	419 Salina
	161 Denver	424 Stratford
	163 Marysville	426 Hibbing
	165 Philadelphia	427 Rahway
	168 Oshkosh	431 Litchfield
	173 Davenport	433 Mobile
	173 Zanesville	434 Fairbault
	174 Joliet	435 Kenton
	175 Kingston	436 Olyphant
	176 Newark	442 Cape Girardeau
	178 Olney	443 Albuquerque
	179 Bangor	444 Walla Walla
	182 Madison	450 Oklahoma City
	188 Seattle	453 Petoskey
	191 Morris	455 Galena
	193 Jefferson City	456 Albia
	196 Grand Island	457 Benton Harbor
	199 Atlantic City	463 Pontiac
	200 Galesburg	466 Easton
	202 Portland	468 Albion
	205 Battle Creek	469 Bakersfield
	212 Superior	476 Pontiac
	214 Bluffton	479 Wheeling
	215 Logansport	482 Wausau
	220 New Orleans	483 Gloversville
	223 Peru	488 Middletown
	233 Sedalia	489 Iola
	236 Reading	490 Fairfield
	239 Lyons	492 Colorado Sp'gs
	245 Ashland	494 Fall River
	247 Blue Island	495 Marshalltown
	249 Findlay	
	250 Bellville	
	252 Brunswick	
DULL.		
2 Buffalo		
4 Cincinnati		
5 Rochester		
12 Oneida		
17 Cleveland		
18 Brattleboro		
19 Sault Ste Marie		
20 Decatur		

REFERENDUM VOTE

On amendments of Union 144, New York, and Union 500, Tampa. Amendment of Union 144, New York, reference unions receiving donations to publish a list of same in the Journal within ninety days was adopted. The amendment of Union 500, Tampa, reference \$1 initiation fee in Florida for three months from date of adoption was adopted.

Unions.	Yes.	144	No.	500	128	10	11	12	14
1.	32	4	12	32	129	17	...	...	19
2.	71	...	78	...	130	42	...	...	16
3.	24	...	11	...	131	21	...	...	21
4.	27	...	23	...	132	34	...	...	20
5.	27	...	23	...	133	10	...	...	12
6.	29	...	27	2	134	7	4	...	8
7.	21	...	23	4	135	20	...	20	...
8.	9	...	...	...	136	4	...	4	...
10.	40	3	19	16	137	...	...	...	7
11.	...	...	...	6	138	84	...	91	...
12.	32	1	15	6	139	8	...	...	8
14.	64	...	63	...	140	7	...	7	...
15.	16	...	16	1	141	626	42	22	641
16.	21	...	20	1	142	9	1	9	1
17.	...	18	...	18	143	17	...	13	...
18.	12	...	12	...	144	169	...	80	61
19.	10	...	10	...	145	7	1	8	...
20.	40	1	8	33	146	13	...	2	9
21.	9	...	7	1	147	16	...	...	16
23.	11	...	9	2	148	114	43	159	3
24.	17	...	3	17	149	17	...	7	6
25.	29	...	19	4	150	25	2	2	25
26.	6	1	...	6	151	11	...	11	...
27.	25	...	7	23	152	6	...	...	6
28.	23	...	1	16	153	16	...	16	...
29.	...	20	25	...	154	4	7	2	9
30.	5	...	...	5	155	7	...	7	...
31.	5	...	...	5	156	7	2	6	3
32.	27	...	...	4	157	5	...	...	4
33.	108	...	21	80	158	10	...	6	4
34.	9	...	9	...	159	10	...	10	...
35.	45	...	30	5	161	7	2	3	6
36.	7	...	7	...	162	20	...	20	...
37.	16	1	15	2	163	3	2	4	1
38.	43	...	39	...	165	37	...	4	40
39.	48	...	35	12	166	3	...	3	...
41.	28	...	15	1	167	20	...	4	16
42.	32	...	...	31	168	19	4	22	2
44.	33	...	37	9	169	7	...	6	...
45.	20	...	20	5	171	7	...	...	...
46.	17	...	17	...	172	21	1	11	7
47.	34	...	9	26	173	6	1	5	2
48.	19	6	24	...	174	4	...	...	10
49.	31	2	2	30	175	6	2	1	8
50.	...	2	...	10	176	13	...	11	1
52.	16	...	14	1	177	7	...	7	...
53.	16	...	16	...	178	16	...	16	...
54.	22	...	21	1	179	15	...	17	...
55.	17	1	8	16	180	18	...	2	15
56.	7	...	7	...	181	14	...	...	14
57.	3	2	3	2	182	28	...	9	11
58.	39	...	46	...	183	15	...	...	15
60.	11	...	10	1	184	20	...	20	...
61.	21	...	21	...	186	14	2	18	1
62.	7	...	7	...	187	29	...	29	...
64.	...	7	...	7	190	16	2	15	3
66.	15	...	11	...	191	10	...	10	...
68.	18	...	6	15	192	26	...	19	12
69.	8	...	2	6	195	4	...	4	...
70.	9	...	9	...	196	9	...	9	...</

260.	5	4	7	2	380	6	...	...	...
261.	5	5	5	...	381	17	...	17	...
262.	8	2	10	...	382	5	...	...	...
264.	4	...	4	...	384	11	...	9	...
265.	12	...	10	2	387	7	...	...	...
266.	30	...	35	338	2	23	25	...	...
267.	3	3	8	3	389	3	...	3	...
268.	12	1	1	12	391	...	7	...	...
270.	8	...	8	...	392	7	...	7	...
272.	12	...	3	3	398	...	...	...	...
273.	6	...	3	3	394	13	...	...	...
275.	13	...	13	395	12	...	...	...	...
276.	8	...	8	...	396	10	...	10	...
277.	11	...	10	1	397	9	...	9	...
278.	17	...	26	...	398	9	1	4	12
279.	14	2	14	2	399	7	...	7	...
280.	10	...	10	...	400	12	...	12	...
281.	9	...	9	...	402	6	...	6	...
282.	12	...	5	1	403	3	...	3	...
283.	7	...	7	...	404	14	...	2	12
284.	9	...	9	...	406	12	...	12	...
285.	10	...	10	...	407	...	16	...	...
286.	7	...	7	...	408	8	...	...	...
287.	8	3	4	8	409	6	...	6	...
290.	12	...	3	12	410	3	5	6	2
291.	10	...	10	...	411	4	...	4	...
292.	...	7	...	10	412	5	...	5	...
293.	14	...	10	4	413	6	...	7	...
294.	22	...	19	3	414	20	...	...	20
295.	18	5	14	9	415	7	3	7	3
296.	11	...	11	...	416	6	...	4	2
297.	9	...	9	...	417	5	6	3	8
298.	8	...	7	1	419	2	1	3	...
299.	10	...	12	420	6	2	8	...	...
300.	8	...	8	...	421	8	...	8	...
301.	10	...	7	422	11	1	12	...	...
302.	5	7	...	12	423	6	2	6	2
303.	7	...	6	424	12	...	12	...	...
304.	13	3	10	9	426	11	...	11	...
305.	14	1	13	1	427	6	...	...	6
307.	5	1	5	1	428	9	...	7	6
308.	6	...	6	...	429	7	...	7	...
309.	6	...	6	...	430	6	...	3	3
310.	12	...	12	...	431	5	...	5	...
311.	11	...	9	4	432	4	...	...	...
312.	14	...	14	...	433	15	...	5	10
313.	16	3	12	7	434	10	...	10	...
314.	10	2	12	...	435	...	3	...	3
315.	11	...	11	...	438	11	...	15	...
316.	17	...	15	1	439	17	...	17	...
317.	17	3	16	5	440	221	...	221	...
318.	6	...	5	1	441	11	...	11	...
319.	7	...	7	...	442	7	...	7	...
321.	16	...	13	3	443	7	...	7	...
322.	20	...	15	...	444	8	...	8	...
325.	17	...	18	...	445	6	4	7	3
326.	6	...	6	...	446	...	5	5	5
327.	2	4	4	2	447	8	...	8	...
329.	16	2	15	1	449	28	...	28	...
330.	12	...	12	...	450	8	...	8	...
331.	6	...	6	...	451	8	...	8	...
332.	31	...	29	1	452	13	...	6	7
333.	53	...	53	...	453	13	...	12	1
334.	22	2	14	10	454	12	1	12	1
335.	7	...	7	...	455	7	...	...	...
336.	120	...	120	...	456	8	...	...	...
337.	15	...	15	...	457	12	...	...	...
338.	9	...	9	...	460	76	17	93	...
340.	12	...	10	2	462	37	...	62	...
341.	7	...	7	...	463	5	6	6	4
342.	7	...	7	...	464	9	...	9	...
343.	5	...	3	2	465	10	...	...	10
344.	7	...	7	...	466	10	4	14	1
345.	7	3	9	1	468	8	...	8	...
346.	...	8	...	8	469	6	...	5	1
348.	7	...	7	...	470	8	...	8	...
349.	5	...	5	...	471	5	...	...	...
351.	7	...	7	...	472	40	36	78	...
355.	5	...	5	...	475	8	...	8	...
356.	8	2	9	1	476	8	...	...	...
357.	23	...	23	...	477	7	...	1	4
358.	7	...	7	...	479	11	...	11	...
359.	5	...	5	...	482	9	...	7	...
360.	7	...	7	...	483	11	...	8	...
361.	5	...	5	...	484	9	...	3	...
362.	...	7	1	6	486	17	...	4	...
363.	3	...	3	...	487	12	...	10	...
366.	5	2	...	6	488	16	1	1	17
367.	16	...	6	1	489	5	...	5	...
368.	9	...	9	...	490	7	...	...	...
369.	6	...	6	...	491	15	...	8	...
370.	8	...	8	...	492	5	...	5	...
371.	16	...	3	2	493	185	...	185	...
372.	12	...	12	...	495	...	6	...	...
373.	...	12	...	12	496	7	...	7	...
374.	21	3	24	...	498	14	...	6	...
375.	8	...	1	5	499	9	...	...	...
377.	5	...	5	...	500	193	3	196	...
378.	10	...	10	...					
379.	11	...	10	1					

The following unions failed to return vote on amendments: 22, 40, 43, 51, 63, 78, 160, 185, 193, 194, 198, 208, 214, 221, 234, 246, 263, 271, 274, 288, 289, 306, 320, 324, 328, 339, 347, 364, 365, 376, 385, 396, 401, 405, 436, 437, 458, 461, 473, 481, 485, 494.

The above unions having failed to return vote on amendments are hereby given notice to show cause why a fine of \$5 should not be imposed in compliance with section 219 for such failure.

The following unions returned vote too late to be included in count: 9, 13, 59, 65, 83, 94, 55, 109, 112, 188, 199, 201, 203, 207, 211, 227, 253, 269, 322, 350, 390, 25, 467, 497.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local

*unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union; or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans as provided in the constitution.

In all cases where fines are imposed by local unions it will facilitate matters by giving the number, if party fined is a member of the union.

Union 228, San Francisco, Cal., rescinded the balance of fine on Chas. Simon (120102). Mr. Simon was fined \$200. He paid \$135, leaving a balance of \$65.

Union 11, St. Albans, Vt., fined Z. R. Cohen (39887), \$4.99 and amount of board bill, \$7.50, total \$12.40, for going away owing a board bill and refusing to pay the same. The union hereby notifies him that if the board bill is not paid within 90 days he will be suspended.

Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind., fined Wm. Herring (84651), who owed \$5 for board and A. J. Holloran (104657), who owed \$2.60. Both were fined \$5 in addition to the amount of board bill. Union 33 holding cards of above members please collect board bills and forward same to Union 33.

Union 38, Springfield, Ill., fined Frank R. Clayton (70312) \$10 for working against the interests of the union.

Union 133, Richmond, Va., fined M. Swartzburg \$10 for working against the interest of the union.

Union 312, Livingston, Mont., fined E. Johnson (115341) \$5 and \$4.50 board bill. (Reason for fine not stated.)

Union 122, Warren, Pa., fined F. C. Holtz (3513) \$10 for conduct unbecoming a union member.

Union 205, Battle Creek, Mich., fined Fern Boulton and Phil E. Visel \$5 for allowing themselves to become suspended.

Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y., fined S. Contrare, B. Sinson, Barney Copraro, Dominico Micile \$10 each for working below the bill of prices.

Union 262, Dallas, Tex., fined J. S. Clay (84236) \$5 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 266. Memphis, Tenn., fined Otto Stein (87636) \$10 for soliciting and accepting graft and for conduct unbecoming a union member, and A. J. Fritts (2529) \$5 for allowing himself to become suspended.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Mrs. Anna Franklin would like to know the whereabouts of Geo. Haines. Any secretary holding his card please notify the secretary of Union 130, Saginaw, Mich.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of E. Arthur Meinhardt will confer a great favor to his distressed mother by communicating it to his parents. Address Otto Meinhardt, 3315 N. 11th street, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Hannah Zeigler and son, Roy, would like to hear from the husband and father, J. H. Zeigler. Kindly communicate with same. Address: care Wm. Cook, 28 Washington street, Paterson, N. J.

N. J.
Mrs. Mercy Goodman would like to hear from
her husband, Mercy Lee Goodman. Address care
of Wm. Cook, 28 Washington street, Paterson,
N. J.

Wm. Glnther should write to 712 E. 3rd street,
Winona, Minn. By Union 70, Winona, Minn.

C. J. Meaden desires to hear from Geo. Cus-
tance. Money due him from insurance company
By Union 55, Hamilton, Ont.

John Quinn of Albany, N. Y. Your mother
is dead and buried. R. J. Quinn.

Matt McClearnand, 752 5th avenue, North, Troy N. Y., would like to hear from John Rule.

C. J. Griswold of Albany, N. Y., wishes to notify John F. Quinn of his mother's death.

D. B. Desrochers, Box 654, Salt Lake City, Utah would like to hear from J. C. Welhworth.

P. Lundquest. Your mother would like to hear from you at once. By Union 10, Providence, R. I.

Mr. J. C. McKerring would like to hear from
Louis Lange. By Union 208, Kalamazoo, Mich.
The brother of Paul Sheffs would like to learn

The brother of Paul Sheeks would like to learn his whereabouts. Please write and let him know By Union 317, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Geo. V Kress please tell him to write to his brother, Ed

W. Kress, 239 Locust street, Hanover, Pa.
Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Isaac Imbo

den please notify M. A. Timmins, Elk Point, S. D.
Anyone knowing the address of A. Berry please

send it to the secretary of Union 133, Richmond, Va.

Frank Schaaf. I, your wife, Mrs. L. Schaaf would like to hear from you, as I have just got out of the hospital and am waiting to hear from you.

out of the hospital, after 'three months' sickness.
It will be to your interest to write me at 1117
N. 7th street, Springfield, Ill.

N. 7th street, Springfield, Ill.
Mrs. E. J. Kelsey, 1206 Marion avenue, Centra-
lla, Ill. would like to hear from her husband Ed

Union 410 Centralia Ill writes Mrs Mary An-

Union 410, Centralia, Ill., writes Mrs. Mary Anthony would like to have the secretaries holding the cards of Romeo Anthony (113557) \$20.00; Earl

Pillars (4496) \$4.00, and H. Hoefner (68930) \$6.00, collect the amounts following names and send it

Will August Daammeyer (54291) please commu-

nicate with A. B. Chamberlain, Rochester, Ind., at once?

Mrs. Rethard, 1206 Marion avenue, Centralia, Ill., requests Mr. Ed. J. Kelsey to come home

at once, as his wife is very sick.

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If S. Sepneski will correspond with Otto Marwinski, 124 King street, E., Owosso, Mich., he will hear something interesting.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Nick Nelis (13799) please notify the secretary of Union 88, Dubuque, Iowa.

Mr. A. E. Dench would like to hear from R. C. Sweigard (59504). By Union 107, Erie, Pa.

Mrs. Anna Lohr, 122 N. Mulberry street, Lancaster, Pa., would like to learn the whereabouts of Chas. Baker (30360). Last seen in Boston.

Fred Fletsch, 659 S. Broadway, Decatur, Ill., would like to hear from John Sents.

Mrs. Margaret O'Kane, Riverpoint, R. I., would like to hear from her brother, Mr. Michael Y. Burke. Last heard of was in New York.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Thos. Keenehan will please communicate with R. Strutz, care of Paul Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne street, Springfield, Mass.

The Cheyenne Cigar Factory would like to hear from Ed. Donovan, formerly of Merry Posey, Cal.

Mrs. Geo. Latzar, 307 Hudson avenue, Rochester, N. Y., would like to hear from her brother, Frank E. Beesch. Important.

Any information as to where Mr. Abraham Furtado (who sometimes calls himself Chas. Furtado) can be located will be gratefully received by Mrs. R. Furtado, 31 Grove street, Roxbury, Boston, Mass.

LOST CARDS

Section 11. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate.

Members having lost their traveling cards take notice:

No duplicate card will be issued for lost card unless the full name of members, the card number, the date of initiation and the union where the card was last deposited are given. Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Secretaries have no right to issue certificates in place of lost cards. Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made. Report full name, number, date and place of initiation and when and where card was last deposited.

Private loans will be entered on duplicates issued upon request of unions.

Enter all loans granted in figures and letters.

Secretaries will please notify this office as to whether any private loans are due on cards reported lost, otherwise they are issued with only the International loan account. This does not release members from their just obligations to the unions. The absence of the private loans, however, quite often cause members to overlook these loans and suspensions follow.

24218. Pat Gavin, initiated Nov. 26, 1881, at No. 14; reported July 17, 1909, by 25; last deposited at 25.

112216. J. Hafner, initiated Nov. 11, 1905, at No. 402; reported July 14, 1909, by 402; last deposited at 138.

60679. D. Ferguson, initiated Aug. 17, 1889, at No. 55; reported July 19, 1909, by himself; last deposited at 14.

4637. Geo. W. Jines, initiated May 7, 1880, at No. 44; reported July 15 by 250; last deposited at 433.

119766. Chas. Williams. Card found and held at this office.

36502. Jos. B. Hart, initiated Nov. 27, 1886, at No. 110; reported July 22 by No. 296; last deposited at 166.

6967. J. N. Sheets, blue card, initiated June 11, 1909, at 214.

96739. G. Sigonin, initiated Oct. 14, 1905, at No. 58; reported July 26, 1909, by 247; last deposited at 378.

11839. Jno. Geiger, initiated Jan. 10, 1885, at No. 32; reported July 26, 1909, by 32; last deposited at 32.

66930. Jas. Brown, initiated Aug. 11, 1890 at No. 58; reported July 26, 1909, by 247; last deposited at 58.

66708. Jas. F. Ryan, initiated May 26, 1901 at No. 146; reported July 30, 1909, by 146; last deposited at 146.

7581. Phil Haus, initiated Jan. 20, 1906, at No. 44; reported July 31, 1909, by 387; last deposited at 118.

12024. F. Batch, initiated Sept. 23, 1899, at No. 176; reported July 29, 1909, by 263; last deposited at 263.

94949. Jas. Davis, initiated Aug. 22, 1903, at No. 58; reported July 24, 1909, by 5; last deposited at 5.

Frank Mott, 99287. Card held here.

109904. L. A. Borgett, initiated April 29, 1905, at 266; reported Aug. 12, 1909, last at 44.

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 198. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return of same to union making request:

Owing to certain circumstances, Union 140, St. Catharines, has extended the time for the payment of private loan received by Bernard McKeon (40959) until Sept. 3. If not paid by that date he will be suspended.

Union 224, Salt Lake City, Utah, writes, "Members owing private loans to Union 224, Salt Lake City, are hereby notified that if they do not pay up or give a good reason for not doing so, the constitution will be enforced."

Union 180, Danbury, Conn., writes, "Members owing private loans to Union 180, Danbury, Conn., should pay the same at once or the constitution will be enforced, as we have no money for other good fellows when they come along."

Union 431, Litchfield, Ill., writes, "Members owing private loans to Union 431, Litchfield, Ill., and are working please pay up at once."

Union 494, Fall River, Mass., W. Murphy (35793) 80 cents.

312, Livingston, Mont. Otto Tamm (95584) \$1 and Austin Dwyer, \$5.10.

Union 451, Bushnell, Ill. Fred Neibuhr (8424), 50 cents; John Eberhardt (54283), \$18.60; M. Melcher (14563), 50 cts.; Isaac Imboden (40730), 50 cts.; Jack Ruten (54132), \$2; W. Crossgrove (34923), 50 cents; John Collins (15426), 50 cents; J. Whitehill (11089), 50 cents; C. L. Lewis (88315), 50 cents; Geo. Claypool, 50 cts.; E. A. Young (102647), 50 cts.; Harry Clivine (115781), 50 cents; Wm. Mead (10940), 50 cents; Wm. King (115707), 50 cents; W. H. Harrison (8421), 50 cents; J. J. Gowvinski (10896), 50 cents; E. Enright (13406), 50 cents; Jas. C. Kirchendorf (47731), 50 cents, and J. Bacon, \$4.75.

Secretary holding card of Willis Heasley (103623) please collect private loan of 50 cents and remit to secretary of Union 379, Rochester, Ind.

Union 285, Ft. Worth, Tex., writes, "All members owing private loans to Union 285, Ft. Worth, must pay up before next meeting."

Union 299, Middletown, Conn., requests that any member owing private loan will please settle up and give some of the other members that are out of work a chance for a private loan. Our local fund is nearly exhausted and it will be your fault if the private loan of this union is abolished. It is a well-known fact that some of the members who owe private loans to this local are working steady and if not heard from, all names will be published in the next issue of the Journal.

Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., writes, "Members owing Union 5, Rochester, private loans will please pay or other members cannot be accommodated."

The appeal of Union 39, New Haven, to members delinquent on private loans has met with little response. We are, therefore, compelled to publish the names of all members owing prior to Jan. 1, 1909, beginning with the September issue of the Official Journal. Financial secretary, Union 39, New Haven, Conn.

Union 362, Great Falls, Mont., writes, "All members owing private loans will be suspended at our October meeting and those owing board bills must pay up or action will be taken."

Will secretaries holding cards of the following members collect private loans from them and forward to Union No. 463, Nevada City? Arthur Barney, (97068), \$2; Wm. Gothberg (104420), \$2; Chas. Fessendorf (81838), \$2; Otto Tamm (95584), \$2; W. Schlachter (104866), \$2; P. M. Maloney (7110), \$2; James Byrnes (70947), \$2; Phil Kempf (46381), \$2; J. J. Pollard (86680), \$2; Jas. Brown (66930), \$2; Chas. W. Eastberg (86951), \$2; W. G. Hightower (10433), \$2; Joe D. O'Brien, \$2; W. J. Williams (64480), \$2; John Rostike (112486), \$2; John M. Sykes (81979), \$2.

129, Denver, Colo., requests secretary to collect private loans from the following members: D. Harvey, granted July 1, 1898, \$5; H. Malonin, granted 1899, \$9; (43488) F. R. McIntyre, granted 1904, \$6; (36252) Sam Rather, granted 1903, \$15; (115702) E. R. Murphy, granted 1907, \$3.50; (53280) H. M. Good, granted 1905, \$18; (103618) Fay K. Brown, over 6 months, \$2; (43837) Ed Richter, over 6 months, \$2; (119065) M. W. Balfour, over 6 months, \$2; (86680) J. J. Monahan, over 6 months, \$2; (86680) Jas. P. Pollard, over 6 months, \$2; (86951) Chas. W. Eastberg, over 6 months, \$2; (61384) James Sherman, over 6 months, \$3; (5547) Fred Miller, over 6 months, \$2; (100235) Jos. L. Hamm, over 6 months, \$2; (52730) Arthur L. Carter, over 6 months, \$2; (91093) Alfred Van Wymersch, over 6 months, \$2; (4988) John A. Chabin, over 6 months, \$2; (86621) Chas. Hamilton, \$2; (52573) C. T. Beach, over 6 months, \$20; John Rostica (112486), \$2; J. W. Lewis (81406), \$15; Jim Ptacek (99617), \$2; Morris Strauss (48929), \$25; Joe Fealey (117363), \$2; (83864) David Williams, \$12.

129, Denver, Colo.: While we have received a few responses from members owing this union private loans, there are quite a number that have owed this union for months, and even years, that do not seem to remember the favor, and will not go to the trouble to drop us a card, offering any kind of an excuse for not paying their loans back. Ingratitude seems to be this union's reward in about 75 per cent of the cases where loans have been granted to help members out of financial troubles. The time is fast approaching when it is going to be hard for any one to get a private loan from this or any other union. Pay up or give some kind of an excuse for not doing so. We won't question the excuse too closely, but we would rather have the money.

This union granted several hundred dollars in private loans to members to leave the city last March and April, and some of them are known to be working steady, but very few of them have sent in any money.

If we do not hear from them this month their names will be published in next month's Journal. Then if we do not hear from them the Constitution will be enforced. We mean business.

Will secretaries holding cards of the following members please collect private loans and remit to Union 436, New Westminster, B. C.: Geo. Sehn (65893), \$2; C. O. Foster (113633), \$2; H. Meck (111564), \$2; Z. M. Richards (112423), \$1; George King (91204), \$2; M. W. Balfour (119065), \$2; Sam Thompson (75469), \$2; James Brown (66930), \$2; F. Schatter (10000), \$2; Jas. A. Wright (102170), \$2.

UNION NOTES

Union 21, Marlboro, Mass., will grant loans only between 7 a. m. and 4 p. m. No loans granted on Sunday or holidays.

Union 279, Plattsburgh, N. Y., writes "If Henry Pagel, Jr., (84755) does not settle with Union 279, Plattsburgh, before Sept. 3, 1909, he will be suspended."

Union 140, St. Catharines, Ont., writes, "Walter Colby (72273) will save further trouble by communicating with Union 140 at once."

The secretary of Union 409, Kewanee, wants to hear from S. G. Rogers (99833).

Union 469, Bakersfield, Cal., writes, "Having received inquiries of different locals concerning one John Chase (37987) he stating his card tied up by this union. Wish to state he was suspended from this local for non-payment of dues, leaving boarding house and room rent."

The secretary of Union 180, Danbury, Conn., wishes the secretary holding the card of Fergis Fay to notify him at once.

Secretary holding card of J. Alabaster (27061) please communicate with Union 321, New Britain, Conn., at once. Business of importance.

Any secretary holding the card of Harry Allen (84810) please notify Union 5, Rochester, N. Y.

Union 103, Ansonia, Conn., writes, "The secretary of Union 103 will positively transact no business at his house. He can be seen only at 112 Beaver street, where he will attend to same. Travelers only waste time coming here with full cards, as there is no private loan fund or tramp stake. A hint to the wise is sufficient."

Secretary holding card of J. W. Boleyn (69526) please notify Union 39, New Haven, Conn.

Frank Herold, financial secretary of Union 75, Columbus, Ohio, will grant loans during working hours at 180 E. Town st.

The secretary of Union 3, Paterson, N. J., would like to hear from Gus Richards and Daniel Bray before the next issue of the Journal.

UNION NOTES BY NO. 97.

San Felice and all trust brands are unfair. Have donated \$1,650 to hatters.

Gave \$10 for free home for consumptives. It has been recommended that all local unions give from ten to fifteen minutes each meeting to the discussion of labels. If each of the trade journals would advocate this it would go a good ways towards organizing the worker.

Child labor must go.

No one believes that the present system of society will last forever, but it will last a long time yet.

Why do we want an eight hour day? What will it do for the wage earner?

Our label committee has visited every dealer in cigars in our jurisdiction.

Beware of refilling.

Look out for counterfeit labels.

Union men who buy trust cigarettes are making a rod for their own back.

Congress has adjourned; let us give thanks.

If the wage earner would spend his wage for union products we would soon see the dawn of a new era.

The trust doesn't sell its smoking and chewing tobacco or nickel cigars to the millionaire.

One of the proprietors of an academy is looking for a job, another will go out of business, and a third is on his last legs.

Executive board and label committee work like clock work. Both are tireless.

Every apprentice in the city registered.

Add an old age pension to our chain of benefits. The pattern makers, the granite cutters, and the typists have it. Who will be next?

Engineers pay 50 cents a week dues.

When trades unionists pay one dollar a week into their organization then we will be in sight of

the goal, though it requires more than a due stamp to make a trade unionist.

We ought to have a convention, now that the panic is over.

We want better food, better clothes, and better homes, and we don't want to pay one-fourth of our wage for rent.

Why not organize the apprentices?

What does the label stand for?

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the Constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 18th edition of the Constitution:

By Union 14, Chicago:

Amendments to Sections 76 and 77 of International Constitution:

Section 76. Any member quitting the trade or becoming a foreman as defined in Section 64, or a continuous employer of one or more union cigar-makers who has not been a member for three years, may continue to pay full dues and all assessments, local and International, and receive all sick and death benefits to which his term of membership may entitle him. When such member has paid dues continuously for three years he shall be transferred to the beneficiary class and be subject to Section 7. Members failing to avail themselves of this privilege shall, upon the payment of all union indebtedness within thirty days, be issued an absolute retiring card, which shall entitle the holder to readmission, as a new member, free of charge.

Section 77. Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years quitting the trade, or becoming a foreman as defined in Section 64, or a continuous employer of one or more members, may be placed on the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefit, upon the payment of 20 cents dues per week and all International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitations. All persons in the retired beneficiary class shall be entitled to vote on all questions relating to sick or death benefits, or assessments they are subject to, but shall not be entitled to sick benefit while in a foreign country, away from the jurisdiction of the International Union. Any member failing to avail himself of the beneficiary privilege shall be granted, within thirty days, if clear on the books, an absolute retiring card, entitling the holder, upon his return to the trade, to readmission free of charge as a new member. The retiring card of any person of the beneficiary membership of any person, violating the laws or working against the interests of the International Union, shall be annulled.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted October, 1908, Journal.)

By Union 467, Arecibo:

Amendment to Section 67: By adding after the words, "three dollars (\$3.00)," except in Puerto Rico, where the initiation fee shall be one dollar, payable in advance, or in four weekly installments. This amendment to remain in force one year from the date of its adoption.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted October, 1908, Journal.)

By Union 14, Chicago, Ill.:

Strike out Section 2 and insert the following: "The session of the International Union shall be held whenever ordered by two-thirds of the members voting on the question."

(Adopted March 1909, Journal.)

By Union 14, Chicago:

That an assessment of ten (10) cents be levied on all members, except retired beneficiary members, payable within the usual constitutional limit, the proceeds to be used in the defense of President Gompers, Vice-president Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the contempt proceedings growing out of their refusal to be deprived of their inherent constitutional right of free speech and free press. Any unused portion of this assessment to revert to the general fund of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted June, 1909, Journal.)

By Union 217, South Chicago:

Amend Section 48 to read as follows:

The International President shall issue to local unions printed postal cards, appropriate for the purpose of a receipt, to be given to members upon the payment of loans, fines, shortage, or the repayment of illegal benefits charged against members, such postal to be mailed by member making the payment within 48 hours to the International office.

The financial secretary shall also issue to the member upon blanks furnished free by the International President duplicate receipts for all payments made under this section.

Failure by the financial secretary or member to comply with the requirements of this section shall subject them for each offense to a fine of fifty (50) cents.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted June, 1909, Journal.)

By Union 449, Pence:

Amend Section 221 of the International Constitution by inserting the word "Spanish" after the word "German," in the third (3rd) line.

Section to read accordingly.

(Adopted June, 1909, Journal.)

By Union 144, New York, N. Y.:

Section 187.

Add on line ten after the word "provided," all unions making an appeal for financial assistance to the local unions affiliated with the C. M. I. U. of A. for any purpose whatsoever, shall publish in the official journal of C. M. I. U. of A. within 90 days thereafter the amount each union donated, and the number of the union donating the same.

All secretaries must send a receipt to the local union for the amount that a local union donates.

Any union failing to do so shall be fined the sum of \$25.

(Adopted August, 1909, Journal.)

By Union 500, Tampa, Fla.:

Sec. 67. After the words Porto Rico and the State of Florida, section to read: "All applicants for membership may be elected by their own statement upon payment of an initiation fee of three dollars (\$3.00) except in Porto Rico and in the State of Florida, where the initiation fee shall be of one dollar (\$1.00), payable in advance or in two weekly installments, this amendment to be in force for three months after its adoption, excepting Porto Rico, which has been adopted for one year.

(Adopted August, 1909, Journal.)

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 481, Bayamon, P. R., as published in the June Journal as follows:

Amend Sec. 210.

Received the endorsement of Union 90, New York; 338, San Lorenzo; 99, Ottawa; 72, Burlington; 179, Bangor; 44, St. Louis; 500, Tampa; 114, Jacksonville; 460, San Juan; 148, Caguas; 165, Philadelphia.

Not having received the required number of endorsements cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 2, Buffalo, as published in the June Journal.

Section 77.

Received the endorsement of Union 98, St. Paul; 5, Rochester; 17, Cleveland; 150, Sioux City; 44, St. Louis; 215, Logansport.

Not having received the required number of endorsements cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 150, Sioux City, as published in the June Journal.

Received the endorsement of Union 102, Kansas City; 464, Pensacola; 72, Burlington; 318, Chattanooga; 425, Astoria; 44, St. Louis; 500, Tampa; 114, Jacksonville; 129, Denver.

Not having received the required number of endorsements cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 14, Chicago, as published in the June Journal as follows:

Amend Section 46 by adding the following: He shall cause a census of the paying members to be taken every five years commencing in 1909 under such regulations as may in his judgment seem necessary to insure accuracy. All documents in connection with such census to be furnished free by the International President.

Received the endorsement of Union 404, Austin; 179, Bangor; 44, St. Louis; 215, Logansport; 500, Tampa.

Not having received the required number of endorsements cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 94, Pawtucket, as published in the June Journal as follows:

Old Age Pension.

Received the endorsement of Union 102, Kansas City; 404, Austin; 72, Burlington; 215, Logansport; 68, Albany; 500, Tampa; 257, Lancaster.

Not having received the required number of endorsements cannot be submitted to popular vote.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office, after being advertised in Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago P. O. By order P. O. Dept., Washington.

Returned the following to P. O. Department since last issue of Journal: None.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 24, Salt Lake City, Utah, for H. Henderson, H. F. Bean, D. Altman, T. R. Holley, F. H. Hanson, J. Fink, W. H. Meyers, S. Catules and J. Pratt.

Union 285, Ft. Worth, Tex.: Geo. R. French, Frank Gebert and Champ Whitley.

Union 369, Sherman, Tex., for H. Gold.

Union 290, Jansenville, Wis., for J. Murphy.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Chas. E. Webber.

The following letters were sent to the dead letter box: F. W. Gels, John B. Becht, Geo. Ames and W. E. Stacy.

Union 162, Green Bay, Wis., for Jos. Duff.

Union 39, New Haven, Conn., special delivery letters for Fred Bornitzki and J. D. O'Brien.

Union 20, Decatur, Ill., for Thos. Salls.

Union 17, Cleveland, Ohio, for J. J. Fitzgerald and Louis Blewess.

Union 299, Middletown, Conn., for Walter Bedford (36612).

Union 118, Tacoma, Wash., for Myron J. Kelly and H. Shostak.

Union 457, Benton Harbor, Mich., for Mike Cassin.

Union 129, Denver, for A. J. Leiberschal and W. C. Corkery.

Union 81, Peekskill, N. Y., for N. A. Holmes and Henry Edgar.

The International President holds mail for Franklin J. Miller, E. P. Bernhardt (2), Louis Keohler, Jos. Hanley, Chas. W. Morris and M. J. Devitt.

Union 461, Edmonton, Can., for Geo. J. Gies.

Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D., for Frank Little.

John F. Conlin and Henry Widmer.

La producción de cigarros y cherotes en el Distrito de Renta Interna de Florida, por los cuales se pagaron impuestos, por el año fiscal terminando el mes de Junio, 1909, llegó a 322,989,172; por el año fiscal terminando Junio, 1908, la producción llegó a 322,805,970. Estas cifras demuestran un aumento de 183,202 cigarros en el último año.

La sección 121 de la constitución provee que los miembros sin empleo no se permitirán registrar desde el 1 de Junio hasta el 16 de Septiembre, y desde el 16 de Diciembre hasta el 8 de Enero de cualquier año. Ningún miembro tendrá derecho a cualquier socorro desde el 1 de Junio hasta el 23 de Septiembre, ni desde el 16 de Diciembre hasta el 15 de Enero de cualquier año. Los miembros sin empleo y con derecho a socorro, habiendo sido miembros durante dos años a lo menos, tienen que registrar durante doce días, comenzando el 16 de Septiembre hasta el 30 de Septiembre. El socorro de la primera semana vencerá el miércoles, 29 de Septiembre, 1909.

La producción de cigarros en el Distrito de Renta Interna de Puerto Rico, por los cuales se pagaron impuestos, en el año fiscal terminando Junio, 1909, llegó a 141,774,753; por el año fiscal terminando Junio, 1908, se pagaron impuestos por 78,645,320. Estas cifras demuestran un aumento de 63,129,433 cigarros en comparación con el año anterior.

Las siguientes enmiendas a la Constitución habiendo recibido el número de ratificaciones exigido, se someterán al voto popular de los miembros:

Por la Unión 97, de Boston, Mass.:

(A) Un tabaquero ó empacador de cigarros que venga de un país extranjero, habiendo sido miembro regular de una unión de tabaqueros organizada sobre los principios de los gremios de oficio durante tres años consecutivos a lo menos, se admitirá como miembro sin derecho de iniciación. Se debe aplicar para admisión dentro de cuatro semanas después de su llegada dentro de la jurisdicción de esta organización. Las tarjetas de viajar al extranjero emitidas por las uniones relacionadas con una organización nacional del oficio, deben refrendarse por el secretario nacional de la organización. Estas condiciones se aplicarán solamente a las uniones que aceptan las tarjetas de miembros de la C. M. I. U. de A.

(B) Un tabaquero ó empacador de cigarros que venga de un lugar en el extranjero en donde hay un gremio de oficios, sin tener una tarjeta de unión, ó aun teniendo una tarjeta de unión de menos de tres años, no se admitirá a ser miembro de cualquiera unión local hasta que haya suministrado pruebas de haber servido como aprendiz durante tres años en un taller de unión.

(C) Un tabaquero ó empacador de cigarros que venga de un lugar en el extranjero en donde no hay una unión de oficios debe suministrar pruebas satisfactorias de haber servido al banco por tres años a lo menos antes de admitirse a ser miembro.

(D) La Junta Ejecutiva Internacional determinará lo que constituye un gremio de oficios organizado sobre los principios de la unión de oficios.

Por la Unión 336 de Tampa, Florida.

Reformese la sección 177, añadiendo después de las palabras "20 por ciento" el interés por todo el dinero depositado en el banco para los gastos locales.

La sección, según queda reformada, dice como sigue:

Sec. 177. Ninguna unión se permitirá expender en cualquier año fiscal para los salarios de los oficiales, los gastos de las comisiones, renta de sala de asambleas, muebles, imprenta, papel, estampillas, combustible y luz, guardias a talleres en huelga, las contribuciones a las asambleas de oficios que están reconocidas por la Federación Americana de Trabajo; pero esto no prevendrá la representación y el pago de las contribuciones a las asambleas de oficios en los lugares que no tienen relaciones con la Federación Americana de Trabajo (siempre que las asambleas de oficios no admiten como delegados los políticos profesionales u hombres que no trabajan activamente en su oficio, o un miembro de un gremio de oficios bona fide), delegados a la misma, etc., mas que la siguiente fracción de sus entradas totales: Las uniones que tienen treinta miembros o menos, 30 por ciento; de treinta a cincuenta miembros, 25 por ciento; cincuenta y más, 20 por ciento, y el interés sobre todo el dinero depositado en el banco por gastos locales. Si la unión gasta para los objetos arriba mencionados menos que el por ciento aquí indicado, tendrá el privilegio de gastar el sobrante localmente para el adelantamiento de los asuntos de la unión. No se debe construir esto de ningún modo para dar a las uniones locales una parte del dinero recibido para igualación o para ayudar las huelgas, ni se debe construirlo para incluir los impuestos locales o las multas locales.

La nueva ley de derechos de importación que toca a la industria de cigarros y que permitiera la importación de cien y cincuenta millones de cigarros anualmente de las Islas Filipinas exentos de derechos de entrada, dice como sigue:

"Que se exijan, cobren, y paguen por todos los artículos que vengan a los Estados Unidos de las Islas Filipinas las tasas de derechos que, según las leyes, se deben exigir, cobrar y pagar por tales artículos importados de los países extranjeros: Siempre que, excepto según otra provision indicada aquí en adelante, todos los artículos que se han producido o manufacturado en la Islas Filipinas de materiales que se han producido en las Islas Filipinas o en los Estados Unidos, o en ambos países, o que no contienen materiales extranjeros del valor de más de veinte por ciento de su valor total, sobre los cuales no se han concedido remisión de los derechos aduanales, que vengan a los Estados Unidos de las Islas Filipinas, desde ahora se admitirán exentos de derechos de entrada, excepto el tabaco exterior y el tabaco interior en caso de estar mezclado o empacado con más de quince por ciento de tabaco exterior en exceso de trescientos mil libras, tabaco interior en exceso de un millón libras, y cigarros en exceso de cien y cincuenta millones cigarros, cuyas cantidades se averiguarán por el Secretario de la Hacienda, según las reglas y condiciones que el quiera indicar."

Výroba doutníků v druhém a třetím vnitřním celním distriktu města New Yorku poklesla. Za fiskální rok, který končil červnem 1909, byly

zaplacený taxy ze 610,996,318 doutníků. Za fiskální rok 1908 byly zaplacený taxy ze 730,146,344 doutníků. Jak vidno poklesla výroba za fiskální rok 1909 o 110,150,026 doutníků.

Ve Spojených Státech a Porto Rico klesla výroba o 123,325,842 doutníků. Dle taxy, které byly zaplacený výrobilo se: Za fiskální rok končící červnem 1909 6,031,446,717 doutníků oproti 6,154,772,559 doutníkům v roce 1908.

Následující opravy stanov, jež obdržely dostatečný počet podpisů, budou předloženy k všeobecnému odhlasování členstva.

Unie č. 97, Boston, Mass., navrhuje:

(A) Doutník neb balík, přišedší sem z jiné země, který byl dobře stojícím členem některé doutníkářské unie založené na uniových zásadách, nejméně po tři roky, budiž přijmut za člena bez vstupného. Žádost za přijetí budiž podána do čtyřech týdnů po přicestování do místa na něž má právomoc tato organizace. Cizozemské cestovní lístky vystavené uniemi, jež jsou ve spojení s národními organizacemi tohoto řemesla, musí být podepsány národním tajemníkem takové organizace. Toto opatření vztahuje se pouze na ty unie, jež přijímají cestovní lístky C. M. I. U. of A.

(B) Doutník neb balík, přišedší z jiné země, kde stává řemeslné unie, bez uniové karty aneb s kartou méně než tři roky starou, nebudiž přijat za člena žádnou místní unií, pokud nepodaří postačitelny důkaz, že strávil tři roky jako učedník u benče v uniové dílně.

(C) Doutník neb balík přišedší z jiné země, kde žádné řemeslné unie nestává, musí podat postačitelny důkaz, že pracoval u benče nejméně tři roky, nežli může být přijat za člena.

(D) Mezinárodní Výkonná Rada rozhoduje co tvoří řemeslnou unií organizovanou na uniových zásadách.

Unie č. 336, Tampa, Fla.

Oprav článek 177 přidaje za slova "20 per cent" úrok ze všech peněz uložených na bance pro místní výlohy.

Článek ten, jak opraven, čte následovně:

Článek 177. Žádné unii nebudiž dovoleno vydati za úřední rok na plat úředníků, výborová vydání, nájem ze síně, nábytek, tisk, poštovné, palivo a světlo, piketování, taxy řemeslným assembly, jež jsou uznané Americkou Federací Práce, toto však nezabránuj zastoupení a odvádění poplatků řemeslným assembly v takových místech, kde žádného spojení s Americkou Federací Práce nestává (předpokládaje, že takové řemeslné assembly nepouští jako delegáty profesionální politikáře neb lidi, kteří nepracují při svém řemesle aneb člena bona fide řemeslné unie) delegátům do takových těles atd., více než následující procento hrubého příjmu; Unie mající třicet členů neb méně 30 procent, od třiceti do padesáti členů 25 procent, od padesáti výše 20 procent, a úrok ze všech peněz uložených na bance pro místní výlohy. Pakliže unie vydá pro shora uvedené účely méně než naznačený počet procent, má právo vydati je pro dobro unie. Toto nebudiž však vykládáno v ten smysl, že mohou místní unie upotřebit úroku z peněz obdrženy na ekvalisaci neb na stávkovní podporu, aniž by v to zahrnuty byly místní assementy neb místní pokuty.

Nový celní zákon, jež se dotýká doutníkářské výroby tím, že sem možno importovat ročně stopadesát milionů doutníků z Filipinských ostrovů beze cla, zní následovně: Aby uloženo a vybráno bylo clo na všechny předměty, které přijdou do Spoj. Států z Filipinských Ostrovů, tak jako se vybírá na podobné předměty z cizích zemí, s podmínkou, že, vyjma jak později uvedeno, veškeré předměty vypěstované neb vyrobené na Filipinských ostrovech z látek vypěstovaných neb vyrobených na Filipinských ostrovech neb Spojených Státech neb v obou zemích, neb jež neobsahují cizí látky v obnosu více jak dvacet procent jich celé hodnoty, na nichž žádné clo nebylo sleveno, jež přijdou do Spojených Států z Filipinských Ostrovů, mají být nadále připuštěny beze cla, vyjma obalového a filler ta-

báku, když jest smíchán neb zabalen s více než patnácti procenty obalového tabáku v obnosu přes tři sta tisíc liber, filler tabáku v obnosu přes jeden milion liber a doutníků v obnosu přes jedno sto a padesát milionů kusů, kteréžto množství budiž zjištěno tajemníkem pokladny pod takovými pravidly jaké on ustanoví.

Von den reichsdeutschen Tabakarbeitern und Arbeiterinnen.

Während in Oesterreich die Tabakfabrikation ein Monopol des Staates ist und niemand außer diesem die Verarbeitung des Tabaks vornehmen darf, ist sie in Deutschland eine Industrie wie alle anderen, die von großen und kleinen Fabrikanten betrieben wird. Zu einem großen Teil werden die Fabrikate durch Heimarbeiter erzeugt, die teilweise sehr schlecht bezahlt werden. Doch finden wir auch 15 große zentralisierte Fabriken, denen sich noch eine große Zahl kleinerer anfügt.

1895 zählte man in Deutschland 153,080 Tabakarbeiter, also fünfmal so viel als in Oesterreich. In der Heimarbeit finden wir auch die Beschäftigung der Kinder und namentlich alter und krüppelhafter Leute. So wurden in einer Werkstätte unter vier Arbeitern drei beschäftigt, die Holzfische hatten.

Wie die Art der Fabrikation sehr verschieden ist, so sind auch die Löhne außerordentlich verschieden. Es wurden im Jahre 1878 durchschnittlich Mk. 18.75 (Fr. 22.50) wöchentlich verdient. Doch schwankten die Löhne zwischen 14 und 40 Mk. (Fr. 16.80 und 48.—) per 1000 Stüd. Da in Deutschland nur wenig Tabak gebaut wird, muß der größte Teil des Rohmaterials eingeführt werden und 1879 wurde der Tabakzoll um ein bedeutendes erhöht. Die Fabrikanten wälzten nun natürlich diese Zollerhöhungen auf den Rücken der Arbeiterschaft und brühten die Löhne. Um dies leichter thun zu können, verlegten sie die Fabriken und Werkstätten aus dem nördlichen Deutschland, Schleswig-Holstein, Hannover, Bremen, Hamburg, Mecklenburg und Oldenburg nach Westfalen und Baden, wo sie bedeutend niedrigere Löhne zahlten. Während aber die Zollerhöhung bei 1000 Stüd Zigarren nur Mk. 4.88 betrug, betrug die Lohnreduzierung 5 bis 12 Mk. Abwehrkreiß waren nicht möglich, da das Sozialistengezetz jede freie Bewegung unter der Tabakarbeiterschaft unterbrückt hatte. Die Durchschnittslöhne sind deshalb noch immer niedriger als die der anderen Arbeiter Deutschlands, doch schwankt das Einkommen je nach den Sorten, die die Arbeiter erzeugen. Durchschnittlich verdienen die Tabakarbeiter und Arbeiterinnen 2 Mk. täglich (Fr. 2.40), der durchschnittliche Jahresverdienst betrug 1907 681 Mk. (720 Fr.), in Oesterreich betrug er nur 615 Fr. Die Löhne sind in Deutschland also immer noch um ein bedeutendes höher als in Oesterreich und die Generaldiktation darf auf ihre Lohnziffern nicht stolz sein.

Die Bestrebungen der Arbeiterschaft um eine Verbesserung ihrer Lage wird durch die Zersplitterung der Betriebe und durch die große Zahl der Heimarbeiter sehr erschwert. Raum aber beginnen die Arbeiter diese Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden, plant die Regierung schon wieder einen neuen Streich. (Der Tabak-Arbeiter, Wien.)

Die folgenden Zusätze zur Konstitution, werden, da sie die erforderliche Zahl von Zustimmung erhalten haben, einer Massenabstimmung der Mitglieder unterbreitet werden.

Von der Union 97, Boston, Mass.:

(A) Ein aus dem Auslande kommender Zigarrenmacher oder Pader, der wenigstens drei Jahre ununterbrochen gutstehendes Mitglied einer nach Gewerkschaftsprinzipien organisierten Zigarrenmacher- oder Pader-Union gewesen sein muß, soll ohne Eintrittsgebühr aufgenommen werden. Daß Aufnahmegefeuch soll nicht später als vier Wochen nach Ankunft in der Gerichtsbarkeit dieser Organisation gestellt werden. Ausländische Reisefahrten, ausgeführt von Unions, die mit einer nationalen Organisation des Handwerkes verbunden sind, sollen von dem National-Sekretär der Organisation gegengezeichnet sein. Die Vorschriften sollen nur auf Unions Anwendung finden, welche Mitgliedsarten der C. M. I. U. of A. annehmen.

(B) Ein Zigarrenmacher oder Pader, der aus

unem Pläze im Auslande kommt, wo eine Handwerks-Union ohne Unionkarte besteht, oder der weniger als drei Jahre alte Unionkarte hat, soll von keiner örtlichen Union zur Mitgliedschaft zugelassen werden, bis genügender Beweis erbracht ist, daß eine dreijährige Lehrlingszeit an einer Wank in einer Union-Werksstätte durchgemacht worden ist.

(C) Ein Zigarrenmacher oder Bader, der aus einem Pläze im Auslande kommt, wo keine Handwerks-Union besteht, soll, bevor er zur Mitgliedschaft zugelassen wird, genügenden Beweis beibringen, daß er wenigstens drei Jahre an der Wank gearbeitet hat.

(D) Die Internationale Exekutiv-Behörde soll entscheiden, was eine nach Gewerkschafts-Prinzipien organisierte Handwerks-Union bildet.

Von Union 336, Tampa, Fla.

Abchnitt 177 abändern durch Einschaltung von, die Zinsen auf alles in der Wank deponierte Geld für örtliche Ausgaben hinter den Worten „20 Prozent“.

Der Abchnitt lautet in veränderter Form wie folgt:

Abchnitt 177. Keiner Union soll es erlaubt sein, in einem Fiskaljahre mehr auszugeben für Beamtengehälter, Komiteeausgaben, Hallenmiete, Versammlungs-Lokal, Ausstattung, Drucksachen, Schreibmaterial, Porto, Heizung und Licht, Beobachtung von Streikplätzen, Steuern an Gewerkschafts-Versammlungen, die von der American Federation of Labor anerkannt werden — doch soll hierin die Vertretung in und die Zahlung von Steuern an Gewerkschafts-Versammlungen, Delegaten zu denselben etc., in solchen Gegenden verhindern; wo kein Anschluß an die American Federation of Labor besteht (vorausgesetzt, daß solche Gewerkschafts-Versammlungen nicht berufsmäßige Politiker oder Leute, die nicht praktisch in ihrem Handwerke beschäftigt, noch Mitglieder einer echten Handwerker-Union sind, als Delegaten zulassen) — als den folgenden Prozentsatz ihrer Brutto-Einnahmen: Unions von dreißig oder weniger Mitgliedern, 30 Prozent; von dreißig bis fünfzig Mitgliedern, 25 Prozent; und die Zinsen auf alles in der Wank deponierte Geld für örtliche Ausgaben. Sollte die Union weniger als den hierin festgesetzten Prozentsatz für die vorgenannten Zwecke ausgeben, so soll sie das Recht haben, örtlich zur Förderung von Unionzwecken Ausgaben zu machen. Dies soll keineswegs so ausgelegt werden, daß örtliche Unions-Prozente von Geld ziehen können, die zur Ausgleichung oder als Streikunterstützung empfangen werden, noch soll dies dafür ausgelegt werden, daß örtliche Kopfsteuern oder örtliche Strafgebühren eingeschlossen sind.

Les amendements suivants à la constitution ayant reçu le nombre requis d'endorsements seront soumis au vote populaire des membres: Par l'Union 97, Boston, Mass.

(A) Un fabricant de cigares ou un emballleur, venant d'un pays étranger, qui aura été membre en bon ordre, pendant au moins trois années successives, d'une union de fabricants de cigares ou d'emballleurs, organisée d'après les principes du l'union des corps de métier, seront admis sans frais d'initiation. Demande d'admission devra être présentée pas plus de quatre semaines après l'arrivée dans la juridiction de cette organisation. Des cartes de voyage à l'étranger, émises par les unions affiliées avec une organisation locale du métier seront contresignées par le secrétaire national de l'organisation. Ces dispositions ont rapport seulement aux unions qui acceptent les cartes des membres de C. M. I. U. de A.

(B) Un fabricant de cigares ou emballleur venant d'un endroit dans un pays étranger où une union des corps de métier existe sans carte d'union de moins de trois ans ne sera pas admis membre par aucune union locale avant qu'il ait donné preuve satisfaisante d'un apprentissage à l'établissement de trois ans, fait dans une fabrique dans l'union.

(C) Un fabricant de cigares ou emballleur

venant d'un pays étranger où il n'y pas une union des corps de métier donnera, avant d'être admis, une preuve satisfaisante qu'il a travaillé à l'établissement au moins trois ans.

(D) Le conseil exécutif international décidera ce qui constitue un corps de métier organisé d'après les principes de l'union des corps de métier.

Par l'union 336, Tampa, Fla.

Amendez le paragraphe 177 en y adjoutant après les mots „20 pour cent“ l'intérêt de tout argent déposé à la banque pour les dépenses locales.

Le paragraphes ainsi amendé lit comme suit:

Paragraphe 177. Il ne sera permis à aucune union de dépenser dans aucune année fiscale, pour les salaires des officiers, des dépenses de comités, loyer de salle, chambre de réunion, mobilier, imprimerie, papeterie, timbre, chauffage et éclairage, piquet pour les fabriques en grève, taxes aux assemblées des métiers reconnues par la Fédération Américaine du labeur; mais rien en ceci n'empêchera la représentation et le payement des taxes aux assemblées de métier dans telles localités où il n'existe pas une affiliation avec la Fédération Américaine du Labeur (pourvu, que ces assemblées n'admettant pas, comme délégués, des politiciens de profession, ou des hommes qui ne sont pas activement engagés dans leur métier, ou un membre d'une union de bonne foi des corps de métier), délégués au même, etc. plus que le pour cent suivant de ses recettes en gros: Les unions ayant trente membres et moins, 30 pour cent; de trente à cinquante membres, 25 pour cent; cinquante membres et au-dessus, 20 pour cent et l'intérêt sur tout argent placé en banque pour les dépenses locales. Si l'union dépense pour l'usage ci-dessus spécifié moins que le pour cent ici fixé, elle aura alors le privilège de dépenser le surplus pour: l'avancement local des affaires de l'union. Ceci ne sera d'aucune manière interprété comme permettant aux unions locales un pour cent sur l'argent reçu pour l'égalisation ou pour aide dans les grèves, ni el sera interprété d'une manière à comprendre les taxes locales ou les amendes locales.

Les besoin d'instruire les ouvriers de ce pays dans l'achat des marchandises marquées de l'étiquette de l'union est seulement second en importance au travail d'organiser, et la mesure de temps, d'énergie et de pensée, dépensée dans l'effort de mettre ce fait plus forcément dans l'esprit du public-acheteur est digne de la grande considération de tout membre du labeur organisé. Comme organisateur, l'étiquette de l'union fait beaucoup pour éliminer ces maus industriels—le travail de l'enfant, le propriétaire de l'atelier—etuve et l'emploi du focat—en enrôlant des milliers qui, par la nature de leur travail, ne sont pas enrôlés sous cette bannière, mais qui, par l'usage de l'étiquette et l'agitation faite en sa faveur, comprennent mieux les buts de l'union.

Dans la cour de district des Etats-Unis, le 22 Juin, Norman Thackarey, chef d'atelier du Arnold Print Works à North Adams, Mass., a été trouvé coupable d'avoir violé la loi du travail par contrat à l'étranger. Il fut condamné à une amende de \$200. Il a été chargé qu'il avait engagé Clifford Galdard et Bernard Tugéell, deux Anglais, ouvriers de filature, à venir dans ce pays et travailler dans l'établissement où il est chef d'atelier.

Un extrait d'un rapport sur le gain du travail en Russie par le Gouvernement Russe a été fait par le bureau du travail. Il couvre l'année 1897 et démontre qu'il y avait alors

27,994 personnes dans le commerce de tabac dont la majorité, 17,374, étaient des femmes; 10,620 étaient hommes. Du grand total dans la fabrication du tabac, 1795 étaient des enfants au-dessous de 15 ans, dont 1170 étaient des filles et 625 garçons.

Les directeurs de la compagnie américaine des fabricants de cigares ont déclaré un dividende régulier de un pour cent sur les actions préférées de la compagnie, payable le 15 Juillet aux actionnaires sur le registre le 30 Juin.

Le Juge J. V. Boulard de la cour de la chancellerie de l'Etat de l'Arkansas en nommant, récemment, un percepteur pour la compagnie Hiaëatha Coal, Coaldale, Ark., commanda que le percepteur n'emploierait que des hommes de l'union dans la mine et pour la vente. Cet ordre est en harmonie avec une déclaration du Juge Boulard dans un banquet de la Fédération du Labeur de l'Etat de Arkansas, il y a quelques mois; qu'il n'accorderait jamais une injonction contre une union de labeur dans l'intérêt d'une corporation.

A Lima, une des villes de l'Ohio les plus acharnés contre les unions, Monsier J. M. Morgan, Inspecteur des Ateliers et Manufactures avec deux députés-femmes, déposa 43 affidavits contre Delsel Wemmer et William Tigner, fabricants de cigares, les chargeant d'infraction à la loi sur le travail de l'enfant. Les deux commerçants ont avoué leur faute, donnant pour excuse qu'ils avaient employé les enfants sur le supplication des parents plaçant l'indigence. Ils ont à payer une amende de \$25. pour chacune des causes, ce qui compta à \$1,075. Cela devra les restreindre pour quelque temps.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)	
Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five	.22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicates	.35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid	.50
1 200-page label register, prepaid	.60
1 100-page label register, prepaid	.40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.	.20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.	.25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid	.40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamp canceler, good for five years	.15
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	.50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00

The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels: 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; 15-yr. with'l cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipts blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; financial secs. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

Will NOT grant loans during working hours. Have regular headquarters.

Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

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Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
*405 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
*433 Chas. Peterson, 531 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith.
441 Wm. Kasper, 800½ Main st., Little Rock.

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- *225 H. E. Martens, 109 W. 1st st., Los Angeles.
1228 Robt. Ricker, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
R. W. Harrow, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
*238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
1253 Geo. R. Permien, 453 8th st., Oakland.
291 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
*332 J. S. Hertzbrun, 957 4th st., San Diego.
338 Chas. Stebbins, Box 264, Eureka.
339 Frank H. King, 507 State st., Santa Barbara.
453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242 Nevada City.
469 W. J. Knapp, 1415 19th st., Bakersfield.

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- 127 John Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
*55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
158 A. Garlepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
*58 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Box 165, Brantford, Ont.
140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
*211 J. C. Meiss, 1041 Regent st., Victoria, B. C.
278 Wm. Heslop, 93 Albion st., London, Ont.
R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
349 J. J. Donavan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
257 John C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
*373 A. Perusse, 90 Queen st., Sherbrooke, Que.
378 W. J. Waldron, Victoria Hotel, Brandon, Man.
411 J. H. A. Fortier, Box 36, Brockville, Ont.
414 W. Raisky, 176 Logan ave., Winnipeg.
*420 J. Pearce, Box 154, St. Thomas, Ont.
422 S. Weltheuser, 150 E. King st., Box 224, Berlin, Ont.
*424 James Hagarty, 139 Center st., Stratford, Ont.
*432 F. Nohel, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
461 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
465 Jules Marcoux, 6 St. James st., Quebec.
486 Herman Knudson, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

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- 1129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
306 W. H. Smith, 604 S. Union av., Pueblo.
492 A. N. Tinker, Box 546, Colorado Springs.
499 T. C. Hammer, Box 653, Trinidad.

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*282 Geo. Engelhard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
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*321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
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*398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
*407 D. S. Martin, 243 Main st., Norwich.
484 Wm. Brützenmeier, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

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John H. Brahler, 419 11th st. S. W., Washington.

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- 29 A. Chas. Robinson, 625 Union st., Jacksonville.
218 Wm. F. Marzyck, 818 W. Adams st., Jacksonville.
*336 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 262, Ybor City (Tampa).
327 Wallace Pinder, 301 Eliz. st., Key West.
*356 R. J. Colman, Box 176, Palatka.
*484 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
*440 F. Fernandez, P. O. Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
Jose Bustillo, 1607½ Ashley st., Tampa.
462 Ramon Torres, 237 Howard av., Box 135, W. Tampa.

- 464 Moses Claiborne, Box 333, Pensacola.
L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.
493 Patricio Martinez, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

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344 H. T. Barnes, 24 Strong st., Atlanta.
471 J. G. Upchurch, Box 291, Americus (Macon).

IDAHO.

- 256 F. Broomfield, Box 596, Boise.
330 W. G. Fenn, 706 Cedar st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- 114 N. F. Lentz, 198 E. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
115 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
20 Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
*38 H. Bogaske, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
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*Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
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*Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
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*Phil Seiffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
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223 J. C. Fisher, General Delivery, Ottumwa.
239 Ed. Kamer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
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John Knudson, 1435 Sycamore st., Waterloo.

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350 W. M. Tuttle, 324 Main st., Paris.

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- 53 Wm. Kersten, 122 Exchange Place, New Orleans.
1220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne av., New Orleans.
*Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

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- 49 Jos. F. Curtis, 34 St. Mary's st., Biddeford.
66 C. O. Beals, 66 Court st., Auburn (Lewiston).
179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 124 Third st., Bangor.
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470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

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- 21 M. F. Burnham, 165 E. Main st., Marlboro.
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*Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
*51 John Dowd, 79 Sargeant st., Holyoke.
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J. Lipp, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
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208 H. P. Huffnagle, 51 Eagle st., North Adams.
226 E. A. Manning, 4 Locust st., Haverhill.
*255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
326 D. J. Kervick, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
475 J. J. Kelleher, 13 Middle st., Fitchburg.
494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

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- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
122 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
*46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 94 Sycamore st., Gd. Rapids.
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*169 Norman Lennox, 915 Mackinaw ave., Cheboygan.
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340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
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*368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
*408 Nicholas Miller, 94 Portage st., Houghton.
*413 J. P. Meehan, 130 Florida st., Laurium (Calumet).
452 Wm. T. Bray, Box 414, Petoskey.
*457 Amos D. Hill, 217 Main st., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
*463 Harry V. Isaacs, P. O. Box 484, Pontiac.
468 A. W. Kamp, 313 Mechanic st., Albion.

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- 70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
177 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
*98 Henry Feyder, 309 Webasha st., St. Paul.
271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.
294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
J. Patchkowsky, 511 E. 7th st., Duluth.
*315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

*351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
400 H. F. Ratz, 223 E. 4th st., Red Wing, Minn.
426 H. Mulford, Box 433, Hibbing.
434 Henry Westor, W. 5th st., Faribault.

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23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
30 A. F. Elchenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
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*76 Fred Dreyer, 1211 Center st., Hannibal.
95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
*1102 J. E. Butler, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City.
193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
*233 Clyde M. Brown, 121 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
*281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
322 J. H. Hebbeln, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 63, Joplin.
442 C. A. Davis, 38 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

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312 Dan McMahon, Box 1044, Livingston.
*361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
362 J. J. Gillam, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
445 Henry Kuschke, 116 S. 30th st., Billings.

NEBRASKA.

*93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
*196 C. C. Lightner, 1022 W. Division st., Grand Island.
*276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
358 M. B. Till, 345 N. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

307 Emil Lorke, 137 S. Virginia st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
*Wm. A. Cook, 28 Washington st., Paterson.
8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
*Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
*117 Andrew E. Hanga, 121 South st., Orange.
*131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
*138 Henry F. Hillers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
*146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingston ave., New Brunswick.
147 John Wittmann, 484 Central ave., W. Hoboken.
Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
*Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
234 H. Delius, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
*427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
*428 Alois Klaber, 512 Liberty st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

12 Fred Weigel, 732 Michigan st., Buffalo.
15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
Jacob B. Sigel, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
*L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
19 Jas. Horan, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
*Wm. D. Willson, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
12 Jos. McCullough, 23 North st., Oneida.
*E. E. Hunter, Trades Union Assembly Hall, Oneida.
*13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
*16 Jas. Dundon, 5 Tremont av., Binghamton.
*52 E. G. Cuthbert, 553 Grove st., Elmira.
*68 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
Thos. F. Cahill, Room 23, Beaver bl., Albany.
74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
Chas. H. Hahn, 157 Main st., Poughkeepsie.
*78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
87 James Orr, 270 1/2 9th st., Brooklyn.
*89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
*90 Adolph Groelinger, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdenburg.
*112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
116 John H. Ostendorf, 80 1/2 Tomkins st., Cortland.
121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
E. Bupp, 408 E. Yates st., Box 141, Ithaca.
*124 A. Allen, 234 Hamilton st., Watertown.
125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
*141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
*144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
*203 J. P. Gonter, 83 Pine st., Wellsville.
210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
*213 Chas. Lowy, 190 East End av., New York.
Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First ave., New York.
218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
*229 C. H. Everett, 292 Chenango st., Binghamton.
231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
*241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
*246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
*251 C. L. Lindlau, 334 E. 90th st., New York.

†Max Rosenhain, 1511 3d ave., Yorkville Bank Bldg., New York.

*265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
*279 Fred Prunier, 25 Champlain st., Plattsburgh.
*280 E. M. Leavenworth, 73 Liberty st., Oswego.
*283 Dan De Lant, 22 High st., Box 27, Geneva.
*292 Thos. E. Silvester, 867 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn.
298 J. H. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
*311 Frank Rigby, 28 Chestnut st., Auburn.
327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsack.
334 W. A. Philip, 23 George st., Saratoga.
342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
*348 H. G. Neumeyer, 65 W. Erie av., Corning.
370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
*417 Jos. Waite, 17 Gazette st., Dunkirk.
*429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
*430 Peter Mooney, 121 W. Broadway, Fulton.
483 Bruce B. Dick, 26 Bleeker st., Gloversville.
488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect av., Middletown.

OHIO.

14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
†17 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
*43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
*48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
75 Frank Herold, 360 Siebert st., Columbus.
79 Frank Miller, 210 Stone st., Sandusky.
86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
96 Chris. Freudeman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
115 Albert Keller, 1148 Arch st., Canton.
123 Carl Gagle, 314 Washington st., Hamilton.
*Fred Pippert, 408 S. Monument av., Hamilton.
137 John K. Jacoby, 6 S. Erie st., Massillon.
Andrew Paul, 6 S. Erie st., Massillon.
152 E. Williams, 268 W. Federal st., Box 32, Youngstown.
166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
173 Chas. O. Dozer, 636 Seborn st., Zanesville.
176 E. D. Everts, 6 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
*254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
*260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
*313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
*360 H. Dauerheim, 56 Union st., Delaware.
385 Chas. H. Rice, 15th st., Portsmouth.
J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st.
*416 P. H. Brady, 20 Read st., Norwalk.
435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

392 L. L. Surniford, 113 N. Grand st., Enid.
401 M. L. Noll, 116 N. Oklahoma av., Shawnee.
450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Room 23 National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

*202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
487 J. F. Penrod, care Flynn & Co., Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
82 Wm. Schultz, Box 301, Penn st., Meadville.
*91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
*104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
*107 Jos. Setterle, 211 Chestnut st., Erie.
*108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
*122 Chas. Gerold, 13 Dartmouth st., Warren.
126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
145 W. Hoebner, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
*John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
*165 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
Edith Friedman, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
*171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
*232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
†A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigbee ave., York.
John E. Aumen, 117 Jessop pl., York.
244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
257 Harry Burns, 604 S. Duke st., Lancaster.
J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
295 E. G. Kotzwinkel, 607 Prospect av., Scranton.
Daniel Harris, 1103 Snyder av., Scranton.
301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
*Wayne M. Zell, Lock Box 14, Akron.
309 E. S. Mumma, Box 73, Rothsville.
A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
†216 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrytown.
*317 John H. Schmidt, 21 McCaragher st., Wilkes-Barre.
F. Hochberg, 121 Blackman st., Wilkes-Barre.
*320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
355 John Weiser, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
*Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
*439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
*446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
*466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

119 Juan G. Garcia, 90 San Augustin st., Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
148 P. Vega Santos, Box 131, A. Ferres, Box 131, Caguas.
190 Aurelio Guzman, Gurabo.
Fernando Marciano, Gurabo.
194 Geronimo Iben, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
Baltasar Rivera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
333 Rafael R. Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
Jesus M. Garcia, San Lorenzo.
374 Francisco Gutierrez, Punta Brava, Mayaguez.

Tomas Rodriguez, San Pedro st., Mayaguez.
376 Amandes Rodriguez, Utuado.
Alberto Negrin, Utuado.
386 Pedro Maldonado, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales.
P. R.
*388 David Storer, Box 163, Utuado.
390 Alfonso Davila, Vega-Baja.
448 Julio Figueroa, Stop 7, San Juan.
Pedro G. Andujar, Stop 7, San Juan.
449 Eladis O. Moura, Baldorioty, 79 st., Ponce.
Jose Toro, Calle Virtud 22 Playa, Ponce.
458 Jose D. Candelas, Cidra, P. R.
Jose V. Mirandas, Cidra, P. R.
459 Francisco Casteneda, Nagurbo, P. R.
Ignacio Ledduc, Naguabo, P. R.
460 Guillermo D. Lopez, 29 Rafael Corders St., San Juan.
Gaspar Garcia Voles, 29 Rafael Corders St., San Juan.
467 Manuel F. Rojas, Arecibo.
Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
472 Juan Hernandez, Federacion Libre, Juncos.
473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
Adolfo Rodriguez, 39 Flores St., Catano, P. R.
481 Vicente Gil Rios, Box 163, Bayamon.
Manuel Soler, Puerto Rico st., Bayamon.
485 Rafael R. Collazo, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
Pedro Bibilani, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

*10 J. J. Bachman, 256 Dean st., Providence.
*94 A. E. Hohler, 128 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.
303 Walter Melia, 140 Main st., Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

*153 John Gilberg, 1309 N. Philip av., Sioux Falls.
275 W. H. Magnus, Lock Box 7, Aberdeen.
377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
*387 Peter Halverson, Box 343, Yankton.
491 D. L. Kirby, 632 Fifth st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

83 Geo. Lehning, 713 Church st., Nashville.
*261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
266 A. H. Johnson, 243 N. 2d st., Memphis.
318 Wm. E. Eckenrodt, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

128 J. N. Phillips, Box 673, El Paso.
*Moises Napoles, El Paso.
*216 John Eisenbroich, 216 N. 25th st., Galveston.
262 A. C. Portman, 616 Main st., Dallas.
*285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
*346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
*369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
367 A. C. Fiehlitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

*11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
*421 R. Leprond, 43 Murray st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

133 M. N. Fisher, 2801 E. Clay st., Richmond.
J. S. Owen, 2601 E. Franklin st., Richmond.
*198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
240 E. T. Cannoles, 29th st., near Church, Norfolk.
Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
*412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

*109 E. A. Millette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
*113 E. Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
*188 J. Kokesh, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
325 W. A. Mitchell, 823 2d ave., Spokane.
*397 J. G. Duppenhaler, 1006 Harris av., So. Bellingham.
444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
498 A. Thompson, Box 48, Everett.
Thos. O'Dea, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

418 John Hunt, 11 Mathus st., Kingston, Jamaica.
J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

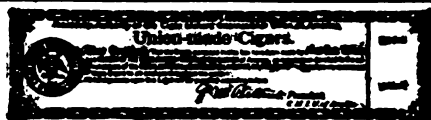
479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
†John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
*34 W. C. Haeblel, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
*61 Emil Heickel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
*85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
*135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
*162 Frank Ambach, 500 Pleasant st., Green Bay.
168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
*Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
*212 Jos. Heller, 1809 21st st., Superior.
245 Chas. E. Auster, 721 Prentice ave., Ashland.
*287 A. E. Olsen, 1313 Sixth st., Marinette.
290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
*323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
*329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
*341 C. H. Martin, 513 Oak st., Neenah.
*363 John F. Wurms, 745 White Rock av., Waukegan.
*372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
*381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindenman ct., Kenosha.
*477 Jos. Schmitt, 1915 Western av., Manitowish.
*482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIII.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1909.

No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 820, Monon Building, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS.....President
820 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
SAM'L GOMPERS.....First Vice-President
Care Box 30, Station D, New York, N. Y.
THOS. F. TRACY.....Second Vice-President
11 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.
A. GARIEPY.....Third Vice-President
23 Avenue Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can.
CONRAD WEBER.....Fourth Vice-President
93 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. H. FITZGERALD.....Sixth Vice-President
730 Division St., Portland, Ore.
JERRY CRONIN.....Seventh Vice-President
Box 391, Bangor, Maine.
GIBSON WEBER.....Treasurer
1704 Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

408. Houghton	100	451. Bushnell	\$100
414. Winnipeg	100	452. Petoskey	100
417. Dunkirk	100	453. Nevada City	100
422. Berlin	100	454. Cedar Rapids	100
427. Rahway	100	455. Galena	100
428. Trenton	100	456. Albion	100
431. Litchfield	100	459. Bakersfield	100
432. Nelson	100	475. Fitchburg	100
433. Mobile	100	477. Manitowoc	100
434. Faribault	100	479. Wheeling	100
436. Olyphant	100	482. Wausau	100
439. Carbondale	100	487. Baker City	100
442. Cape Girardeau	100	488. Middletown	100
444. Walla Walla	100	494. Fall River	100
447. Kenosha	100	495. Marshalltown	100
450. Oklahoma City	100	497. Kankakee	100

NOTICE.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 20-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments"

should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink in figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., of Edgar L. Mills of Union No. 440 of Tampa, Fla., against a decision rendered by the International president, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Gompers, Tracy, Gariepy, Conrad Weber, Roberts, Fitzgerald and Cronin.

The basis of the appeal was Union 440 suspended Mr. Mills for conduct unbecoming a union man, in paying below the bill of prices for cigar packing and for other acts. Mr. Mills claims that he was not guilty and that the union acted through prejudice. He appealed to the International president, who sustained the action of the union; he thereupon appealed to the Executive Board.

The International president bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the member, manager of a cigar factory, had a hearing and a trial; that he refused as such manager to pay the scale to a certain member of the union; that Mr. Mills applied for his retiring card while under charges in the union; that he, while a member of the union, employed non-union cigar-makers; that the evidence seems to show the member guilty of the charges preferred by the union, whose action should be sustained.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International president is sustained.

Fraternally yours,

Samuel Gompers,
First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., of Union No. 295, of Scranton, Pa., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Gompers, Tracy, Gariepy, Conrad Weber, Robert, Fitzgerald and Cronin.

The basis of the appeal was a certain cigar manufacturer quit manufacturing cigars in Scranton, became a jobber, having his cigars made in a union shop in Binghamton, N. Y. Union No. 295 of Scranton, insisted that the joint label board of Binghamton refuse labels to the manufacturer making these cigars, claiming that the bill of prices was lower in Binghamton than it was at Scranton. The Binghamton joint advisory board refused to stop the label, as this was a union manufacturer, who was complying with all the requirements of the union, and they claim he had the right to make cigars for any one who was a jobber and not on the unfair list. Union No. 295 appealed to the International President against the action of the joint advisory board of Binghamton. The International President sustained the action of the Binghamton advisory board. Union No. 295 thereupon appeals to the Executive Board.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That there is no provision in the

constitution which prohibits a manufacturer for reasons of his own from quitting the manufacture of cigars. Neither does it prohibit any manufacturer from becoming a jobber in cigars and having the right to purchase his stock from any union manufacturer in the country, regardless of where located; that Section 161 of the constitution prohibits a manufacturer operating two shops, using the union label unless both are strictly union. It also prohibits a manufacturer from operating a union shop in another locality at a lower scale of prices. That the facts in connection with this case submitted by both parties prove conclusively that the gentleman is a jobber in cigars and not a manufacturer, and is entitled to get his cigars from any union manufacturer, so long as the bill of prices of the locality is complied with.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally yours,
Samuel Gompers,
First Vice President.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

W. Gunlock appealed against 60, Keokuk, for excusing a manufacturer member from attending meetings. The appeal was not sustained.

T. M. Carroll appealed against 97, Boston, for refusing to comply with the decision of the International President in reference to the payment of the local relief benefit. The union replied that it had complied with the decision as soon as it was rendered and published, and that it supposed that the decision was operative when rendered and published. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Gordon appealed against 97, Boston, for placing him on the 90 days list. Appellant shows that he was placed there by the negligence of the shop collector. The appeal was sustained.

D. E. Fisk appealed against 184, Bay City, for refusing his claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

L. V. Salvage appealed against 331, Crookston, for refusing to allow him to serve as an apprentice. The union replied that he had a regular job as a United States Railway clerk and that he was attempting to learn the trade while regularly employed at another occupation. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Sears appealed against 414, Winnipeg, for refusing his claim for strike benefit. The union replied that he did not have his card with him. The appeal was not sustained.

Sam Bengelsdorf appealed against fine of \$25, imposed by Union 14, Chicago, for working in a strike shop. The appeal cannot be recognized because of having failed to appeal within the limit.

Chas. Roche appealed against 298, Glen Falls, for fining him \$5 for being suspended. Appellant shows that he was out of work for over six months and that he rejoined as soon as he secured work. The appeal was sustained.

L. R. Cohen appealed against 11, St. Albans, for fining him for not paying a board bill. Appellant shows that he made every effort possible to pay same and had paid more than half of it and that he would have paid it all were it not for sickness in his family. The appeal was sustained.

W. Shakespeare appealed against 165, Philadelphia, for removing him from the office of member of finance committee for alleged misconduct. He was said to have been intoxicated

in and about the office. Appellant emphatically denies that he did anything to warrant the severe punishment imposed. The appeal was sustained.

J. Jeronimus appealed against 294, Duluth, for refusing his claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

F. Wescott appealed against 228, San Francisco, for fining him \$10 for alleged obtaining of a worthless warrant for a member, and compelling him to return \$6.40, lost time and expenses. Appellant claims that he obtained the warrant in good faith on order of the union but that he was buncoed by a shyster lawyer. The appeal was sustained.

A. J. Avery, No. 86111, appealed against Union 280, Owego, for suspending him for failure to pay a local assessment and drawing illegal sick benefit. The evidence shows member was sick and out of work during collection of assessment and the sick benefit was overpaid by secretary and apparently not secured by false pretenses. The appeal is sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 32, Louisville, Ky., to fine Geo. Dettmeier, Alf. Doll, W. Hotopp, M. L. Johnson, Geo. Lynch, Perry Marks, W. Niehoff, Jno. Newman, E. Quach, Geo. C. Schroer, and Plut Slitz, each \$50.00, and suspend them for going to work in an unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven. Note—One member votes no on annulment.

Approved the application of the Joint Label Committee of New York to fine S. Fried, a member of Union 144, \$50.00 for employing a non-unionist and paying below the bill of prices. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of the Joint Advisory Board of St. Louis, Mo., to fine Ben Ukman \$25.00 for failing to comply with the request of the Joint Unions to deposit his retiring card. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 451, Bushnell, Ill., to fine Fred Millington \$25.00, for scabbing and dropping his card in Ottumwa, Ill. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 70, Winona, Minn., to suspend and fine Martin Anderson \$25.00 for non-payment of dues and assessments. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 118, Peoria, Ill., to fine John W. Bond, J. F. Wilson, Henry Janssen, J. Bily and John H. Durham \$100.00 each, for scabbing at Lewis' shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 209, Coldwater, Mich., to fine Roy Vandenburg \$25.00 for working in a closed shop; and to suspend and fine Fred G. Vanantwerp \$25.00 for working in Pierce's closed shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 457, Benton Harbor, Mich., to fine Jim Ralston \$50.00 for accepting a job as foreman in Hairsch's shop; and to suspend and fine John Eisenhart \$50.00 for working in a closed shop of Price & Co. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 15, Chicago, Ill., to annul the card of Max Nathanson and to fine him \$25.00 for withdrawing by retiring card and opening a non-union shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 350, Paris, Ky., to fine Henry Finnican for going to work in the strike shop of J. H. Orr. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six.

Approved the application of Union 482, Wausau, Wis., to fine Stephen Gwidt \$25.00 for obtaining money under false pretenses. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six, negative—one.

Approved the application of Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis., to impose a fine upon Otto Kircher of \$25.00, for quitting a union shop, taking a job in an open shop and dropping his membership. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 36, Topeka, Kansas, to fine D. A. Creamer \$15.00 for having worked in a non-union shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., to fine Jacob Abrams \$50.00 for using the union's name without permission of the union, and for conduct unbecoming a union man. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved application of Union 14, Chicago, Ill., to fine Jack Wise \$25.00 for selling non-union cigars and for refusing to appear for trial after repeated notifications; to fine Joe Rubin \$50.00 for selling union labels to be placed on non-union cigars; and to fine W. Oslemsky \$25.00 and to annul retiring card for running non-union factory while holding retiring card. Following is the vote: Affirmative—six.

Approved application of Union 28, Westfield, Mass., to fine P. J. McMahon \$25.00 for working in non-union shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—six.

Note: Under caption of International Fines, published in the August issue, the name of D. Feraras, through a typographical error, was inadvertently omitted among those having been fined \$25.00 by Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y.

The solicitude of the Taft Administration that the American public should get the genuine Malayan cigar product, that is Philippine cigars bearing the stamp of having been actually manufactured on the Islands, is really touching. Apprehending evidently that some American manufacturer might be tempted to palm off a domestic brand under a Spanish name and title as a Manila product, the Taft Administration has given notice that the Philippine cigars to be shipped to this country to enter a free market here, will have to have the Internal Revenue stamp affixed to their boxes before shipment and these revenue stamps for the Philippine cigar will bear the government imprint "P. I." (Philippine Islands) so as to acquaint the public in advance with the official insignia of the genuine Manila made cigar and as a warning against all designs at substitution and faking here. There seems to be no limit to the favoritism and privileges which the Taft Administration stands ready to extend to its Malayan idols at the expense and to the disparagement of the American cigar interests.—U. S. Tobacco Journal.

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, through a strong letter sent to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, was at least helpful, if not chiefly instrumental, in forcing the government to investigate conditions prevailing in the barricaded works of the Pressed Steel Car Company during the recent strike.

CORRESPONDENCE

Albany, August, 1909.

We take this opportunity to call your attention to the fact that the firm of Vanslyke & Horton, who left this city about two years ago to operate a cigar factory in Kingston, N. Y., with women and girls, are now putting these goods upon the market under two firm names—Vanslyke & Horton and Lopeze, Graw Company.

The latter name upon cigars is represented to the dealers and consumers as a clear Havana house and in some cases as a Key West cigar where, in fact, all cigars with the above firm names on the boxes are made in the same factory, No. 160, District 14, Kingston, N. Y. The brands are Duke de Orman, Mi Vigla, Vul-ta-Seal, Peter Schuyler, Moon Spot, Not Left, Wisdom and others. Union 68 calls upon all sister unions where these goods are sold to inform the dealers, also the consumers of the fact that they are not Key West or union-made, and are the product of non-union women and girls, from factory 160, District 14, Kingston, N. Y.

Label Committee,
Union 68, Albany, N. Y.

Huron, S. D.

Look out for Walter Nelson. This man says that he has been a member of the International Union but has lost his card by the following methods:

First, that he lost it during the big fire in San Francisco, Cal.

Second, that the secretary in Nevada City, Cal., took it away from him and refused to give it back.

Third, that he was suspended and had a \$25 fine against him. He did not say what union suspended him.

This man refused to take an accommodation job here in Huron, saying that he wanted a steady job, but he went to one of our jurisdiction towns and took an accommodation job. The first week he got in four days, making \$10. When the town collector asked him to join he told him that he had hardly had time enough so the following week the town collector insisted that he join and pay the entire initiation fee. But Walter quietly left town neglecting to even thank the boys for allowing him to work 9 days without becoming a member.

Walter Nelson, we believe, run a buckeye somewhere in Wisconsin for a couple of years and it seems that even that was not time enough for him to make up his mind to join.

The members of Union 491 believe that this man has had plenty of time to get right, and that it was about time that such people were advertised for. There are good men with cards, on the road that we think are more entitled to the jobs in a union shop than a man of Walter Nelson's caliber.—Union 491, Huron, S. D.

Logansport, Ind., August 30, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions of Indiana.

Fellow Craftsmen—As you are aware of the unsatisfactory condition of the cigar industry of the state of Indiana, we need not go into details on the subject. We are all cognizant of the fact that our trade is on the decline, as the evidence is plain to every one. That something must be done to save our craft from utter extinction in the state of Indiana is apparent to every one. And all who have the interests of our trade at heart and are desir-

ous of extending the influence of our international union and maintaining the standard of living among the cigarmakers of our state are expected to co-operate in a movement looking to a closer organization of the Cigarmakers' Unions of Indiana. Union No. 215 of Logansport, at our last regular meeting decided to send out a circular letter to every local union in the state for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of our sister unions on the subject. Union No. 215 suggests something along the lines of the "Blue Label League" that exist in other states.

Union No. 215, however, is not insistent on the plan to be adopted. That can be determined at the state meeting if one can be arranged. We are only anxious that something be done to relieve the deplorable condition that exists in our state at the present time in our craft.

Fellow cigarmakers, act on this matter without delay. There is work to be done in Indiana. Suggest some feasible plan whereby we can get together. Some union set a time and place for a state meeting and Union No. 215 will gladly co-operate. We would suggest that cigarmakers' local unions sending delegates to the South Bend convention of the Indiana Federation of Labor instruct their delegates to arrange a meeting of the cigarmakers' delegates for the purpose of discussing this important matter.

Yours fraternally,
John Voss, President,
Chester P. Horn, Secretary.

Orange, N. J., August, 1909.

In my little article in the June journal I touched on several points which I believed should be of interest to every member of our international union, and I shall at this time take up the subject of organizing the unorganized cigarmakers, principally those of the First and Ninth District of Pennsylvania. Being a native of that state and of those districts up to eight years ago, I know something of the conditions and can, I believe, speak, or rather write, intelligently on the subject. The question is: How can we organize Pennsylvania?

One of the conditions that confronts us is the Belt Line, or what is now commonly called the Klondike, where the large Philadelphia independent factories have what are commonly called annexes which, for conveniences cannot be equalled in any place I have ever been, and I have been in one or two, including Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Buffalo and others. I state these facts only to give the membership at large a faint idea of what an organizer is up against in these districts.

Then take the cigarmaker. He is not housed up in a suffocating flat or in a tenement house, but he has (at least 90 per cent of them) a single, or at least a two family (the latter being scarce) house to live in, with a garden and a chicken run where he is able to raise all his vegetables and poultry, and in many instances, his own hogs for his meats and lard.

This may not be interesting to the member, but to get at the facts it seems that we must go to the bottom and work up. These conditions do not exist in the cities in these districts, such as Reading, Lancaster, Lebanon, Harrisburgh, York, Norristown, but in the rural districts.

In giving these ideas at this time in organizing these people, I am only quoting I. Bisbing's ideas, that is, send fifty, or if need be, 100 picked union men into these districts

and have them take jobs quietly in these shops. Say, take one of the chain of shops and have them work quietly and organize one man's, or firm's shops simultaneously, and as to pay, pay the men the difference of what they earn up to the union standard, and I believe this is the only method that will be successful.

I do not want to be understood as an advocate of low dues, as in my opinion the dues are not high enough until they will enable us to build and maintain a home, but here is another proposition and a difficult one, that is the \$3 initiation fee and the 30 cents a week dues, for this is the answer you get when you approach a man to join. "Oh, I can join the P. O. S. of A., the Jr. O. U. A. M., and the Odd-fellows, or the Knights of Malta, or the Red Men, or the Knights of the Golden Eagle, or a dozen other fraternal organizations for 30 cents, or at the most, 35 cents a week will pay my dues in three lodges, and they will pay me \$4 each a week sick benefits for from 26 to 52 weeks, and then reduce it from one to 2, as long as I am sick, and also pay me \$40 to \$50 in case my wife dies, and \$100 apiece to my wife if I die, and now show me why I should join the union and pay 30 cents a week, and only get \$5 a week for 13 weeks in case of sickness.

These, brothers, are some of the conditions as they exist, so I would say that as we have made concessions to other districts, make concessions for these districts, even though we must cut the initiation fee down to 50 cents, and then get your men in the field and work it up and strengthen our union, as our weakest point lies in the unorganized cigarmaker.

Get this question, which is of vital importance to every member.

Jacob C. Taylor.

Lancaster, Aug. 30, 1909.

In the August Journal I noticed an article written by Secretary H. E. Marten of Los Angeles, suggesting a new plan of advertising union-made cigars. His proposition seems to be a fair and logical idea after considering as he says, the wonderful growth of sales by the unfair cigar firms in comparison with the union cigar firms.

Just because the one does extensive advertising and the other fails to compete in the same way. Advertising is the best salesman. Hear what Mr. Hugh Chalmers, president of the Chalmers-Detroit Motor company, said in his talk on "The Relation of Salesmanship to Advertising":

"Every ad is a salesman; every salesman is an ad. Advertising is salesmanship plus publicity. Salesmanship is advertising plus getting the order signed.

"The whole business world rests on a foundation of confidence. Now the greatest builder of confidence is publicity—advertising. Lack of confidence is usually due to ignorance. Unless you know a man well, you haven't confidence in him. The greatest foe of ignorance is publicity. The saying that 'publicity corrects all abuses' is a true one.

"Advertising makes you acquainted with the public. It gives people knowledge about you and your goods, and knowledge is absolutely essential to confidence. Big advertising looks like big sales; it makes people familiar with you; it unconsciously creates confidence. Without a doubt, the greatest force to-day in the interest of confidence—in the interest of credit, if you will—is advertising.

"Advertising and salesmanship are identical

in their object. What is their object? The distribution of goods at a profit.

"How can this be done? It is done by teaching. That is what advertising is—teaching; teaching great numbers of people to believe in your goods. And that is what salesmanship is, too. But advertising conducts a public school, while salesmanship gives individual lessons.

"The object of advertising is to teach people to believe in you and in your goods; to teach them to think that they have a need for your goods and to teach them to buy your goods."

There can be no doubt but that advertising is intended to establish knowledge and create confidence. With all due respect for our label I must say all that it has done was to establish knowledge. There are few people that do not know the C. M. I. U. label and what it stands for and what benefits are derived from it. On the other hand, how many are there that have the confidence they should have in union-made cigars.

By having private brands belonging to the union it would give the unions a better chance and more authority to control the quality of materials to be used, the selling price, and also the kind of work. This latter seems to be cutting as big a figure in the quality of union-made cigars as anything, especially the five-cent work. Simply because all the big advertising firms have adopted hand work, while our unions have kept a premium on mould work by making such a vast difference in their bill of prices between the two kinds.

Here is where the opposition is taking to a certain degree. Mould work will never sell with hand work, though it is made with better material.

Another great advantage that would be brought about is a uniform selling price which is much needed. Much is due to the retailers for the condemnation of our label on account of their placing the very cheapest grades of union-made cigars on a par with advertised goods, which they pay again as much for, depending entirely upon the label to sell the cigars.

What we should have is regulation—a system whereby all the people concerned, the maker, the seller and the buyer, get an equal benefit, not like the handle on a crock, all on one side.

Four of these monster advertising cigar firms have located here in this city, who employ hundreds of working people. Two of them employ no one but girls. I venture to say that two-thirds of them are apprentices.

Few of these cigars are sold in this locality; they are shipped to all parts of the country and many of them sold in the best of organized districts. The only possible hope we have here is that some day there may be such a great demand for union-made cigars where these unscrupulous firms sell their product that they will be obliged to use the label or go out of business. Then—and not till then—will the cigarmakers in these parts be able to exist as other tradesmen do.

For the above reasons I, for one, indorse the private labels in addition to the blue label.

H. Tillbrook.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following list is a complete record of all moneys received. We herewith extend our thanks for the kind assistance given by the members of the C. M. I. U. in behalf of Bro. Conrad Weber. Mr. Weber having been oper-

ated upon successfully is now convalescing and we hope will soon regain his health.

Fraternally, The Committee.

Union No. 1, Baltimore, Md., \$1; No. 3, Patterson, N. J., \$1; No. 5, Rochester, N. Y., \$1; No. 6, Syracuse, N. Y., \$1; No. 8, Hoboken, N. J., \$1; No. 13, New York, N. Y., \$2.50; No. 17, Cleveland, Ohio, \$1; Joint Unions of Chicago, \$2; No. 24, Muskegon, Mich., \$0.70; No. 25, Milwaukee, Wis., \$3; No. 26, South Norwalk, Conn., \$0.70; No. 27, Toronto, Ontario, \$2; No. 28, Westfield, Mass., \$1; No. 35, Dayton, Ohio, \$1; No. 38, Springfield, Ill., \$2; No. 39, New Haven, Conn., \$3; No. 40, Biddeford, Maine, \$1; No. 41, Aurora, Ill., \$1; No. 42, Hartford, Conn., \$3; No. 49, Springfield, Mass., \$2; No. 58, Montreal, Quebec, \$3; No. 66, Auburn, Maine, \$1; No. 71, Elgin, Ill., \$1; No. 74, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., \$1; No. 77, Minneapolis, Minn., \$1; No. 81, Peekskill, N. Y., \$1; No. 87, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$9.10; No. 90, New York, N. Y., \$10; No. 94, Pawtucket, R. I., \$1; No. 97, Boston, Mass., \$5; No. 98, St. Paul, Minn., \$1; No. 109, Aberdeen, Wash., \$1; No. 112, Onconta, N. Y., \$1; No. 114, Jacksonville, Ill., \$2; No. 117, Orange, N. J., \$1; No. 118, Peoria, Ill., \$2; No. 121, Ithaca, N. Y., \$1; No. 122, Warren, Pa., \$1; No. 126, Ephrata, Pa., \$1; No. 129, Denver, Col., \$2.10; No. 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$29.70; No. 135, Appleton, Wis., \$0.10; No. 140, St. Catharines, Ont., \$1; No. 141, New York, N. Y., \$10; No. 144, New York, N. Y., \$10; No. 146, New Brunswick, N. J., \$1; No. 147, Union Hill, N. J., \$1; No. 149, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$95.70; No. 156, Suffield, N. J., \$0.40; No. 160, Milford, Mass., \$1; No. 162, Green Bay, Wis., \$1; No. 163, Marysville, Kans., \$1; No. 165, Philadelphia, Pa., \$3; No. 171, East Greenville, Pa., \$1; No. 179, Bangor, Me., \$2; No. 188, Seattle, Wash., \$1; No. 202, Portland, Ore., \$2; No. 206, North Adams, Mass., \$1; No. 209, Coldwater, Mich., \$1; No. 210, Rome, N. Y., \$0.30; No. 212, Superior, Wis., \$1; No. 213, New York, N. Y., \$2.50; No. 226, Haverhill, Mass., \$0.50; No. 228, San Francisco, Cal., \$2; No. 231, Amsterdam, N. Y., \$1; No. 235, Peru, Ind., \$1; No. 242, York, Pa., \$1; No. 245, Ashland, Wis., \$1; No. 250, Belleville, Ill., \$1.10; No. 251, New York, N. Y., \$10; No. 252, Brunswick, Ga., \$0.30; No. 253, Oakland, Cal., \$1; No. 260, Piqua, Ohio, \$1; No. 266, Memphis, Tenn., \$1; No. 278, London, Canada, \$1; No. 281, joint unions of St. Louis, Mo., \$1; No. 287, Marinette, Wis., \$1; No. 290, Janesville, Wis., \$1; No. 292, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; No. 294, Duluth, Minn., \$1; No. 299, Middletown, Conn., \$1; No. 300, Michigan City, Ind., \$1; No. 304, Racine, Wis., \$1; No. 325, Spokane, Wash., \$1; No. 332, San Diego, Cal., \$1; No. 335, Hammond, Ind., \$1; No. 336, Tampa, Fla., \$1.20; No. 352, Brookville, Ind., \$0.60; No. 357, Vancouver, B. C., \$1; No. 367, Ogden, Utah, \$1; No. 375, Anaconda, Mont., \$1; No. 393, Cadillac, Mich., \$0.30; No. 395, Waterbury, Conn., \$1; No. 396, Northampton, Mass., \$0.80; No. 400, Red Wing, Minn., \$1; No. 403, Ishpeming, Mich., \$1; No. 404, Austin, Tex., \$1; No. 425, Astoria, Ore., \$1; No. 432, Nelson, B. C., \$1; No. 443, Albuquerque, N. M., \$0.60; No. 447, Kenosha, Wis., \$0.60; No. 455, Galena, Ill., \$1; No. 461, Edmonton, Alberta, \$1; No. 462, W. Tampa, Fla., \$1; No. 464, Pensacola, Fla., \$1; No. 465, Quebec, Can., \$1; No. 484, Meridan, Conn., \$1; No. 486, New Westminster, B. C., \$1; No. 488, Middletown, N. Y., \$1; No. 492, Colorado Springs, Col., \$1; No. 500, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., \$6; W. H. Fitzgerald, sixth vice president, \$1; T. F. Tracy, second vice president, \$1; J. Cronin, seventh vice president, \$1, and C. L. U., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$6. Total, \$317.80.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 8, 1909.

Cigarmakers, awaken! Endorse and vote for amendment proposed by Union No. 179, Bangor, to Section 67, of International Constitution, and remove an old-time, moth-eaten law of sentimental origin, which has proved to be an injustice and cause of hardship to many of our members, and in its stead adopt a law which will give to the members of the C. M. I. U. of A., to ourselves, the protection which years of agitation, energetic labor and financial contributions render us justly entitled. Speaking plainly and in truth, caring not whom we may offend, we will say that the manner in which, and the number of cigarmakers from Belgium who have come to New England during the past ten years has become a greater menace to our trade and to our members as the years advance, and on all sides we hear the query: "How can it be stopped?" In that endeavor two amendments, as to the age of foreign cards, have been passed by popular vote, within six years, without effect, a third proposed by No. 97, is now pending which, if adopted will not accomplish the desired result. We are convinced that the high cash initiation, as embodied in the amendment submitted by No. 179, is the one and only method by which this evil can be corrected. Some will say, "This is discrimination." The writer replies: "It is only self-defense—the essential of self-preservation." The present law of the C. M. I. U. discriminates against its own members. For instance, a strict apprentice law reduces the opportunity of the American boy to learn the trade to a minimum. After "lumping" around the shop as chore boys, in some cases from one to five years, he then must serve three years at the bench, and then is compelled to pay an initiation fee of \$3 for admission into the union. During all this time he is talking "blue label," and among his friends and acquaintances adding his mite to the increased consumption of union-made cigars. In Belgium there is no union apprentice law. A boy or girl can join the union immediately upon beginning at work at the trade, and when they come over here if they present a card marked three years or upward they are accepted into the C. M. I. U. without the payment of any initiation fee, and no questions asked, and we are reliably informed that the business of certain Belgian shops is not to manufacture cigars only, but to make cigarmakers. Witness communication from a Belgian boss to Mr. Huntoon, of Huntoon & Gorhan, Providence, R. I. (as published in a recent issue of the Journal), offering to supply the said firm with any number of cigarmakers they wanted. Several years ago Union 97 was sustained in refusing to accept as a member any one from the "academies" of Chelsea (scab shops). We maintain that the product of the foreign "academies" should be treated in like manner. The large manufacturers in eastern New England who have been aided in the building up of their trade by the use of the blue label, and the agitation for that label by our members, and whose fortunes have been made by the sale of their goods to the American smoking public, seemingly oblivious to that fact and blind to justice, or for some ulterior motive constantly discriminate against the American in favor of the latest importation. It is no benefit to our members throughout the country if a Boston firm is able to run a large union shop, or if any other New England firm succeeds in filling a big shop with hands, if the American is not given an equal chance of obtaining employment. If the firms in the East had to depend upon the friends of the Belgians to consume

their output they would have to close their shops. This phase of the question affects the members all over the country, men who are discharged to make room for new arrivals are compelled to look elsewhere for work, while the eastern firms ship their product to different parts of the country in competition with the firms who do employ Americans, thus the man who talks label creates a job for the foreigner and reduces his own chance of getting work. And there is not ten per cent of those newcomers who ever learn enough English to hold conversation, but they do belong to their own organization within the C. M. I. U., and pay weekly a due which is claimed to be sent to Belgium to aid the union over there. And the Belgian union pays an immigration benefit of from twenty-five to one hundred francs (\$5 to \$20) to those who come to this country. We contend that alone is sufficient cause for the adoption of new section No. 67½. During the past spring when about 500 members were out of work in Boston, and those working were paying 50 cents per week to support the needy, a notice requesting cigarmakers to stay away from Boston was inserted in the Journal. Within the week following that issue of the Journal several women and two men, who had never been in this country before, arrived and went to work, and in the two months following about 20 were accepted by Belgian card in No. 97, not including those who had their cards exchanged in New York and Philadelphia before coming to Boston. We submit the opinion that if the true spirit of fellowship and co-operation, spoken of by Mr. Henri Rutgers, the Belgian national secretary, in the August Journal, had existed, they would not have issued cards for their members to come here when they knew that large numbers of our members were idle, and had been idle for months. The present law relating to the free exchange of cards injected into our constitution in the long ago, is ridiculously one-sided. We do not know of a single instance of one of our members who learned the trade in this country applying for admission to a foreign union, but we know personally of upwards of 1,000 cases where we have accepted free of initiation cards issued by foreign unions. There is not and never has been any international contract, as some of our members believe exists, and we can change Section 67 without breaking faith with any foreign union. We have full respect for the old school of Belgians, especially those who came here years ago from Brussels and Antwerp and entered into the spirit of the times. There are many fine fellows and staunch trade unionists amongst them, but the latter day importation is of a different class, coming principally from the "Klondyke" of Belgium, being morally and mentally deficient. We believe that as these people get the benefit of high wages, short hours, etc., it is only just that they pay a high initiation fee, and from our point of view the sums named in new Section 67½ are not excessive when we consider the number of married women who come here and make from \$20 to \$25 per week, while their husbands make as much or more. If the initiation fee was made payable in installments, it is plain that it would not check the influx into this country, and the payable in cash method will do so. Bear in mind that there has been very few in recent years, coming from other European countries and, at that, England has a five pound (\$25) immigrant benefit. Conditions in New England are critical, and while we admit this to be a drastic measure, it is only meeting the conditions. It is not prohibitive, for if foreign unions and friends can pay trans-

portation and other things, let them also pay an initiation fee to the C. M. I. U. This amendment will be rebuked by some for obvious reasons, but the entire membership is asked to consider the logic of our reasoning, viz. If it is right and just to curtail the American boy's chance to learn the trade by close apprentice laws it must be right and just to restrict immigration by charging a high cash initiation fee. If correct to debar from membership the graduates of Chelsea "academies," it is lencency to accept the foreign academy pupils under any conditions. When capable workmen who for years have paid assessments and dues into the C. M. I. U. are "turned down" and employment given at once to new arrivals, it is but justice that the newcomers who get an immediate benefit in high wages, should be required to pay something for the privileges they receive. The position of our members is critical, flanked on one side by the steady influx of Belgians, and the evident discrimination of the "boss" on the other they must needs look for protection from their own organization, and succor can only come to them by the enactment of a law such as the one proposed by No. 179. Don't be misled by cries of race prejudice or other sentimental buncombe; this is a business proposition which affects directly a great many, and indirectly a vast majority of our members, for the evil referred to is more far-reaching than many of our members realize. Space forbids touching upon other various phases of this question. Casting aside diplomacy, the writer has endeavored to point out some reasons why new Section 67½ should be endorsed and adopted, or at least discussed and fully considered by that portion of our members who believe in and practice the habit of plain talk.

Plain Talk.

Washington, D. C., July 22, 1909.

Mr. George W. Perkins, President.

Dear Sir and Brother: For some time past the American Federation of Labor has had an arrangement with the National Surety Company of New York City, whereby we have assisted the local unions to transact their bonding business in a simplified manner, as well as securing a special rate for them. This was arranged as a result of continual requests from local unions for information and assistance in this matter. The New Orleans Convention of the A. F. of L. (1904), upon considering the report of President Gompers covering this, directed that the fiduciary officers of all local trade and federal labor unions should be bonded in this Company, under the arrangement made with the A. F. of L. This was not only for the purpose of affording the local unions the benefit of the special rate, but in order that there would be a system whereby it could be seen to that the local unions were properly protecting their funds.

The rate which was originally agreed upon was fifty cents per hundred dollars, and a special bond of \$250 was executed. This was an advantage to newly organized unions with small treasuries, in that they could protect their funds at the low rate of \$1.25 per annum. Lately, however, we were notified by the Company that they could not continue that rate, and since July 1, 1909, it has been raised to sixty cents per hundred, and no bond for less than \$500 will be executed. This brings the minimum premium up to \$3.00 per year, which makes it more expensive to unions that want to bond for less than \$500. It is not sufficiently high, however, to feel that the require-

ment is imposing any hardship on them, because of the wisdom and necessity of arranging for such protection to their funds.

In addition to arranging bonds for the A. F. of L. locals, we have transacted the business for a great number of the locals of international unions, as well as for some of the international officers, and from this I judge that a number of the international unions have no special arrangement covering this matter. It is for this reason that I am bringing this matter to your attention, so that in the event your International Union does not provide for the bonding of the locals in a special way, the matter of recommending that they avail themselves of the advantages of our arrangement may be considered. If you have arrangements with a bonding company, please give me this information, as well as the rate per hundred you are paying.

Certificate of bond is not issued to each union, but there is a schedule bond issued for the American Federation of Labor, under which each individual bond, as it is executed, is registered. The receipt for the amount of the premium, furnished by this office, is all evidence of the bond that is necessary for the union to hold.

In addition, I desire to say that throughout the period of our relations with the National Surety Company, it has given the very highest satisfaction in the adjustment of all claims of the local unions, and in making my recommendation in this matter, I feel that I am insuring this advantage to your local unions.

Hoping to hear from you, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Frank Morrison,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Puerta de tierra, San Juan, P. R., Aug. 15, 1909.

I thank you for inserting the following communication in next journal.

The amendment offered by No. 481, Bayamon, P. R., is a very bad one. We wish J. A. Boards as in the United States. We have an J. A. board, as the one offered by 481, and we, Porto Rican union, can't afford the expenses of the same. We must have constitutional J. A. boards, no special ones made only for Porto Rico, and never seen in the United States. We want to follow, to learn and to do what American workmen do. They haven't made an J. A. board for one state. We want no one for Porto Rico.

Every secretary in Porto Rico may address directly to the international president for union matter, we are not in want of any distributing office. This office should have expenses paid by unions and by what means? Brothers, American workmen, do not vote for 481 amendment. We thank you in advance for it. Do not vote!

Juan G. Garcia, Sec'y.

CONFERENCE CALL.

May 10, 1909.

To All Affiliated Leagues and Members—Greeting: You are hereby advised that in pursuance of the Constitution of the National Women's Trade Union League, the National Conference will be held in Chicago, Ill., beginning Monday, Sept. 27, 1909, at 10 a. m., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Conference has been completed.

REPRESENTATION.

Representation in the Conference will be as follows:

Local leagues shall appoint one delegate with vote to every twenty-five members, or fraction thereof up to five hundred members, and after that, one to every fifty.

Fraternally,

MARGARET DRIER ROBINS,
President.

UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C.

Among the various labels that are in existence, and are worthy of greater support than they have received in the past, are the ones issued by the Tobacco Workers' International Union, and the Cigarmakers' International Union. The product on which these labels appear are within the reach of every workingman, and are used by them every day of their lives.

In a document published lately by a department of the government, the astonishing fact is recorded that about 90 per cent of all the smoking and chewing tobacco and cigarettes manufactured in the United States, are the output of the American Tobacco Company, more familiarly known as the Trust.

In none of the factories operated by this gigantic corporation are there employed a union man or woman; in fact, to be known to have membership in a union means instant discharge. Nor is the output of the other 10 per cent, to any great degree, the product of union workers.

What then, we may ask, is the amount of union-made tobacco and cigarettes that are consumed, and the answer is readily made: very small.

The Tobacco Workers' International Union is making a gallant fight against tremendous odds, but that support that they are entitled to and should receive, from the reports at hand is for some unexplainable reason lacking. Surely the hundreds of thousands of workingmen and their friends who use tobacco every day can be of immense assistance to this organization if they will give their patronage to only that class of goods that bears the label of the tobacco workers.

There is nothing to be gained by purchasing the product of the trust, because you receive a coupon, or certificate that after numerous purchases they will entitle the purchaser to some gaudy article, oftentimes of no value, for these so-called premiums cost money, and the cost of them is taken out of the value of the article purchased, so after all the customer gets nothing but an inferior article for his money; in fact, the results of the government investigation shows that a large percentage of the material that goes into the manufacture of the fine cut and granulated tobacco made by this trust, is not tobacco at all, but alfalfa, a species of hay.

This same corporation is also endeavoring to control the cigarmaking industry, and is operating factories all over this country, in which the great majority of their employees are little children, who receive but scanty wages and are compelled to work long hours in poorly lighted and badly ventilated shops. Together with this the cigarmakers are confronted with a large number of non-union shops, in which practically the same conditions apply. The subsidiary branches of the American Tobacco Company are also in control of the cigarmaking industry in Porto Rico, and before many weeks have passed will be in control of a large portion of the industry in the Philippines.

At the present time, and for several years past, there have been arriving at the several ports along the Atlantic coast, from Porto Rico an average of ten million cigars a month, and the number is increasing.

Before the year has expired there will be dumped on the Pacific coast another one hun-

dred and fifty million cigars from the Philippine Islands, and this amount is to be admitted free of duty every year, making the total amount of cigars that will come to this country from both places amount to about three hundred millions a year. The production of cigars in the United States has been materially reduced in the past two years, and with these amounts above mentioned, it means loss of employment to over six thousand cigarmakers in this country.

The following extract from a letter written by a cigarmaker who served in the army in the Philippines, and who observed closely the conditions under which cigars are made, should be interesting to our readers. The letter says in part: "They are all affected with a skin disease and a large majority are covered with open sores or scars. Leprosy, beri-beri, cholera, bubonic plague and other infectious diseases are, as every one knows, prevalent there. They sit half naked and work and scratch, while the air is rank with the smell of decayed fish and rank coconut oil which the women use on their hair. Imagine one of these natives, whose teeth have rotted black by the constant chewing of the betel-nut, biting out heads, which I took particular notice to see if they did, and using their spittle to paste the heads on their work."

This is expert testimony from one who was there and observed for himself. Beside this those who are employed at the industry are the cheapest workers in the world—orientals—and it is against this class of labor that we are asked to compete.

There is another mistake that is sometimes made by some of our friends, and that is they are made to believe that cigars made in Tampa and Key West, Florida, are imported. This idea should be dispelled. The Cigarmakers' International Union has unions in both these places, and is endeavoring to organize these places to the best of their ability. You can assist them in this work, as well as assist them in all other directions by refusing to purchase ANY cigar unless the label of that union appears on the box in which the cigar is contained.

Insist on having this label. Insist on having the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union on all plug and fine cut tobacco and cigarettes. Insist on having the union label on ALL articles that you purchase.

T. F. Tracy, Secy.

The joint resolution of the Tobacco Workers' Union and the Cigarmakers' International Union of America was unanimously adopted by the Birmingham Convention of Farmers.

Whereas, Tobacco Workers' International Union and the Cigarmakers' International Union of America for years have been striving to gain better conditions, shorter hours and living wages, for the people employed in the tobacco industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Farmers' Educational Co-Operative Union in convention assembled in the City of Birmingham, Ala., September, 1909, endorse the blue labels of the Tobacco Workers' International Union and the Cigarmakers' International Union of America; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our membership not to purchase any tobacco, cigars, snuff or cigarettes that do not bear the blue label of the two respective unions, thereby helping them with our moral support in gaining the workers better wages and fair conditions.

State of Trade for September 1909.

GOOD.		
267 Lancaster	18 Brattleboro	247 Blue Island
275 Aberdeen	19 Sault Ste Marie	249 Findlay
447 Kenosha	20 Decatur	250 Bellville
	21 Marlboro	259 Bloomington
	22 Detroit	263 Adrian
	25 Milwaukee	264 Rutland
	36 Topeka	266 Memphis
	38 Springfield	267 Catlettsburg
	40 Biddeford	279 Plattsburgh
	41 Quincy	280 Owego
	51 Holyoke	282 Bridgeport
	53 Elmira	283 Geneva
	53 New Orleans	286 Wichita
	56 Leavenworth	287 Marinette
	57 Champaign	290 Janesville
	60 Keokuk	294 Duluth
	66 Lewiston	295 Scranton
	68 Albany	296 Wilmington
	69 Three Rivers	297 Canton
	71 Elgin	300 Michigan City
	73 Burlington	301 Akron
	74 Poughkeepsie	302 Tecumseh
	75 Columbus	304 Racine
	76 Hannibal	309 Rothschild
	77 Minneapolis	310 Manitowish
	78 Hornell	311 Auburn
	80 Danville	315 St. Cloud
	81 Peekskill	316 Litchfield
	82 Meadville	317 Wilkes Barre
	85 Eau Claire	327 Corsaville
	86 Mansfield	330 Alpena
	89 Schenectady	332 San Diego
	92 Worcester	338 Eureka
	93 Omaha	340 Traverse City
	96 Akron	341 Neenah
	98 St. Paul	344 Atlanta
	99 Ottawa	345 Kansas City
	102 Kansas City	349 St. John
	104 Pottsville	351 Mankato
	107 Erie	353 Brookville
	109 Aberdeen	355 Honesdale
	111 Des Moines	359 Atchison
	114 Jacksonville	366 Ann Arbor
	115 Canton	368 Pt. Huron
	121 Ithaca	371 Barre
	123 Hamilton	372 Marshfield
	124 Watertown	377 Mitchell
	125 Norwich	384 St. Augustine
	126 Ephrata	387 Yankton
	127 Mattoon	389 Paris
	129 Denver	392 Enid
	130 Saginaw	393 Cadillac
	132 Brooklyn	399 Vincennes
	142 Lockport	404 Austin
	143 Lincoln	405 Birmingham
	145 Williamsport	406 Crawfordville
	150 Sioux City	409 Kewanee
	153 Sioux Falls	411 Rockville
	154 Lincoln	417 Dunkirk
	156 Sumfield	419 Salina
	157 Rockford	420 St. Thomas
	158 Lafayette	423 Sterling
	161 Denver	424 Stratford
	163 Marysville	427 Rahway
	165 Philadelphia	431 Litchfield
	168 Oshkosh	433 Mobile
	172 Davenport	435 Kenton
	173 Zanesville	436 Olyphant
	174 Joliet	442 Cape Girardeau
	175 Kingston	443 Albuquerque
	176 Newark	444 Walla Walla
	178 Olney	450 Oklahoma City
	179 Bangor	452 Petoskey
	182 Madison	455 Galena
	188 Seattle	456 Albion
	191 Morris	457 Benton Harbor
	193 Jefferson City	463 Pontiac
	199 Atlantic City	466 Easton
	200 Galesburg	476 Pontiac
	202 Portland	479 Wheeling
	204 New Albany	482 Wausau
	205 Battle Creek	483 Gloversville
	212 Superior	486 New Westminster
	214 Bluffton	488 Middletown
	220 New Orleans	489 Iola
	221 So. Bend	490 Fairfield
	222 Peru	492 Colorado Springs
	225 Los Angeles	494 Fall River
	231 Amsterdam	495 Marshalltown
	233 Sedalia	
	239 Lyons	
	240 Norfolk	
	245 Ashland	
DULL.		
2 Buffalo		
3 Paterson		
4 Cincinnati		
5 Rochester		

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union; or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans as provided in the constitution.

In all cases where fines are imposed by local unions it will facilitate matters by giving the number, if party fined is a member of the union.

Union 466, Easton, Pa., fined Charles Slater (75344).

Union 460, San Juan, P. R., fined Domingo Semidey (114209) \$5 and two years of inability for official duty for violating Section 127 of the International constitution.

Union 378, Brandon, Man., fined Frank Shenik (83682) \$10.00 for conduct unbecoming a union member.

Union 89, Schenectady, N. Y., imposed a fine of \$5.00 on H. Neuhaus (68114) for allowing himself to become suspended for non-payment of dues, fines and assessments.

Union 32, Kentucky, fined Henry Holtman (84327) \$5.00 for working in an unfair shop.

Union 309, Rothville, Pa., imposed a fine of \$5.00 on Wm. R. Frankford (1487) for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 466, Easton, Pa., fined Charles Slater (75244) \$5.00. Secretary holding his card please collect and remit to Union 466.

Union 49, Springfield, Mass., fined Thos. J. Jones (68912) \$5.00 for conduct unbecoming a union member.

Union 186, Oshkosh, Wis., fined John Chaffa (4576) \$10.00 for allowing himself to be suspended for non-payment of dues.

Union 122, Warren, Pa., reduced the fine imposed upon F. C. Holts (3513) from \$10.00 to \$5.00.

Union 76, Hannibal, Mo., reduced the fine on C. D. Mangelso (3273) from \$25.00 to \$10.00.

Union 301, Akron, Pa., fined each of the following \$5.00 for allowing themselves to be suspended: Blinnes Sahm (101908), Estie Zwally (106380), and Cora Horting (94795).

Union 312, Livingston, Mont., fined E. Johnson (115341) \$5.00 for misrepresenting himself to Secretary and obtaining his card and failing to pay his board bill of \$4.25. Total, \$9.25.

Union 306, Pueblo, Colo., unanimously voted to remit fine of \$10.00 imposed upon M. Dameron.

Union 3, Paterson, N. J., fined Daniel C. Brey (103794) \$2.00 for beating board bill of \$4.00. Total, \$6.00. Secretary holding his card please collect and forward to above union.

Union No. 11, St. Albans, Vt., fined Louis R. Cohen (39887) \$4.99 and the amount of board bill, \$7.50, total \$12.49, for going away and leaving an unpaid board bill.

Local 233, Sedalia, Mo., imposed a fine of \$3.00 on John Fischer (103617), amount remaining on board bill which he left unpaid here almost a year ago, and \$5.00 for conduct unbecoming a union man. Secretary holding card please take notice.

Union 416, Elkhart, Ind., fined P. V. Blake (73111) \$5.00 for holding two jobs, August 20, 1909.

Union No. 6, Syracuse, N. Y., imposed fines as follows: S. Controno (3586), \$10.00; B. Simon (63709), \$10.00; B. Caprano (3589), \$10.00, and D. Miceli (3588), \$10.00.

LOST CARDS

Section 11. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate. Members having lost their traveling cards take notice:

No duplicate card will be issued for lost card unless the full name of members, the card number, the date of initiation and the union where the card was last deposited are given. Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Secretaries have no right to issue certificates in place of lost cards. Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made. Report full name, number, date and place of initiation and when and where card was last deposited.

Private loans will be entered on duplicates issued upon request of unions.

Enter all loans granted in figures and letters. Secretaries will please notify this office as to whether any private loans are due on cards reported lost, otherwise they are issued with only the International loan account. This does not release members from their just obligations to the unions. The absence of the private loans, however, quite often cause members to overlook these loans and suspensions follow.

99316. M. Envaldsen, initiated at 150, June, 1902, lost Aug. 12, reported by 351.

42956. Gust Bleas, initiated at 10, October, 1900, lost Aug. 20, reported by himself.

87213. Jas. Ferguson, initiated at 55, September, 1903, lost Aug. 24, reported by 6.

83190. J. L. Brandage, initiated at 77, April, 1899, lost Aug. 30, reported by 77.

73857. J. F. Erb, initiated at 102, August, 1907, lost Sept. 2, reported by 102.

96293. L. Hempel, initiated at 238, October, 1902, lost Sept. 6, reported by 224.

8577. I. Clark, initiated at 16, July, 1890, lost Aug. 28, reported by 16.

86484. Thos. Vlean, not reported as per above notice.

Frank Paguin and Jas. Horn each reported loss of cards under numbers, date and place of initiation that stamp both as fraudulent.

15153. John Fink, initiated June 19, 1891, at 85, Eau Claire, Wis. Reported August, 1909, by 238, California; last deposited at 469, Bakersfield.

66930. James Brown, initiated at Port Wayne, No. 37, August 11, 1890. Reported August 18, 1909, by 411.

UNION NOTES

Union 157, Rockford, Ill., gives last warning to S. G. Rogers, 99833, and Gus Luckon, 86384. If not paid by Sept. 30, 1909, they will be suspended.

Secretary holding card of Chas. Port, 48590, please collect 50 cents for tools which he borrowed and failed to return.

Financial Secretary of Union 49, Springfield, Mass., would like to hear from Ed. Quinn, 104088. It will be to his interest to write at once.

Secretaries holding cards of the following please collect the amounts indicated and remit to Union 437, Cairo, Ill.: W. L. Klein, \$4.00; W. Knox, 73644, \$4.00, and Jack H. Dehner, 24244, \$3.00. If not collected the local union will take action on them.

M. Maloney is requested to correspond with Secretary of Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., at once. Failure to do so will mean a letter in next Journal.

Hector E. Forget is requested to write to secretary of Union 94 Pawtucket, R. I. Important.

Secretary of Union 439, Carbondale, Pa., would like to hear from P. J. Backman, 27846.

Union 461, Edmonton, Alta., warns J. J. Hamm to pay his indebtedness.

Union 122, Warren, O., writes: "Any secretary knowing one C. A. Lewis, who no doubt has a blue card, please collect \$3.00. This amount 122 fined him for unpaid board bill, and he left town without his card and has since been suspended. Accept no excuse."

Secretary holding card of Robt. Richter please collect \$1.50 and forward to Union 351, Mankato, Minn. If Robt. Richter does not send in the \$1.50 he took from J. F. Stary to buy dues with and did not turn in to secretary before next issue of the Journal this union will take some action.

Any secretary holding card of Mr. Harry Allen, 84810, initiated Sept. 4, 1903, by Union 408, Houghton, recently left Granville, will confer a great favor by communicating with M. A. Carter, Granville, N. Y., or secretary Union 264.

Union 263, Waukegan, Wis., writes: "Secretary holding card of Wm. Larson, 62889, kindly request him to write to the secretary of Union 263 before the next regular meeting."

Union 122, Warren, Pa., desires to hear from G. Haley, 72640, within thirty days.

Union 499, Trinidad, Colo., writes: "Geo. Harrison, 98431, release your card from this union and avoid trouble."

Union 395, Waterbury, Conn., placed a fine of \$3.25 on John Arnold, 105090, for leaving town without paying his board bill. Any secretary holding card will kindly collect and send the amount to Union 395.

Notice to traveling members: As we are expecting trouble, don't come through here expecting private loan; all in; nothing donated. By Union 490, Fairfield, Iowa.

Mr. John Edwin, 9244, is hereby notified that in accordance with Section 109 of the constitution he is subject to a fine of \$5.00 for each offense in accepting illegal loans.

NOTES BY UNION 97, BOSTON.

Mr. Benjamin, who formerly ran an academy with 10 boys, has none.—Mr. Prochtenberg, who ran an academy, has given it up.—Others on the decline, result of work done by the Executive Board and the Label Committee. Agitation pays.

We are to have an industrial exhibit in Boston, where the trades unions through charts will have an opportunity to place on exhibition their labels and the amount of sick, death, out of work benefits, also old age pensions paid. All national unions should see that advantage is taken of this opportunity; it will show their growth and what they have accomplished in shortening the hours of labor.—We gave \$2,000 to the Hatters.—Watt and Arknight did much to free the people; the Steam Engine was no small factor.—We have moved some since the Lancashire Mill owners made 1,000 per cent.—We want better homes at a lesser rental.—This is the transition period.—We need an

old age pension.—Boom the label. What else is left in these day of injunctions.—Industrial education is upon us; the only question is, shall the public own it or who?—New England conference doing good work.—Help the Bakers.—Our president will address the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association.—Label committee active in booming union products. We lead in label agitation and propose to continue in the lead.—The first step necessary to improve conditions is the economic organization of the worker; what church and state has failed to do has been accomplished by the trades union, the organization of men and women irrespective of creed, color or race.—It has reduced their hours, giving time for thought.—Increased their wage equivalent to better clothes and food.—Better sanitary conditions, which means a better home.—Keep your children at school, don't put them in the factory.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office, after being advertised in Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago P. O. By order P. O. Dept., Washington.

Returned the following to P. O. Department since last issue of Journal: None.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 14, Chicago, Ill.—For E. R. Butcher, Fred Carlson, Pat Gavin, A. Griffin, W. T. Hardy, W. J. Kelsey, Jas. Knudtson, Geo. Knepper, C. Krumholts, J. W. Lavine, H. Plevka.

Union 463, Nevada City, Calif.—For Louis Hempel.

Union 200, Galesburg, Ill.—For Fred Easter (68629).

Union 39, New Haven, Conn.—For John Bolleyn.

Union 122, Warren, Pa.—For D. J. Malloy (87006), Geo. V. Kress, and two letters for Leigh Hunt (65727).

Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y.—For R. W. Stever, former president of our union, from Hotel Niagara, Kalamazoo, Mich., and for W. D. Wilson, from Chicago, Ill.

Union 426, Hibbing, Minn.—For J. Gallivan and Harry Donovan.

Union 72, Burlington, Iowa.—For Tom Curley.

Union 375, Anaconda, Mont.—For Myron J. Kelly.

Union 475, Fitchburg, Mass.—For James Trout.

Union 369, Sherman, Texas.—For H. Gold.

Union 312, Livingston, Mont.—For F. L. Stuart.

Union 228, San Francisco, Calif.—For C. H. Zenger, Chess Zenger, Jos. O. Brun, Max Kaufman,

A. G. Goldsmith, Mrs. Anna Morgan, V. Herdahl, Mario Gonzalez, Louis Hempel, H. Hoffman, Peter Culver, Jas. Brann, H. Greese, Carl Luick, Charles Leiter, and John Rostek.

Financial secretary Union 188, Seattle, Wash., holds letter for Henry Rothner.

Union 201, Denver, Colo.—For Chas. L. Jones.

International President holds mail for Gordon Westbrook, Fred S. Lobban, Joe Hanley, Chas. W. Morris, Julius Schilling, John W. Sheets, M. J. Devitt, Franklin J. Miller, Mrs. S. Turley, E. J. Kane, Frank Vansick, F. W. Carlson, Casino Grouche (2), Harry Cohn, Frank Kreiselmeier, Samuel Coon, J. Gietshen, D. A. Richard, Frank Winters, H. Joseph, E. Campers.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following, and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 130, Saginaw, Mich.—August Bube (28050), who died August 7, 1909.

Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Frank Nienhouse (68874), who died July 3, 1909. Union furnished pall-bearers. Fred Hendry (97585), who died July 21, 1909. Body shipped to Greenville for burial.

Union 444, Walla Walla, Wash.—L. L. Brown, who was crushed between two coaches in railroad accident. Union 444 voted to pay all indebtedness on card so as to help his parents.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—John H. Winters (45875), who died August 10, 1909.

Union 39, New Haven, Conn.—Joseph Weykmens (73514), who died August 11, 1909.

Union 286, Memphis, Tenn.—E. J. Bauman (116935), who died June 21, 1909. H. P. Bartholomew (67433), who died August 9, 1909.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Francesco Galasso (114072), who died August 30, 1909. Funeral attended by large number of Spanish and Italian members. Interment at Fairmount Cemetery.

Union 264, Rutland, Vt.—M. E. Henry (87597), who died June 27, 1909. Union turned out in a body.

A man of medium height, sandy hair and beard, about 45 years old, bearing a letter from secretary of Union 453, Nevada City, Calif., stating that his name was Joe Walter (43743), died in Denver, Colo., August 26, 1909, at a Jewish sanitarium, and was buried by them.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents. Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1909.

The growth and stability of a trades union depends upon the protection and benevolent chain of benefits guaranteed to members. The average workingman does not contribute dues and assessments for any length of time, especially, during seasons of dull trade, unless some protection is guaranteed to him.

While the regulation of wages and hours and working conditions are important, they are not sufficiently attractive to him when there is scarcity of or no work.

We have to take the average workingman as he is, and not as he ought to be. If properly guided and instructed, he will consent to pay high dues and assessments, but the benefits provided ought to be in proportion to the contributions.

Trades unions should pay strike benefits, insurance money or death benefits, sick benefits, out of work benefits, traveling benefits and old age pensions.

The safest way to inaugurate the system is with the payment of small benefits; at the same time establishing a general reserve fund, which would guarantee prompt payment.

It is far better to promise little and pay promptly, than to make promises of big benefits which cannot be met. A trades union which promises more than it can pay is a fraud; it obtains money under false pretenses, and cannot maintain the confidence of the members in its integrity and honesty of purpose.

The payment of \$3.00 a week strike benefit and \$4.00 sick benefit for a limited number of weeks, will create a more permanent and loyal membership than the promise of \$7.00 strike benefit and \$5.00 sick benefit for an indefinite time, which cannot be paid.

No trades union can have a permanent membership without inspiring confidence in its solvency and the faithful performance of its obligations, and an adequate return in benefits for the moneys contributed. At the same time an economical and honest administration are essential features.

The trades unions which have embodied in their laws, both protective and benevolent features, have the most loyal membership willing to make many sacrifices. They take a pride in the union and its achievement, and are amenable to unity of action and discipline.

A trades union, with a chain of benefits, is a saving bank, a life insurance policy, and a friend in need, of much value and assistance to a member and his family.

Parry, Post, Van Cleave, and Kirby, would be union busters and all round advocates of the alleged beauties and adequacy of the so called open shop system, have very little to say concerning the numerous strikes which have recently taken place in these open and non-union shops.

These advocates of the open shop system have long preached that the application of

their theories and policies would bring about peace, tranquillity, and everlasting happiness both for the workers and the manufacturers.

The awful bumps their theories and policies in the open shop direction have been recently getting warrant the assertion that their statesmanship is faulty, their seriousness and intelligence questionable, and that in their own estimation only they are good doctrinaires, as the logic of events proves that they are highly impracticable.

In the last six months a large number of serious strikes have occurred in the pet non-union and open shop plants, the beauties of which we have heard so much and seen so little. This is chiefly so commencing with the United States Steel Company, which attempted to completely non-unionize a large number of its open shop mills, with the result that both the unionists and non-unionists employed in these mills went on a strike.

Another striking incident was the recent strike in the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant at McKees Rocks, Pa. The workmen employed in this plant were nearly, if not all, non-union. Even the casual reader is familiar with the fact that more discord, strife, and destruction of life and property occurred in this strike than has occurred in any one of the union strikes in a number of years.

We venture the assertion that there have been more strikes in open shops and non-union mills—that is, more people involved—in the last six months than there has been in strictly union mills and factories.

There is today and perhaps always will be a certain amount of discontent and unrest in the ranks of the workers, and the logic of passing events points to the undisputed fact that the Van Cleaves, Kirbys, Parrys, and Posts will ultimately be forced to admit that the trade union movement is here to stay and that the application of its principles is better calculated to bring tranquillity and a reasonable amount of security against hasty, ill advised, and destructive strikes.

The general condition of the cigar trade is not up to date; the volume of the business is still on the decline. There is an improvement, however, in some isolated spots. Looking through optimistic spectacles the indications are for an improvement in the fall trade. The production for the month of July shows a decrease.

TRADE STATISTICS.	
1908	528,015,060
1909	504,991,732

Decrease 23,023,328

For seven months in the calendar year of 1909, ended July 31, the production was as follows:

1908	3,367,978,622
1909	3,303,428,503

Decrease 63,650,119

For the information of the members taking a deeper interest in the conditions of trade, we publish a detailed report of the Revenue Districts. The decrease is marked by a star *.

State and District.	7 mos. end. July 31	Increase or Decrease*
Alabama	1909. 3,376,260	1908. 3,400,913
California, 1st.	28,064,170	30,515,090
California, 4th.	5,593,590	6,169,530
Colorado	12,067,387	12,651,930
Connecticut	44,010,248	41,757,522
Florida	184,722,607	174,702,961
Georgia	7,320,389	7,320,389
Hawaii	35,294	23,150
Illinois, 1st.	124,493,140	122,800,105
Illinois, 5th.	15,145,573	14,102,726
Illinois, 8th.	34,196,470	36,878,788
Illinois, 13th.	9,425,290	9,795,830

Indiana, 7th.	28,894,704	25,800,354	3,094,350
Iowa, 3d.	11,149,968	11,532,686	*382,718
Iowa, 4th.	39,079,231	40,845,659	*1,766,428
Kansas	13,320,060	14,189,092	*869,042
Kentucky, 5th.	27,711,140	27,080,626	630,514
Kentucky, 6th.	3,516,250	3,570,215	*53,965
Kentucky, 7th.	1,761,290	1,999,900	*238,610
Maryland	57,525,750	56,555,570	970,180
Massachusetts	99,597,294	107,630,687	*8,033,393
Michigan, 1st.	133,747,935	124,425,384	9,322,551
Michigan, 4th.	30,585,966	38,379,085	*7,793,119
Minnesota	33,437,637	40,509,428	*7,071,791
Missouri, 1st.	26,552,487	27,576,808	*1,024,321
Missouri, 6th.	10,252,830	10,342,453	89,713
Montana	11,142,670	7,368,699	3,773,971
Nebraska	16,512,300	16,118,180	394,120
New Hampshire	20,687,020	19,003,056	1,683,964
New Jersey, 1st.	31,384,020	29,822,939	2,011,099
New Jersey, 5th.	235,510,702	217,154,985	18,355,717
New Mexico	1,055,977	1,164,663	*108,686
New York, 1st.	60,020,440	52,901,500	7,118,940
New York, 2d.	98,163,727	109,734,080	*11,570,353
New York, 3d.	303,213,707	324,077,950	*20,864,243
New York, 14th.	71,517,516	71,497,191	20,325
New York, 21st.	106,977,090	104,490,310	1,466,780
New York, 28th.	28,849,710	27,965,410	884,300
No. Carolina, 5th	10,785	120,200	*49,350
N. & S. Dakota	6,611,987	6,324,215	287,772
Ohio, 1st.	120,795,983	120,158,676	637,307
Ohio, 10th.	73,820,636	68,183,928	5,636,708
Ohio, 11th.	62,404,490	71,550,260	*9,145,770
Ohio, 18th.	82,422,350	98,162,600	*15,740,250
Oregon	4,817,400	4,812,670	4,730
Pennsylvania, 1st.	371,030,110	347,162,700	23,867,410
Pennsylvania, 9th.	378,748,824	389,067,850	*10,319,026
Pennsylvania, 12th	39,006,823	35,634,877	3,371,946
Porto Rico	81,138,003	59,451,200	21,686,803
South Carolina	11,162,371	12,718,372	*1,556,001
Tennessee, 5th.	4,406,440	4,346,463	59,977
Texas, 4th.	2,114,493	2,450,652	*336,159
Virginia, 2d.	129,246,923	114,993,986	14,252,937
Washington	7,956,838	8,081,332	*124,494
Wisconsin, 1st.	40,765,879	40,705,635	60,244
Wisconsin, 2d.	16,840,850	18,566,420	*1,725,570

The Connecticut Internal Revenue District includes the state of Rhode Island; the New Hampshire Revenue District includes the states of Maine and Vermont.

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The general press of the country recently proclaimed the astounding information that the Taft administration was going to give the Philippine cigars, which under recent legislation can be imported into this country duty free, a free bill of health or a sort of certificate of cleanliness, etc. In so far as our knowledge goes, no administration or government official has heretofore attempted to give such recognition to any article of consumption made in this country, or such distinction. If what the daily press of the country says concerning this matter is true, it shows to what length the Taft administration is prepared to go in its determination to make the Philippine cigar a success in this country, regardless of the injury such policy may inflict upon American industries.

Trades unions have outlived their usefulness is the parrot-like cry of some cigarmakers. Impregnated with a species of mania and mental incapacity, they cannot see any progress in civilization, neither can they see the advancement made in the reduction of the hours of labor within one single generation. They are infatuated with the doctrine of revolution, bloodshed and destruction; that instinct of the prehistoric man; the savage with the hickory club, has not been effaced entirely by centuries of progress.

The production of cigars in the ninth district, Pennsylvania, is steadily falling off since 1900. The product for that district for August, 1900, was 79,454,223, while the product for August, 1909, was 59,323,343, showing the falling off in the product for one month to be in the years specified 20,130,880 cigars.

Experts who have given the subject of tobacco a life study hold that the merits of the wrapper cannot be judged by the color of the ash. The average smoker—yes, nine-tenths of

them—believes that if the ash is white that it is a good or fine wrapper, while as a matter of fact the gray or even dark ash is produced from some of the very finest and choicest of wrapper leaf, and on the other hand sometimes the poorest quality of wrapper will turn out a fine, white ash.

The day of the four flusher and bull dozer has gone by and those who employ those tactics in the regulation of trade affairs and trade disputes are rapidly passing off the stage of trade union activity. Intelligent application of the principle of the square deal, with the desire to see that equal justice may be done to all concerned, is taking the place of braggadocio and the club, and what is better still and more noteworthy is the fact that they are accomplishing greater results.

From a spasmodic attempt of a little more than a generation ago to restrict and to prohibit the employment of children of tender years in workshops, factories and mines, a gigantic movement has developed. The sympathies of the educated and of the professional classes have been enlisted in this agitation. The progress in this direction, which includes compulsory school education, is primarily due to the work of the pioneers—the trades unions.

In settling differences with employees the use of courteous language is absolutely necessary. Where the employer is right, it should be acknowledged without hesitation; where he is in error, it should be communicated to him in careful and well chosen language. Nothing is gained by hurting the feelings of anybody when a strike is pending.

New York, following the lead of Illinois, has recently enacted a law permitting counties to establish hospitals for the treatment and cure of tuberculosis. The earnest advocates of this law predict that in ten years every county in the state of New York will have a well equipped, up to date institution of this kind.

Following the lead of Albany, N. Y., the trade unions of Rome, N. Y., have raised money with which to build a tuberculosis pavilion for the treatment and care of members suffering from this disease.

In McKees Rock, Pa., the ideal conditions of an ideal open shop became so oppressive that the full force of non-unionists went out bodily on strike.

The Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union has a union label used on its product which it asks all members and friends of labor to call for and insist upon having when purchasing stoves and ranges.

To our mind the essential points which go to make trade unions strong, useful, permanent, and successful are high dues, a chain of benefits, discipline, a label where practicable, and, last but not least, wise and conservative leadership.

During the banner year of 1907 the annual output of cigars was about 8,000,000,000, the wholesale value of which was said to be about \$350,000,000. The same authority says that the wages of cigar makers for the year was about \$75,000,000.

The cigarmaker, with a union card in his pocket, who constantly belittles the efforts and achievements of the trades union movement,

is an enemy within the ranks. In his attempt to retard the progress and stability of the organization of labor, he is knowingly or unknowingly assisting the cheap non-union manufacturers and cigar trusts in extending their fields of operation.

"See, hear, and speak no evil" is one of the first lessons implanted in the mind of the child of a certain nationality which lays no pretensions to the high ideal state of civilization supposed to exist with many other countries.

The following is a fac simile of the farmers' union label, which is used by the farmers to designate their products from those of the non-union farmers' products:



The advocates of the short hour work day, especially the pioneers, were often scoffed at and ridiculed when they made claims that shortening the hours of labor not only increased the efficiency of

the workers, but what was of greater importance, increased the length of their lives and vastly improved their physical condition and general health. The Cigarmakers' International Union has long ago furnished proof through its vital statistics, which have been accepted as absolutely correct, that the inauguration of the eight-hour working day, May 1, 1888, has brought about wonderful improvements in the length of lives of the members and in their general health, having increased the length of life from 31 years to 46 years—an increase of 15 years, and reduced the number of those who die of tuberculosis from 51 per cent to 24 per cent, a decrease of 27 per cent.

The Federal government has just printed a report by Professor Fisher of Yale University, who insists and clearly proves that the short hour work day gives the best industrial results, and clearly proves the further claim of the pioneers of the short-hour movement, that reducing the hours of labor to eight per day has also increased the general productive capacity and efficiency of the workers, showing as he does that in all cases investigated, the workers produce more in eight hours than they did formerly in the nine, ten and even twelve hour working day. According to the government report, Professor Fisher says:

"The present working day is a striking example of the failure to conserve national vitality. In order to keep labor power unimpaired, the working day should be physiological—i. e., it should be such as would enable the average individual to completely recuperate over night. Otherwise, instead of a simple daily cycle there is a progressive deterioration. A reduction in the length of the work day would be a chief means of improving the vitality of workmen, as well as the worth of life to them.

The fatigue of workmen is largely traceable to their long work day and serves to start a vicious circle. Fatigue puts the workman in an abnormal frame of mind. He seeks to deaden his fatigue by alcohol, tobacco, exciting amusements and excesses of various kinds. The momentary relief which he thereby obtains is purchased at the expense of an increasing susceptibility to fatigue, resulting sooner or later in complete depletion of his vital energies and in the contraction of tuberculosis

or other fatal disease. The decrease in the length of the working day has not diminished the total output.

An instance in which the eight-hour day superseded the nine-hour day with entire success is the case of the Salford Iron Works of Mather & Platt, at Manchester, England, which changed to the eight-hour day in 1895. As the firm's products were subject to keen competition in both home and foreign markets, it was obliged to look carefully after the labor cost, and its conclusion that such cost did not increase in consequence of the reduction in working hours was reached after extremely accurate comparison by accountants, who of course took into consideration the saving in consumables, wear and tear, fuel, etc. The Bureau of Labor inquired of Messrs. Mather & Platt if they were still on the eight-hour basis, and received a reply dated May 24, 1904, in which they stated that: "Our experience since the first year in which it (the eight-hour system was tried has fully borne out the conclusions then arrived at, and we are fully satisfied that as regards the comparison between eight and nine hours per day, the balance of advantages is in favor of the shorter period. In 1894, the hours of labor of about 43,000 workmen in British government factories and workshops were reduced to forty-eight hours per week. Of this number 19,600 received a reduction of five and three-fourths hours a week, and 24,300 had their time reduced two and one-half hours a week. With no change in piece rates the men were able to earn as much as formerly. Day workers received an increased hourly rate of pay to make their earnings per week of forty-eight hours equal to those per week of fifty hours. It was not found necessary to increase the number of day workers."

In 1899 the owners of the great Zeiss optical goods factory at Jena, Germany, introduced the eight-hour day and then made careful records of the results. In 1905 it was announced that although the aggregate number of hours had decreased 15 per cent the output per hour had increased 16.2 per cent.

At Liege it was found in a sulphuric acid establishment similar to a foundry that shortening the working day from eleven hours to ten, from ten to nine, and so on gradually down to seven and one-half, resulted, in each case, in an increase of the output.

The Solvay Process Company of Syracuse, installed in 1892, a system of three eight-hour shifts in place of the two previous shifts of eleven and thirteen hours respectively. It was stated by the assistant general manager in 1905 that the change had considerably lessened the wear and tear on the men, and that they could be called on to do their work at their highest state of efficiency, which had not been possible on the two-shift basis. President Hazard of the company writes:

"In general, I can say that the results of the change from a twelve-hour to an eight-hour shift were very satisfactory and have continued to be so. While the immediate result was to considerably increase the cost per unit of production, the efficiency of the men gradually increased, so that at the end of about one year the first increase had been overcome and the cost per unit of product fell to a point even lower than had been obtained under the twelve-hour shift, and further the time consumed per unit of product has since been so reduced that we are to-day and for some time have been operating with a smaller number of hours per unit of product than we had under the twelve-hour shift."

Further proof of the benefits of the change

to the three-shift day is furnished by the records of the Solvay Mutual Benefit Association for 1891 and 1904. The days lost per man by sickness each year fell from seven and one-half days in 1891 to five and one-half days in 1904.

It is not maintained that in all cases productivity will be as great in eight hours as in nine. Cases to the contrary could also be cited. The point to be insisted upon is not that it is profitable to an employer to make the work day shorter, for often it is not, but to show that it is profitable to the nation and the race. Continual fatigue is inimical to national vitality, and however it may affect the commercial value of the individual it will in the end deplete the vital resources on which national efficiency depends.

In the interests of this efficiency, a longer time at noon for lunch is usually necessary. The present economy of lunch time is shortsighted, tends to food bolting, indigestion, a drowsy and tired afternoon and inferior work. This has been shown by actual experience.

The accident bulletins of the Interstate Commerce Commission contain frequent records of disasters caused by the long hours of railway employes. In a recent bulletin, No. 27, two collisions are attributed to the mistakes of employes who have been on duty much longer than the instinct of safety should allow. Collision No. 3, which killed two and injured fifteen, was due to the mistake of a station operator who had been on duty from 7 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and who had returned to duty at 8 p. m. The collision took place at 12:30 a. m., the next morning."

The report of the Tuberculosis Pavilion of the Central Federation of Labor of Albany, N. Y., just published, indicates that the cause is a worthy one. It covers the history of the pavilion since its inception at the close of the rousing campaign conducted by the State Charities Aid Association in Albany, early in 1908, including the five months of actual operation. In the five months 29 patients have been treated, including 10 incipient or early cases, 10 moderately advanced cases, and nine far advanced cases. In the first group seven, or nearly three-fourths, have shown improvement; of the second, five, or one-half the total have improved; in the last far advanced cases, marked improvement is not to be expected, but the patients have received care and attentions, and their sufferings have been considerably relieved. Three have shown some improvement.

Of the patients discharged four are now at Ray Brook, total recovery almost assured. At the time of their admission to the pavilion it is probable that some of them would have been unable to pass the examination for admission to that institution. After their stay at the pavilion they improve sufficiently so that they were admitted as strictly incipient cases.

The money to support the pavilion is raised by contributions of a penny a week from each member of the labor unions in Albany.

New York City, Sept. 12, 1909.

To the members of organized labor and friends: Greeting: On Jan. 14, 1909, the National Association of Hat Manufacturers decreed by a unanimous vote that no member of their organization should use the union label of the United Hatters of North America, under penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). Realizing that this was the beginning of a movement to do away with all union labels, and although

it involved our entire membership, the United Hatters of North America decided that none of its members should work for any member of the National Association of Hat Manufacturers until it was agreed that the union label should be used on the product of their labor, and we have stood firmly by that position ever since. Of the fifty-eight manufacturers who entered into this combination nearly forty have since resigned from the hat manufacturers' association and are now operating union factories and using our union label, and we feel grateful to the members of organized labor whose loyal support made it possible to bring about this victory. There are yet about twenty large manufacturers who still refuse to use the union label and whose product is sold in every city in the United States. We have yet over five thousand of our members on strike, and are sadly in need of funds, but the greatest service that can be rendered us now is to create a demand for the union label, and we would urgently request that you take this matter up in your meeting and appoint a committee to wait on the merchants in your city and request them to handle only union made hats. With over three-quarters of the hat manufacturers of the United States now operating union factories and using the union label, there is no reason why a merchant should insist on dealing with the few manufacturers who are now fighting our organization. With your support we are determined to continue the fight until all manufacturers who rebelled against our organization last January will again agree to use the union label.

Hoping you will give this matter your immediate attention, and thanking you for this, as well as the many past favors rendered our organization in its present struggle, we are,

Respectfully,

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Martin Lawlor, Secretary.

John A. Moffitt, President.

P. S.—We would appreciate it very much if you would kindly let us know the results of the action of your committee.

Financial Statement for August, 1909

TAX.	
36. Topeka	\$100
78. Hornell	100
84. Saugerties	100
89. Schenectady	100
102. Kansas City	100
240. Norfolk	100
243. Chicago Heights	100
245. Ashland	100
272. Lansing	100
284. Detroit	100
291. San Jose	100
296. Wilmington	100
299. Middletown	100
302. Tecumseh	100
306. Pueblo	100
310. Manistee	100
311. Auburn	100
312. Livingston	100
313. Lima	100
315. St. Cloud	100
318. Chattanooga	100
319. Waukegan	100
324. Saratoga	100
351. Mankato	100
352. Brookville	100
364. Nacogdoches	100
365. Havana	100
368. Port Huron	100
372. Marshfield	100
377. Bridgewater	100
379. Rochester	100
398. Stamford	100
407. Norwich	100
430. Oswego	100
451. Bushnell	100

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.	
481. Litchfield	\$1.00
48. Toledo	1.00
206. North Adams	1.25
116. Norwalk .....	.50
20. Decatur .....	.50
148. Corning	1.00
253. Oakland	2.75
62. Richmond	1.00
193. Jefferson City .....	.50
135. Appleton	1.00
5. Rochester	1.00
73. Alton .....	.50
357. Vancouver	1.00
283. Geneva .....	.50
STATIONERY.	
277. Oskaloosa	\$1.20
426. Hibbing	1.75
219. Mobile	1.75
453. Nevada City	1.70
134. Laporte	1.75
4. Cincinnati	1.00
98. St. Paul .....	.60
114. Jacksonville .....	.50
290. Jonesville	1.00
215. Jansport	1.00
196. Grand Island	1.00
478. Pontiac .....	.75
457. Benton Harbor	2.00
397. Ionia .....	.50
368. Port Huron	1.50
47. Quincy	2.10
137. Massillon	1.50
296. Wilmington	1.00
397. Ionia	2.40
325. Spokane	1.75
338. Eureka	2.95
303. Woonsocket	3.50

MISCELLANEOUS.	
10. Providence, supplies	2.31
103. Ansonia, supplies	1.50
365. Havana, supplies	2.50
J. A. B., New York, label cut	1.50
153. Sioux Falls, label cut .....	.20
128. El Paso, label cut .....	.25
114. Jacksonville, label cut .....	.20

228. San Francisco, label cut .....	.40
20. Decatur, dates	1.00
102. Kansas City, label plate	1.25
410. Centralia, cancelling stamp .....	.90
49. Brooklyn, cancelling stamp .....	.90
165. Philadelphia, cancelling stamp .....	.75
103. Ansonia bal. on cancelling stamp .....	.60
323. Sheboygan, type .....	.22
91. Allentown, type .....	.22
14, 34, 133, 182, 364, ink pads @ 35c	1.75
Wilt-Porter ad. in Journal	27.00

Receipts for August	\$3,589.65
Balance August 1, 1909	3,292.39

Total

EXPENDITURES FOR AUGUST, 1909.

Office rent	\$ 90.00
Salary to International President	120.00
Salary to clerks	496.30
Printing 48,000 10-cent asst. stamps	9.50
Printing amendments of No. 144 and 500 and voting blanks	8.50
Printing stationery for local unions	10.50
Printing circular letters on tariff	4.00
Printing 5,000 postals, forms 1, 2, 4	8.00
Printing Springfield, Ill., strike application	11.00
Printing 10,000 label order blanks	5.00
Printing and numbering 1,920,000 labels	230.40
Printing July Journal	230.59
A. Strasser, salary and expense as Financier	100.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as Financier	200.00
G. R. French, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
Thos. Dermody, salary and expense as Organizer	100.00
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as Organizer	100.00
E. E. Greenwalt, salary and expense as Organizer	100.00
Jerry Cronin, salary and expense on Legislative Committee to Washington	214.32
Dan Harris, expense to Washington	38.40
George Apholt, expense to Hartford	8.50
W. H. McKinstry, salary and expense to Detroit	15.94
W. Standcombe, salary and expense on tariff case	7.50
W. R. Ferguson, salary and expense to Syracuse, investigate claim	5.75
H. Hilfers, salary and expense in investigating death claim	5.00
Tax to Label Department of A. F. L. for June	48.75
Twine	1.70
Wrapping paper	9.25
48 reams Journal paper	135.96
267 reams blue Label paper	624.55
A. Garlepy, postage, rent, duty, etc.	25.72
Printing 1,432,000 Canadian Labels	85.92
Cost of 90 Canadian label plates	30.00
Cost of 1,003 Canadian postal cards	12.00
A. Garlepy, lost time	15.40
5,000 postals for form 1-2-4	50.00
Postage on July Journals	23.62
Postage on letters and cards	54.22
Expressage on labels and supplies	120.94
Telephone service	5.40
Exchange on checks .....	.80
Carting supplies to Chicago unions	1.00
Charges on package from Havana .....	.35
Electric light .....	.14
Miscellaneous supplies	2.60
9 Telegrams not prepaid	5.20

Expense for August	\$3,572.72
Bal. August 31, 1909	3,309.32

Total

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Union No. 89, Schenectady, N. Y., offers the following amendment to the International Constitution: To amend Section 146, by adding after the words "\$50.00 death benefit," on line 46, the following:

That an assessment of three (3) cents be levied on all 80 and 15-cent members for the benefit of Mr. Thomas P. Henry (69758), who has been and is afflicted with locomotor ataxia, and under a doctor's care continually for more than 5 years, and if this amendment is carried said member be granted a non-beneficiary retiring card.

Union 179, of Bangor, submits the following amendment to the International Constitution of the C. M. I. U.:

Amend Section 67 by inserting after the word "membership," on first line, the words, "who have served apprenticeship within the jurisdiction of the C. M. I. U. of A." First paragraph to read as follows: "All applicants for membership who have served apprenticeship within the jurisdiction of the C. M. I. U. of A. may be elected, on their own statement, upon payment of an initiation fee of three (\$3) dollars." And strike out all after the word "initiation," on line 21, and insert in lieu thereof new Section 67½, to read as follows: "Cigarmakers or packers coming from a foreign country who shall furnish proof that they (at the time they left such country) were good standing members for at least five years of a cigarmakers' or packers' organization, organized on the trades union principle, shall be admitted as new members, only upon payment of an initiation fee of one hundred (\$100) dollars, payable in full at time

of their acceptance into the C. M. I. U. All persons coming from foreign countries without a union card at least five years old shall not be admitted to membership, by any local union, until they have furnished satisfactory proofs that they have served an apprenticeship of three years in a union shop and shall be required to pay an initiation fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00), payable in full at time of their admission into the C. M. I. U. of A.

To the Liquor Dealers of Massachusetts:

Gentlemen—We desire to draw to your attention a matter which we believe to be of mutual interest.

A number of cigar pedlars are going through the state with one or more boxes of cigars having an imitation label on the box with the words in Spanish: "La Union De Los Cubanos Libres" or "Union Cubana."

These men endeavor to sell these as Union made or imported.

They are all frauds and should be treated as such.

Your only safeguard lies in buying from legitimate manufacturers, who will give you one dollar's value for one hundred cents.

Beware of pedlars; as a matter of fact these men are purveyors of trash.

Respectfully,
Leon Wiener, President.

Attest,
Henry Abrahams, Secretary.

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return of same to union making request:

Any secretary holding the card of Wm. Crossgrove, No. 34,928, please collect the private loan of \$0.75. If not there will be action taken at once. Send same to secretary of Union 410.

Union No. 94, Pawtucket, R. I., writes: "Members owing private loans to Union 94, and who are working are requested to settle up."

Will secretaries holding cards of the following members please collect private loans and remit to Union 486, New Westminster, B. C.? Geo. Sehn (58393), \$2.00; C. C. Foster (113633), \$2.00; H. Meek (111564), \$2.00; M. W. Balfour (119066), \$2.00; Sam Thompson (75469), \$2.00; Jas. Brown (66930), \$2.00; F. Schatter (10000), \$2.00, and Jas. A. Wright (102170), \$2.00.

Union 233, Sedalia, Mo., requests that members who have owed private loans for more than six months to pay up or if out of work and unable to pay to advise the union of the fact. J. H. Phillips, No. 108202, for whom we advertised a short time ago and from whom we have received no word, is particularly requested to pay up or let us know if unable to do so. Otherwise the local union will take action.

Union 407, Norwich, Conn., requests that members owing private loans remit, or the constitution will be enforced. No more leniency will be shown.

Union 499, Trinidad, Colo., M. Dewit (4437), amount due, \$5.00; and A. Cameron (32821), \$2.50.

The Secretary holding the card of Wm. Van Derbert (74725), please collect balance of private loan and remit to Sec. Union 12, Onelda, N. Y.

Union 379, Rochester, Ind., writes, "If Willis Heashy (103823) does not pay private loan this union will suspend him."

Secretaries holding cards of the following please collect private loans and remit to Union 431, Litchfield, Ill.: Frank Harding (54138), \$1.00; E. G. Vaughn (113600), \$0.50; F. C. Shoemaker (79279), \$0.50; Wm. Mead (10940), \$0.50; Frank Kemler (6089), \$0.50; Fred Doxey (46111), \$0.50, and \$0.50 from each of the following: C. Valentine (2328); Wm. Cosgrove (4923), John Postik (112486), Emil Feige (100187), C. D. Rhodes (73389), Vincent Miller (12527), Robt. Richter (17575), E. Enright (73406), Geo. Thompson (37657), P. M. Maloney (7110), Louis Godfrey (2480), Joe Shanley (37612), John Schwartz (6816), A. E. Levy (53761), John Massey (7963), Louis Doehner (37611), Gus Lehning (4970), Anton Kolasek (112145), John Ash (10435), Geo. Harrison (93431), W. E. Shields (245), Louis Duplain (95912), and Fred S. Lobban (51345).

Union 129, Denver, Colo. List of members owing private loans: Dan Harvey (47231), \$5.00; F. R. McIntyre (48438), \$6.00; Sam Ratner (36252), \$15.00; D. Greenberg (1584), \$15.00; E. R. Murphy (115702), \$3.50; H. M. Good (53280), \$18.00; F. E. Holley (61374), \$7.00; F. F. Beach (52573), \$20.00; Jas. Sherman (61384), \$3.00; Chas. Lewin (38033), \$25.00; E. Enright (73406), \$17.00; J. W. Lewis (81406), \$15.00, and each of the following \$2.00: Fay K. Brown (103618), Jas. Byrnes (70537), W. W. Balfour (119065), J. J. Monahan (65842), J. J. Pollard (86680), Chas. W. Eastberg (89551), Fred Miller (55477), Jos. J. Hamm (100235), Arthur L. Carter (52730), Alfred Van Wymersch (91093), Chas. S. Hamilton (86621), John Rostick (112486), Jim Ptacek (99617), and Joe Fealey (117363).

This is only a few of the members that owe this union. We gave notice in the August Journal that we would publish names of those that did not respond either by sending in some of their loans or give some reason for not doing so, that their names would be published in the September Journal, then if they are not heard from this union

would take some other action. We do not expect members that are out of work to pay, but we do expect them to drop us a card saying that they have not forgotten the loan.

Secretaries are instructed to collect the following private loans of \$1.00 each and remit to Union 39, New Haven, Conn. This is only a partial list and dates from 1902 to 1907, inclusive. Members owing these loans will act wisely by paying same, as delays are dangerous: John Ashbury (1305), J. H. Arnold (74708), Walter Allen (87032), J. Allen (3457), Jas. Atkinson (103257), L. M. Agness (95748), C. Aagesen (40713), M. F. Burke (60525), John Blythman (9587), Dan Burns (75776), Thos. Brady (49460), Louis Buhles (74025), Chas. Connors (87943), Pat Clark (1450), Chas. H. Conlin (75367), Jas. F. Collins (15426), Martin Clark (63206), Carson Cass (69661), J. J. Collins (60207), J. F. Doyle (61923), Jos. Driscoll (88752), L. H. Doughty (96677), H. Dietrich (98557), Fred Engel (28707), Theo. Franzen (62020), J. J. Fitzgerald (75593), B. A. Feeder (48390), E. Frisch (5852), M. L. Goodman (39758), E. D. Gerth (63380), H. Gratton (72339), F. Hollman (86795), Thos. Haley (31646), Jas. Healion (41226), G. H. Hartman (52590), T. Harney (68924), Frank Hirt (60467), J. Joly (89545), J. C. Kirchendorfer (47731), T. H. Kosak (99315), Ph. Kempf (46381), W. E. Knight (85233), Anton Kolasek (112145), Wm. S. Lea (17984), Sam Levy (55681), Thos. Lawless (66403), E. L. Morrell (7008), Jos. Martone (93298), John Murphy (37341), Ph. Morrell (88204), Wm. Mabius (38645), Wm. Mathers (3965), A. McCann (72084), P. C. Mayer (27013), M. Mullen (53407), F. Mullen (60601), S. J. Murphy (62284), Frank McKenzie (81765), Wm. Mosher (7458), R. A. McGrew (97560), John H. Murray (74532), Geo. W. Mann (21377), P. J. Niles (111368), Jas. Neff (80771), Ed. Nichols (44480), Forrest Oehlert (109435), Geo. Pearson (35598), Edw. Powers (61864), J. H. Phillips (69458), John Porter (67241), S. Richmond (46578), John Ryan (13101), Elmer Roath (26738), Fred G. Riley (62613), L. C. Reeves (88368), John S. Roberts (106046), C. H. Richardson (7314), S. G. Rogers (99833), F. Smith (41123), Joe Shanley (37612), Lew Soulier (5280), Jos. Stadler (3456), J. W. Simpson (7190), C. H. Steffins (71585), J. D. Schwab (17067), E. C. Thomas (93343), Chas. Teelin (63790), John Tobin (31114), J. D. Walter (37164), J. B. Welch (52063), W. P. Wallace (426), Edw. Yowell (85238).

Bernard McKeon, No. 40959, initiated by Union 282, was suspended for non-payment of private loan, by Union 140, St. Catharines, Ont.

Union 357, Vancouver, B. C., writes: Look for your name in this list and pay up or be suspended at our next meeting: \$4.00 each for C. Williams (102152), I. Hartman (99076), T. Delaney (106395), B. Bellivieu (95854), D. Burns (75776), B. Hogan (59213), E. Wilson (77957), C. O. Foster (113633), O. Mayrisch (49383), W. J. Meek (11564), A. Smith (74528), J. J. Hamm (100235), W. Cristoll (109383), C. J. Kane (88939), R. Richards (114243), N. Samuel (98463), J. Sykes (81979), J. Brown (66930), E. Schatter (10006); \$2.00 each for V. Nielson, E. O'Brien (97889), C. Tessendorf (81833), A. Anderson, J. Byrnes (70537), W. Gladfetter (87534), C. Wolff (113603), S. Harling (82866), F. Filmer (1047), J. A. Wright (102170), J. C. Pearce, \$3.00; C. F. Rutereger (65538), \$2.75.

Union 312, Livingston, Mont., writes: "If Otto Tamm does not correspond with Union 312 in reference to private loan May 25th, '08, over one year, action will be taken." Also: "Austin Dyer (103721) owes balance private loan \$5.10, Union 312. You may want the boys to send you back home again."

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Mr. F. J. Cornell, Jamestown, N. Dak., would like to hear from Salom Burr.

Guy Brundidge, Reno, Nev., would like to hear from Robert Kennedy (85979). By Union 307, Reno, Nev.

Mr. Arthur Neignt would like to know the whereabouts of his brother. Address E. Williams, Secretary Union 152, Youngstown, Ohio.

Secretary Chas. F. Schmidt, Union 447, Kenosha, Wis., holds money for Jake Peters. Can have same by writing.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Abraham Furtado, who sometimes goes by the name of Charley Furtado, will confer a great favor upon his daughter by notifying Mrs. R. Furtado, 31 Grove street, Roxbury, Boston, Mass. When last in Boston he worked for the Shubert Cigar Factory, 130 North street.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Sam Thompson, please notify S. H. T., 2922 Wetmore avenue, Everett, Wash.

Would like to know the whereabouts of Chas. Legle, a member of the C. M. I. U. Address W. L., 5127 Mayflower street, Seattle, Wash.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Jas. Thomas, who left Liverpool for New York in 1870, and was last heard of in Denver City, Colo., kindly notify secretary of Union 92 of Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Otto Wolfe and Jos. Wilson would like to hear from A. Radder (37904). Address Lynd House, Sixth avenue and Congress street.

Union 475, Fitchburg, Mass., would like to hear from Mr. James E. Bradley, last heard from at Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Mr. W. H. Ingram would like to hear from J. D. Mouse, who worked in Sherman, Tex., during Link & Pin days. By Union 369, Sherman, Tex.

Mr. Wm. Gasper would like to hear from H. Brinkman. Address 300, Ke Sh., Sacramento, Calif. Mrs. Anna Sossong would like to hear from Peter

Sossong. Her address is 2643 Aldrich avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. Nickolas Sossong died May 30, 1909.

Ivin Jury, of Warren, Pa., would like to hear from B. Coke, who worked in Warren in the spring of 1908. By Union 122, Warren, Pa.

Mr. Chas. Gleisner wishes to hear from F. M. Wolf. Important business. By Union 228, San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. Eugene Pratt, 3033 Easton avenue, St. Louis, Mo., would like to hear from Henry Hoefner, who worked with him in Sparta, Ill.

Mr. H. Joseph, 232 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., would like to know the whereabouts of A. Joseph. Last heard of in Richmond, Va.

Mr. Otto Most would like to hear from Louis Lang, who at one time was secretary in New Jersey.

J. F. Wilgosh would like to hear from Joseph Cartier and Roy Angus. By Union 452, Nevada City, Calif.

Anton Schnafsker would like to hear from Robert Stever. By Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wm. Valley (101032): Your mother died July 10, 1909.—W. J. Valley.

Secretary of Union 287, Marinette, Wis., would like to know the address of Thos. Vleau (86484). Any secretary holding his card notify at once. Very important.

Mrs. E. J. Kelsey, Centralia, Ill., will be very grateful to any secretary or member who can give her any information concerning Mr. Kelsey's present address.

Secretary of Union 3, Paterson, N. J., would like to hear from Charles Aageson.

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of C. W. Bernhardt (99861) will confer a favor by notifying Mrs. S. Drants, 1719 Peach street, Erie, Pa.

Michael T. Burke is requested to correspond with his sister Margaret, River Point, R. I.

C. J. Kalahar, Bloomington, Ill., would like to hear from H. C. Morche as soon as possible.

The father of Julius Adams wants to hear from him. Address Masonic Home, Sullivan, Ill. By Union 201, Denver, Colo.

The secretary of Union 499, Trinidad, Colo., would like to hear from C. T. Jones (130875).

Mrs. More would like to know the whereabouts of A. Handerson.

If M. Petzold will send his address to Lenox Basin he will hear of a good opening, N. P. B. By Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y.

L. H. Wolter, please send address to C. A. G., Syracuse, N. Y.

Lillie A. Hoefle, L. avenue, Fort Worth, Tex., writes: "Desire to hear from Paul L. Hoefle."

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 11, 1909.

We, the undersigned auditors do herewith certify that we have examined the Books, Accounts, Vouchers, etc., of Int. President G. W. Perkins, and have found same correct and in good order, said examination being for the term of 6 months commencing March 1st, 1909 ending August 31st, 1909.

Herewith statement, to-wit:

Receipts.

March 1st, 1909, to balance...	\$4,083.70
March 31st, cash receipts.....	3,724.90
Apr. 30, cash receipts.....	2,674.05
May 31, cash receipts.....	4,110.22
June 30, cash receipts.....	3,136.65
July 31, cash receipts.....	3,227.10
Aug. 31, cash receipts.....	3,589.65
	\$24,546.27

Expenditures.

March 31, by as per vouchers	
on file	\$3,729.40
April 30	2,861.91
May 31	4,486.40
June 30	3,129.73
July 31	3,456.79
Aug. 31	3,572.72
	\$21,236.95

Aug. 31, '09, balance.....	\$ 3,309.32
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Recapitulation.

March 1st, 1909, to balance.....	\$ 4,083.70
Aug. 31, To cash receipts for the 6 months	20,462.57

Total	\$24,546.27
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Aug. 31st, by expenditures.....	21,236.95
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Aug. 31, '09, balance.....	\$ 3,309.32
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(Signed)

Emil Levy, Union 54, Evansville, Ind.

J. E. Harmon, Union 423, Sterling, Ill.

Max Troemel, Union 247, Blue Island, Ill.

Auditors.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 1, 1909.

Chatham, Ont., is a manufacturing center, and has two cigar factories, union and non-union. It is under the jurisdiction of Union No. 278, London. The present non-union factory at one time used the union label and its cigars dominated the local trade, but they misused the label and it was taken from them.

It is interesting to note that this factory has all but lost the local trade, and that the union factory reports a continued and satisfactory increase in trade. The label is well shown here and appears to be in some demand, which more advertising would undoubtedly increase. Distributed some advertising here. Organization that had quite a boom here a few years ago is now a dead letter. Organization for revenue only will prove a failure anywhere.

It was old home week when I reached Windsor, Ont., and the most of our people were keeping holiday. One of the two factories, however, was working, for the very satisfactory reason that they were away behind in their orders. The union label is well displayed here, and seems to have the call over the other goods.

Union No. 278, whose jurisdiction this is, has done some advertising here, notably a large sign near the ferry docks. Distributed some advertising hangers here.

Organization is a thing of the past, as far as Sarnia, Ont., is concerned. The only one I could find left was a small union of the tailors. This may account for the fact that the union label is also a dead letter here, for the invariable reply of the dealer is, "There is no demand."

Advertising of some kind between here and Stratford would have a marked effect on the demand for union label goods, as it is now, there is nothing to dispute the way of non-union goods and, by the way, they (the union manufacturers) are great advertisers. Here is more work for the new label league.

Trade has been dull in Stratford and district, but there are signs of returning prosperity. Our people are all at work and the outlook is hopeful for the future.

Organization is not so good here as formerly, but there is still a fair demand for union label goods, local goods in some lines having the call.

I have recommended to the Canadian Label League that a large sign be placed here at the Grand Trunk R. R. station, as it is a junction depot for many lines of travel.

I am a firm believer in advertising as a means to an end in promoting the demand for and sale of union label goods, and welcome the establishment of label leagues or any other legitimate means having that end in view, being persuaded from experience that money so expended brings larger and altogether satisfactory returns. This leads me to remark for the benefit of the new label league that from Stratford to Berlin, and thence to Toronto, along the line of the G. T. R. R. there is an immense opening to oust non-union goods by advertising the union label.

The recent reduction of forty hotel licenses in a total of one hundred and fifty, has not as yet materially affected the local cigar trade in Toronto. Trade seems to be in its average normal condition. The union has its average membership, and all hands at work.

That the reduction in licenses has not so far worked to the detriment of trade and consequently in the matter of employment of our members, may be attributed to a variety of

causes, the chief of which, in my opinion, lies in the fact that Union No. 27 of Toronto, has for many years built up an insurance against any disturbance in trade of that nature, by a generous expenditure of time and money in bringing the union label prominently before their fellow workers of other organizations and the public generally.

The policy of the local label committee has been that of permanent advertising on a large scale, and nowhere else have I seen it carried out so conclusively and at so little cost, and in my opinion, with such large returns. Advertising experts have time and again congratulated the local committee on being in possession of advertising space worth in their estimation hundreds of dollars, and not costing the committee that many cents.

This policy, supplemented by other advertising agencies more or less successful, and aided by the generous sympathy always manifested by the local union, has built up a wall of protection for the union label which, while not altogether perfect, at least prevents Toronto from being a slaughter market for non-union goods.

But the good work must go on. There is no other form of insurance yields so good returns, and it is up to the future label committee, as in the past, to devise and effect forms of advertising that will make the blue label supreme in the local market.

Speaking generally of the situation in western Ontario, and judging of the whole by the districts visited, it is my opinion that a time of general prosperity is at hand. New enterprises are being projected, and on every hand extensive improvements are being made, while the agricultural interests are happy in the surety of a good crop that is saleable at long prices.

Altogether it does not seem difficult to predict fairly good times for our craft in this end of Ontario, despite certain drawbacks which may affect us and for which our ultra-temperance friends are responsible.

Fraternally yours,
W. V. Todd,
Organizer.

Delaware, Ohio (dry)—One of the few towns where the trust can not boast of having no trust goods in town. Business quiet on account of surrounding country being dry. The mayor of the town is a cigar manufacturer—Mr. Hass. A splendid home trade town.

Zanesville, Ohio (dry)—A stogie town; no good for cigars, the boys working only a few days once in a while; could do nothing to better their condition; lots of empty store buildings; some of the men working in stogie factories.

Newark, Ohio (dry)—Had a meeting with local and they had me make a visit to the merchants, which will result in bettering their condition. This is also a stogie country, some of the boys working in stogie shops.

Mansfield, Ohio (wet)—This is certainly a Buckeye town, only three men and nine shops. There are three scab shops, the trust has about 650, and the other two about 100 girls. The boys are asleep, doing nothing.

Massillon, Ohio (wet)—This is a lively little town, but the boys have been asleep, doing nothing. Had a meeting with them; they had me make a visit to all the merchants with good success.

Canton, Ohio (wet)—This town has 70,000 population, but the cigarmakers have been asleep, only 22 working. I made a visit to some of the saloons. This town has the stogie

habit bad, but if the cigarmakers would wake up and hustle they would be in better shape.

Akron, Ohio (wet)—This is a town of 70,000 people, and only five cigarmakers. It is without doubt the worst scab town in Ohio. They have got the stogie habit bad. One scab shop from Chicago here, but is not doing anything.

Kent, Ohio (dry)—Jurisdiction town of Akron; has five men working. Only a small town, but good for home trade. It has as many men at work as Akron.

Youngstown, Ohio (wet)—A city of mills; iron mills and a big strike on. Made a visit to most of the saloons with good results; had the business agent of the bartenders accompany me, and I want to say he was a big help.

Cleveland, Ohio—Put in two days with their business agent and found the saloon people fair to the label. Mr. Cannon told me that things were looking up; all hands at work.

Chicago Junction, Ohio (wet)—A town of 4,000, and only one man at work. A railroad town and a strike on of the machinists, and they ask people not to sell to the scabs, but they go in and buy scab goods. How is that for union men, asking the financial support of cigarmakers?

Norwalk, Ohio (wet)—A live bunch; had a meeting and visited all the saloons with good results. They gave a smoker to the different crafts on Monday night. I spoke to them on Labels, and why they should buy union products.

Sandusky, Ohio—Called the secretary down from his work and he told me that there was no use of waiting to have a meeting, as they did not think it would do any good.

Toledo, Ohio—I want to say that there is a big change for the better in this town. They have a business agent that is a crackerjack; a hard, consistent worker. Visited two scab shops, but we could do nothing with them. A Mr. Young, from New York, is at the head of one of the scab shops.

Thomas Dermody.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 4, 1909.

Since my last report in the Official Journal, I have concluded my campaign of label agitation in New Jersey, and am back again on Pennsylvania soil doing what I can to instill the spirit of unionism into our non-union fellow craftsmen who abound so plentifully in this state.

After concluding my work in Newark, I proceeded to Camden, N. J., and visited the Central Labor Union, and all of the local unions that held meetings during the week I spent in the city. There are several hundred cigarmakers living in Camden, most of them however, are employed in Philadelphia factories. The union cigarmakers working in Camden have been doing some effective label agitation, and the demand for union made cigars seems to be growing. One shop employing ten to fifteen cigarmakers, and making a hand made five cent cigar, has its goods on sale in one hundred and seventy stores in the city of Camden alone.

The various local unions in the city have been holding their own during the dull times and are now preparing to press forward when business becomes normal again. The fraternal visits I paid them were highly appreciated, and I am sure will help to promote the sale of union made cigars in Camden.

Atlantic City, altho it may truthfully be called the play ground of America's well to do citizens, there is nevertheless a resident population of some forty thousand odd souls who are compelled to hustle for a living the same

as the rest of us. The city is not nearly so well organized as it should be, altho there are unions of Printers, Printing Pressmen, two unions of Electrical Workers, Steam Engineers, three local unions of Carpenters, comprising about seven hundred and fifty men, Painters and Decorators, Bartenders, Bricklayers and Central Labor Union. Besides these the Hack Drivers were organized while I was in the city, and a preliminary meeting held for the purpose of reorganizing the Plumbers.

I visited all who had meetings while I was there, and it is gratifying to be able to report that as a result of my talks to the union meetings some of the retailers called upon the business agent of the District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, and complained that some of their customers would no longer accept the cigars they had been accustomed to smoking but demand the kind with the union label on the box. And they, the dealers, desired to know where these union made brands could be secured. This information was conveyed to them thru Secretary Fielder of Union 199.

There are only a few cigarmakers in Atlantic City, but with a proper display of energy in systematic label agitation, there is no good reason why we should not have a union of from fifty to a hundred members there.

Since returning to Pennsylvania I have visited Reading, Womelsdorf, Ephrata, Denver, Akron and Rothsville. In all of these towns business is still more or less uncertain, and our non-union fellow craftsmen are apparently still content to bear their burden of poverty without any outward show of discontent. Some of the unions in the Ninth District however, are preparing for an organizing campaign this fall and winter, and we hope to awaken a spirit that will lead to material results.

E. E. Greenawalt, Organizer.

Le Boycottage Déclaré Legal.

Les Cours Suprêmes des Etats du Montana et de la Californie diffèrent matériellement avec la décision rendue par la Cour Suprême des Etats-Unis et avec les déclarations prononcées par le Président Taft dans son discours d'inauguration concernant le "Boycottage secondaire." La dernière décision a été rendue par la Cour Suprême de Californie. En définissant la légalité du boycottage, la Cour a dit:

"Après s'être mis en grève, l'employé peut se livrer au boycottage, de la façon que ce mot est entendu ici. Comme il est employé ici, ce mot ne signifie pas seulement le droit qu'a l'intéressé à se retirer des affaires sociales et commerciales, mais aussi le droit pour lui, par tous les moyens légitimes, publications d'un caractère légitime et persuasion également légitime, soit orale, soit écrite, de déterminer les autres intéressés ou sympathisants, de retirer à leur patron leurs relations sociales ou commerciales. Il peut aller même plus loin et réquerir d'un tiers qu'il retire sa clientèle à un patron et il peut faire usage de l'intimidation morale et moyens coercitifs pour menacer le tiers d'un semblable boycottage contre lui-même, s'il refuse d'obéir. Cette dernière proposition implique nécessairement C dans le différent de travail existant entre A et B, bien qu'il n'ait lui-même aucun différent avec aucun d'entre eux. Il a en vue que C, sur la réquisition de B, et sous l'intimidation morale de celui-ci, de crainte que le même B ne le boycotte à son tour, soit de la sorte contraint à retirer sa clientèle à A, avec lequel cependant il n'a aucun différent personnel. Ceci s'appelle "Boycottage secondaire," et sa légalité est énergiquement déniée par les Cours anglaises, les Cours fédérales et les Cours de beaucoup d'entre les Etats de cette nation."

Dans la définition du "Boycottage secondaire," la Cour Suprême ne fait aucune distinction. La Cour dit en effet:

"A cet égard, cette Cour ne reconnaît aucune distinction réelle entre ce qu'on appelle boycottages primaire et secondaire. Chacun se repose sur le droit de l'union de retirer sa clientèle à son patron et d'induire par tous moyens légitimes à toutes autres personnes de faire de même, et dans l'application de ces moyens, comme les unions auraient l'incontestable droit de retirer à un tiers leur clientèle si celui-ci continuait à traiter avec leur patron de même elles auraient l'incontestable droit de notifier le tiers en question qu'elles auront à lui retirer leur clientèle s'il continue à agir de la sorte."

Les arrêts rendus par les Cours Suprêmes du Montana et de la Californie sont un pas fait dans la bonne direction. Ils concèdent aux organisations les mêmes droits légaux dont jouit le membre isolé. Ils sont cités comme des autorités en la matière dans les cas de boycottage qui se produisent dans les autres Etats.

Soi-Disant "Atelier Fermé."

Dans une discussion récente, un monsieur curieux nous demanda qui avait inventé l'expression "closed shop" (atelier fermé) et à sa grande surprise, nous l'informâmes que, à notre connaissance, cette expression avait été d'abord employée par l'Union Internationale des Fabricants de Cigares.

Le terme "atelier fermé" est généralement mal employé et mal interprété. Comme il avait été primitivement employé par l'Union des Fabricants de Cigares, et comme il doit encore être entendu, il s'appliquait aux ateliers fermés aux ouvriers syndiqués.

Quand un atelier est déclaré "unfair," pour des raisons sanitaires ou autres, il est fait une demande formelle au Conseil international exécutif de fermer l'atelier en question et si la demande est approuvée par le conseil, l'atelier est officiellement fermé à tous les membres de l'union.

Les Parry, Post, Van Cleave, Kirby et autres qui voudraient défaire les unions, ont usé de ce terme dans un sens qu'il est loin d'avoir en l'employant à discréditer le mouvement syndical en essayant de fermer l'atelier aux ouvriers non syndiqués et au public en général que nous prétendons fermer les ateliers à tous ouvriers non syndiqués.

Un atelier strictement syndiqué, mais appelé à tort "fermé," est une fabrique, moulin ou autre place de travail où seuls des ouvriers syndiqués peuvent travailler mais où la patron a le droit incontestable d'engager ou de congédier n'importe qui, y compris les ouvriers non syndiqués. Tout ce que nous demandons, ce à quoi nous nous attendons, c'est que dans des ateliers où, grâce à leurs efforts, les unions ont obtenu des conditions de travail honorables, telles que bons salaires et des journées de travail modérées, tous soient membres de l'union et partagent d'une manière égale les fardeaux et les responsabilités à encourir pour maintenir l'union et les conditions de travail honorables, de même qu'ils pourront en partager les bénéfices.

Aucun personne de bonne foi, jouissant d'une mentalité normale et d'un coeur généreux, ne peut réprover ce plan. Ne répétez jamais, à la manière des perroquets, ainsi que font des Van Cleave et les Kirby, "closed shop," alors que ce que vous voulez dire, c'est "union shop." Dites "union shop" et non pas "closed shop."

Uniones Obreras.

Las Uniones Obreras indican el alzamiento ordenado y el desarrollo de las clases produc-

tivas de riquezas por medio de una marcha evolucionaria y educadora. Sus métodos y los resultados que ellas alcanzan aparecen en marcado relieve cuando se los comparan con los métodos erróneos y revolucionarios empleados por los entusiastas reaccionarios. Las revoluciones muy bien pueden, y han sin duda, detenido la degeneración de las naciones, pero ellas dejan sin embargo a la mayoría de la población en las mismas condiciones económicas. La gran revolución francesa puede haber detenido la degeneración del gobierno de entonces; pero, a parte de este resultado, ningún otro ha obtenido que sea una mejoración práctica de la situación económica de las masas. Al contrario, la organización de los productores en uniones obreras en Inglaterra no solo ha tenido el resultado de detener la tendencia de degeneración del gobierno, sino que también ha mejorado la situación económica de los trabajadores. En el primer caso, torrentes de sangre fueron vertidos y millares de preciosas vidas humanas fueron inmoladas sobre el altar del patriotismo, sin por eso haber se alcanzado cualquier mejoramiento de la situación económica de las masas; mientras que en el segundo, sin que se haya sacrificado ni una sola gota de sangre, ni una sola vida humana, grandes mejoramientos se han obtenido para el trabajador, sea bajo el punto de vista de una aumentación de los salarios, sea bajo el punto de vista del mejoramiento de los talleres de una manera sanitaria y otros relacionados con el bien estar de los obreros.

Este ejemplo demuestra bien cual es verdaderamente el sistema ordenado de desarrollo de las clases obreras sobre un plan de menor resistencia, menor coste, menor sacrificio y más grandes resultados prácticos.

Unionismo Industrial.

Los defensores del "unionismo industrial" han inventado un nuevo grito de guerra, y es: "Campo libre al trabajo." La significación de esta frase es harto nebulosa; difíciles penetrar en los misterios que la rodean. Ella pone el "unionismo industrial" en una nueva luz; significa, pues, ni más ni menos, el privilegio de usurpar la colocación de cualquier otro hombre en cualquier clase de empleo, que esté en huelga o no.

La Federación de Mineros del Oeste reclama a grandes gritos un campo libre en las cerveceras del estado de Montana; derechos iguales a los que disfrutaban los Trabajadores Unidos de las Cerveceras y el cambio de tarjetas de trabajo. Citamos lo siguiente del Periódico Oficial de los Trabajadores de las Cerveceras: "En la Convención que acaba de celebrar la Federación de Mineros del Oeste nuestra demanda que se retire a sus miembros que sirven actualmente como "rompedores de huelgas" en Butte no ha sido concedida. El caso es el mismo con los "scabs" empleados en Grand Falls y Anaconda, estado de Montana. El hermano Proebst le anuncia también por telegrama que no ha logrado alcanzar un arreglo satisfactorio en Grand Falls, después de haber celebrado varios conferencias, y recomienda que los fondos de huelga sean enviados directamente al hermano Herbst en Grand Falls."

Así pues, el grito de guerra de los "unionistas industriales" será en el futuro "campo libre al trabajo" en las minas de cobre, en las minas de oro, en las minas de plata, en las minas de carbón, en las minas de zinc y, en fin, aunque no sea esto lo menos importante, en las cerveceras. El desarrollo del "unionismo industrial" no parece tener ninguna frontera; en su

grandeza y magnitud se aproxima al paisaje que en Nevada es conocido bajo el nombre de "Funeral Range."

Sea Cauto.

La incesante guerra hecha contra las organizaciones obreras por los grandes intereses apoyados por la Asociación de Manufactureros no se ha menguado en lo menor. Las grandes huelgas de los fabricantes de sombreros y de los marineros fueron inmediatamente seguidas por el ataque contra los obreros en las industrias del hierro y del acero ejecutado por el Trust del Acero y la lucha sigue tan activa como siempre. La actitud hostil de ciertos patronos, empeorada por la situación todavía inestable y las condiciones de trabajo laxas, ocasionando escasez de empleos, ha necesitado de la parte de las asociaciones obreras ser muy cautas en evitar toda clase de fricciones. Una dirección de sangre fría y un poco de paciencia con buen juicio prevendrán huelgas prematuras y la pérdida posible de los talleres unionistas.

Der Budehe.

Viele Cigarrenmacher, die in der Fabrikation keine Erfahrung besitzen, rechnen darauf, es eines Tages zum "Budehefabrikanten" zu bringen. Dieselben ersparen sich einige hundert Dollars — manchmal noch keine fünfzig — und fangen damit ein Geschäft an. Wenige haben Erfolg damit, unter Hundert nicht so viele wie man an den fünf Fingern abzählen kann. Zwischen dem Betrieb eines Budehe und einer richtigen Cigarrenfabrik, die zwanzig Arbeitern und darüber Beschäftigung giebt, ist ein himmelweiter Unterschied. Der Budehe-Boss hat seine paar Arbeiter beständig im Auge. Beim Strippen und beim Baden ist er beständig in deren Nähe und er arbeitet neben ihnen auf der Bank. Machen Sie irgend einen Fehler oder arbeiten sie ihm einmal nicht flint genug, so bemerkt er das sofort und ehe sie's wissen, liegen die ihm unliebsamen Arbeiter auf der Straße.

Der Budehe-Boss befindet sich in ewiger Selbstverlegenheit. Heute ist die Miete fällig, morgen ist Zahltag, Tabak muß gekauft werden und Cigarrenstiften und Steuermarken, oder es ist sonst eine notwendige Ausgabe zu machen. Er ist mit wenigen Ausnahmen fast ewig im Trudel drin.

Beim Einkaufen des Tabaks ist er im Nachtheil. Er kann jedesmal nur wenig kaufen und muß deshalb einen theureren Preis bezahlen als der Großfabrikant. Auch bei der Auswahl und dem Mischen des Tabaks ist er im Nachtheil. Man kann ein guter Arbeiter sein und braucht deshalb doch kein guter Geschäftsmann zu sein. Ein "Budehe" bewirbt sich in der Regel um eine Kundschaft, die am wenigsten lohnend und bei der es am theuersten ist, seine Waare abzugeben, wenn man den Zeitverlust und die Warenauslagen in Betracht zieht. Er muß das Jahr durch mehr arbeiten und steht sich durchschnittlich schlechter als der Fabrikarbeiter. Dabei arbeitet er härter als irgend jemand, arbeitet ohne zu wissen, was die Waare ihn eigentlich kostet, weil er die Absatzkosten und den Zeitverlust beim Tabakeinkauf nicht mitrechnet. Das giebt er alles mit zu und ist froh, wenn er einigermaßen das Leben dabei hat.

Man soll deshalb darauf hin arbeiten, recht viele anständige Unions-Arbeitgeber zu haben, weil damit unsere Mitglieder, wenn sie es wünschen, Arbeit zu annehmbaren Bedingungen erhalten können.

Man sei auf der Hut!

Der unerbittliche Kampf, den große Interessen, hinter denen die "Manufacturers' Association" steht, gegen die Arbeiterorganisationen führen, dauert ungeschwächt fort. Dem Streik der Seeleute und der Guttmacher ist der Angriff des "United Steel Trust" auf Arbeiter der amerikanischen Stahl- und Eisenindustrie auf dem Fuße gefolgt und der Kampf geht lustig weiter.

Die feindselige Haltung gewisser Arbeitgeber in Verbindung mit der fortdauernden Ungewißheit der Geschäftslage und des damit zusammenhängenden Mangels an Beschäftigung macht es unbedingt notwendig, daß die Mitglieder und Unionen möglichst wenig Anlaß zu Reibungen geben, wo dieselben sich vermeiden lassen. Eine ruhige Führung und etwas Geduld in Verbindung mit einem gesunden Urtheil werden über-eilte Streiks und vielleicht den Verlust von Union-Shops verhüten.

„Industrial Unionism.“

Vertreter des „Industrial Unionism“ erfan-den das neue Feldgeheim: Ein freies Feld für die Arbeit! Der Sinn jener Redensart ist dunkel. Es ist schwierig, den geheimnißvollen Schleier, von dem sie verhüllt, zu lüften. Der „Industrial Unionism“ wird dadurch in ein neues Licht gerückt. Es ist darunter das Recht zu verstehen, einen Menschen um seine Arbeit zu bringen, ob derselbe streift oder nicht streift.

Die „Western Federation of Miners“ schreit nach freiem Arbeitsfelde in Bierbrauereien, Montanas. Nach gleichem Recht sind Mitglieder der „United Brewery Workers“, dem Austausch der Arbeitsarten. Im Organ der „Brewery Workers“ steht folgendes zu lesen: „Im Convent der „Western Federation of Miners“, der eben stattfand, ist unsere Forderung, daß deren Mitglieder, die in Butte als „Streikbrecher“ dienen, abberufen werden, abgelehnt worden; ein gleiches geschah in Great Falls und in Anaconda, Montana. Auch hat Bruder Bröbille telegraphisch berichtet, es sei ihm nicht möglich gewesen, in Great Falls die Conferenzen zu einem befriedigenden Abschluß zu führen und er empfahl, dem Bruder Gerbst daselbst Streikgelber zu schicken.“

In der Zukunft wird das Feldgeheim der „Industrial Unionists“ lauten: Freies Feld für Arbeit in den Kupfergruben, in Goldminen, in Zinkminen, in Stollengruben und nicht zum Mindesten in Brauereien. Die Entwicklung des „Industrial Unionisms“ scheint unbegrenzt zu sein. An Großartigkeit läßt sie sich mit der Landschaft in Nevada vergleichen, die man dort als „Funeral Range“ kennt.

Femeslné unie.

Kemeslné unie znáti vzrůst a vývin bohatství tvořících tříd evolučním a vzdělávacím postupem. Jich způsob a výsledky liší se velice od revolučních bludných method používaných reakcionářskými entusiasmisty. Revoluce nepochoyb-ně obmezily degeneraci národů, avšak velké massy lidu nechaly v těch samých hospodářských poměrech. Velká francouzská revoluce třeba zastavila degeneraci panující vlády, avšak jinak nezlepšila nijak hospodářské poměry obecného lidu. Na druhé straně však organizace femeslné unie v Anglii nejen že zamezila degenerační tendence panující vlády, avšak značně i zlepšila životní poměry dělnictva. V prvním případě moře krve bylo prolito a myriady draho-cenných lidských životů bylo utraceno na oltáři patriotismu, jež však nemělo žádného výsledku v zlepšení hospodářských poměrů širokých mass; kdežto v druhém případě ani kapka krve nebyla prolita aniž žádný život utracen a vzdor tomu veliké výhody byly získány pro dělníky jak v zvýšení mezd tak i v zlepšení poměrů továr-ních a všeobecných pracovních poměrech.

Předcházející případ znázorňuje postupný vývin hnutí pracujících tříd v mezích nejmenšího odporu, nejmenšího vydání, nejmenších obětí a největších výsledků.

Kemeslné unie jsou přirozené a logické útulky výrobních tříd. Ony vedou přímo k vyplnění tužeb a nadějí. Bylo správně tvrzeno že stálá prosperita a vysoký vývin kteréhokoliv národa záleží na hospodářském blahobytu velkých mass občanstva. Dějiny a naše vlastní zkušenost jasně dokazují, že toho možno dosáhnout skrze hnutí femeslných unie. Výrobní schopnost kterékoliv země vyvine se v poměru schopnosti širokých vrstev spotřebitelstva. Neznám žádných lepších prostředků vypočtených na získání konsumentů v národě nežli když se široké massy spojí v femeslné unie a jich vlivem domáhají se více a více až získají všeho toho co vytvoří.

Tento výsledek bude neodvratně následovat úplnou pracovní unii, jež bude harmonicky pracovat ku dosažení jediného cíle. Tento nepopíratelný hospodářský fakt byl uznán zakladateli uniového hnutí a jest částí základů, na nichž všechny naděje a tužby spočívají.

Dosaň dělnických unie jest nedozrnlý, pakliže zůstane v přirozených mezích, jež jsou tak široké a rozsáhlé jako je sociální a hospodářská arena. Ony budou pokračovat v blahodárném vlivu na celé těleso práce, pokud nedosáhnou úplné spravedlnosti a rovnosti; pomalu ale jistě budou povznášet pracující massy, vždy zlepšující dělnické poměry, zvyšující mzdy, zkracující pracovní hodiny dokud nedosáhnou celého vítězku z práce, a konečně jich blahodárným vlivem založí hospodářské poměry, jež přivedou budou neúnavnou snahou praktických unionistů, ku zlepšení pracovních poměrů všemi poctivými a důslednými prostředky. Ne jako palác postavený na pískových základech, který se ztroskotá při první velké bouři, nýbrž raději system, jenž bude nezdolné státi jako výsledek inteligentní a dobře řízené práce, kde každý bude díliti v hospodářské a sociální rovnosti, a práce odměněna bude v plné své hodnotě.

Očinek průmyslové tiskné na a. n.ické unie.

Nejlepší a nejspolehlivější prameny dokazují, že dělnické organizace trpí úbytkem členstva a snižováním mzdy po dobu průmyslové nečinnosti, ale že oboje se rychle vzpruží jakmile se vrátí normální femeslné poměry. Kdežto členstvo všeobecného dělnického hnutí někdy se třeba zmenší, nespadne nikdy na původní bod, a však v dobrých časech opět vzroste na takový stupeň, jako nikdy před tím. Právě se, že před padesáti lety všechno členstvo organizované práce světa nepřesahovalo číselní 200.000, kdežto ti nejspolehlivější soudcové odhadují dnešní počet všeho členstva na 5.000.000.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)	
Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)....	50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district).....	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate).....	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district)...	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five.....	25
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicates.....	35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid.....	50
1 200-page label register, prepaid.....	60
1 100-page label register, prepaid.....	40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 in..	20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 in..	25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1905, five years, prepaid.....	40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamp canceler, good for five years.....	15
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One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book.....	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect".....	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect".....	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect".....	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect".....	2.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect".....	2.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid.....	50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid.....	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid.....	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid.....	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid.....	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid.....	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid.....	1.00

The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

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Labels; 50c In. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; 15-yr. with'l cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipts blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; *financial sec. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

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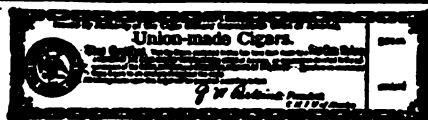
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CIGAR MAKERS

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JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIV.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 15, 1909.

No. 1.

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UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

4 Cincinnati	\$100	74 Poughkeepsie	\$100
7 Utica	100	78 Hornell	100
15 Chicago	100	80 Danville	100
18 Brattleboro	100	81 Peekskill	100
21 Marlboro	100	82 Meadville	100
22 Springfield	100	83 Nashville	100
25 Milwaukee	100	84 Saugerties	100
31 Connerville	100	85 Eau Claire	100
36 Topeka	100	86 Mansfield	100
41 Aurora	100	88 Dubuque	100
42 Urbana	100	89 Schenectady	100
45 Springfield	100	92 Omaha	100
48 Toledo	100	95 St. Joseph	100
57 LaCrosse	100	99 Ottawa	100
61 Cory	100	102 Kansas City	100
63 Three Rivers	100	105 Maysville	100
71 Elgin	100	106 Ogdensburg	100
		108 Lock Haven	100

NOTICE.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 20-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The

sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local, assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink in figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union No. 455 of Galena, Ill., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Conrad Weber, Fitzgerald, Cronin and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was Union No. 455 refused the label to a manufacturer because of alleged violation of the apprentice law. The

appeal was taken to the International President, who reversed the action of the union. The union thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President. The union claims that the manufacturer violated the apprentice law by putting a stripper to pack.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the evidence submitted by both sides shows that this manufacturer employed three journeymen and had no apprentice but the one in question. The constitution recognizes the right of employers to use apprentices provided they comply with Section 217, which states that employers shall at least employ one journeyman for full time before taking on an apprentice. That a manufacturer had a right to take on a packer apprentice instead of a cigarmaker if he so wills. That the manufacturer has complied with the constitution and is entitled to protection, and under the law the International President could not, in justice to all, render any other decision.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,

Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union No. 307 of Reno, Nev., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Conrad Weber, Fitzgerald, Cronin and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was Union No. 307 refused to pay out-of-work benefit to a member on the grounds that he refused to accept a position in another town. He appealed to the International President and his appeal was sustained. (Published in April, 1909, Journal.) The union thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the member was clearly within his rights when he refused to go after a job on insufficient information at a distance of one hundred miles or more from the union. That Section 128 of the constitution reads as follows in part:

"Any member refusing to work in a shop where work is offered him, or who neglects to apply for work in a shop if directed by the Financial Secretary or any officer of the union, or shop collector, shall not be entitled to any benefit until he has secured employment for

at least one week. This will apply to jurisdiction towns within a radius of ten miles."

It will be seen that while the constitution provides that members shall always seek for employment, it places certain limits as to distance, etc. That if this member had returned the full amount of his loan and did not leave town, he had a right to register and receive out-of-work benefit.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,
Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union No. 307, of Reno, Nev., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Conrad Weber, Fitzgerald, Cronin and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, as explained in the following clipping from the official Journal:

"E. M. Turner appealed against Union 307, of Reno, for fining him \$25 and suspended him for dealing in non-union cigars. The member is a stockholder in a company wholesaling and retailing cigars and tobacco. He denies the implication of working against the interests of the union. The decision is that he be restored to membership and fine rescinded, and he be furnished with a copy of the by-laws for his future guidance."

The union claims that Mr. Turner was acting against the interests of the union and violating the by-laws. It appealed against the decision of the International President to the Executive Board.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the member, who carries a 25-year card, was not engaged in manufacturing cigars, but was a partner in a jobbing business, engaging in the wholesaling and retailing of cigars. That the laws do not prohibit a member of the union from being a jobber and handling all classes of goods. That were he a manufacturer, he would be violating the constitution by handling non-union goods. That the decision simply restores the member to his former standing and directs that he be furnished with a copy of the by-laws for his future guidance.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,
Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board of C. M. I. U. of A., by Carl Nold, against the decision of the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Conrad Weber, Fitzgerald, Cronin and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was that Nold, who was financial secretary of the Union 480, Pittsburg, Kansas, and upon examination of his accounts a shortage was discovered which Nold denied existed in full, but admitted the portion of said shortage.

The International President based the deci-

sion on substantially the following grounds: That the evidence submitted by the union, together with the monthly financial statements, showed conclusively that the amount of the shortage charged against Nold was absolutely correct.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,
Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union 47, of Quincy, Ill., against a decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Gompers, Tracy, Gariepy, Conrad Weber, Fitzgerald and Cronin.

The basis of the appeal was: Union 47 denied the use of the label to a certain manufacturer for alleged violation of the rules governing its use. An appeal was taken to the International President against the action of the union. The International President decided that the union had no good grounds to deny the label to this factory. The union thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision on substantially the following grounds: That this manufacturer had complied with every rule governing the use of the label, and that the contract with a certain union paying a royalty for the use of its name was in no way against the law governing the use of the label. That it was not a violation of the section prohibiting the giving of presents, as no presents of any kind were given. That it is a common thing for manufacturers to pay for the use of a name for certain brands of cigars, and it would be a serious handicap to prohibit union manufacturers from doing so. That every honorable means should be used to encourage the sale of union made cigars, and this means complained of is in no way contrary to law.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,
Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1909.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by William Mullen, cigar manufacturer of Tacoma, Wash., against a decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Gompers, Tracy, Gariepy, Conrad Weber, Fitzgerald, and Cronin.

The basis of the appeal was: Union 113 of Tacoma, Wash., demanded that a certain apprentice in the employ of Mr. Mullen be initiated, as her term of apprenticeship had expired. Mr. Mullen claims that the record of the union in this case is not correct and that said apprentice still had seven months to serve. The International President sustained the action of the union. Mr. Mullen thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the evidence submitted by the union

shows that this apprentice had served the limit of three years. That said evidence is signed by the officers of the union. That the International President can see no good reason to reverse the action of the union.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,
Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

Fred Timler appealed against 391 Bellingham concerning the price of a certain cigar which he wished reduced from \$14 to \$12. The appeal was not sustained.

E. L. Ball appealed against 78 Sandusky for refusing him further sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Greenberg appealed against J. A. B. New York for fining him \$10. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Conner appealed against 382 Rushville for compelling him to pay a fine of \$10, imposed for allowing himself to be suspended. The appeal was sustained.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Caplan appealed against 152 Youngstown for suspending them for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Marcos appealed against 3 Paterson for appropriating funds to the label agitation fund of the Central labor union. The appeal was not sustained.

H. Wolff appealed against 132 Brooklyn for suspending and fining him \$200 for misuse of the labels. The appeal was not sustained.

W. F. Bevering appealed against 490 Fairfield for refusing to allow him two apprentices. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Gladfelter appealed against 60 Keokuk for fining him \$5 for leaving unpaid board bill. The evidence shows he secured board by depositing his union card. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Schewe appealed against 187 Covington for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

E. R. Yeager appealed against 111 Des Moines for refusing his claim for sick benefit. The union replied that he was on the 90 days limit. The appeal was not sustained.

B. McKeon appealed against 11 St. Albans for suspending and fining him for neglecting to pay a board bill. The evidence shows that he was out of work most of the time and that he has now paid the board bill and fine. The appeal was sustained and the member restored to former standing.

G. Geoffroy appealed against 51 Holyoke for granting labels to the shop of A. Gouette. The appeal was not sustained.

W. H. McBrayer appealed against Cincinnati concerning open shops. The union replied that he had withdrawn his appeal. No decision rendered.

A. Polster appealed against 17 Cleveland for refusing his claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Scheske appealed against 114 Jacksonville for levying an assessment of \$1. The appeal was not sustained.

F. Clayton appealed against 38 Springfield for fining him \$10. The appeal was not sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 32, Louisville, Ky., to fine John Bonkafsky No. 7393 \$50.00, and annul his card, for working in a striking factory. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Five. Note—One member votes on no annulment.

Approved the application of Union 209, Coldwater, Mich., to impose fine of \$25.00 upon John L. Sullivan No. 69396, for working in the closed shop of A. E. Pierce. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six.

Approved application of Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., to impose fine of \$50.00 upon H. Paul No. 37205, for scabbing at the Goldsmith Cigar Co. The following is the vote: Affirmative—Six.

Approved application of Union 414, Winnipeg, Can., to impose fine of \$75.00 upon M. Shatsky for working in closed shop of Bryan & Co.; to annul the card of and fine F. Motz No. 116714 \$25.00 for working in strike shop of Keystone Cigar Co., and \$25.00 more for defrauding the union out of \$5.00 strike benefit. The following is the vote: Affirmative—Six. Note—One member votes on no annulment of card.

Approved application of Union 208, Kalamazoo, Mich., to annul the card of and impose a fine of \$100 upon Jacob Johnson No. 37941, for scabbing in strike shop of E. M. Lanen. The following is the vote: Affirmative—Six. Note—One member votes on no annulment and one member votes fine of \$25.00.

Approved application of Union 57, Champaign, Ill., to impose fine of \$100 upon John Miller No. 6119, for keeping a union member out of a job. The following is the vote: Affirmative—Five. Note—One member favors a \$25.00 fine.

CORRESPONDENCE

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 12, 1909.

To State Federations, Central Bodies and the Labor Press—Greeting:

The tenth convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers convened in Chicago Sept. 20, 1909, and adjourned Oct. 2, 1909. This convention was the most important in the history of the organization, and one of the most representative ever held by the I. B. E. W.

At this convention legislation was enacted of great benefit to the Electrical Workers of the United States and Canada and of benefit to the general labor movement.

The report of the auditors of the I. B. E. W. and the Certified Audit Company of Springfield, Ill., show the financial affairs of the Brotherhood to be in excellent condition though hampered by injunctions secured against the I. B. E. W. by the seceders, and the books of the Brotherhood balance to the cent. This report was presented and read to the convention by the auditors and unanimously adopted and concurred in, as was the report of the Grand President, F. J. McNulty, and Grand Secretary Peter W. Collins.

Every insinuation and misrepresentation made by the seceders against the officers of the Brotherhood was brought before the convention in detail and disproved by the officers, and the convention emphasized the confidence of the I. B. E. W. in these officers by re-electing them without opposition.

Copies of the reports and proceedings of the convention will be forwarded to the State Federations, Central Bodies and the Labor Press.

At this convention provision was made giving the men misled by the secession movement headed by J. J. Reid and others an opportunity to return to the fold of the I. B. E. W. without hardship being imposed upon them, they being allowed to return upon payment of the current month's per capita tax.

The fight which the I. B. E. W. has made against secession during the past twelve months has been made for the preservation of the ideals and progress of labor against the forces of disruption. In this fight the I. B. E. W. has been loyally sustained by the American Federation of Labor and affiliated organizations.

As officers of the I. B. E. W., we would, therefore, ask the continuance of that co-operation and assistance to the end that the progress of our Brotherhood may go on apace so that all electrical workers can be brought into the fold of the Brotherhood and under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally,

Peter W. Collins,
Grand Secretary.

F. J. McNulty,
Grand President.

Stamford, Sept. 15, 1909.

You will please publish the follow resolution that was passed unanimously by the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the state of Connecticut at their recent convention held in Stamford, Sept. 13th and 14th:

Whereas, That there are still on sale in various places of members of this association quantities of cigars which are the product of non-union tenement houses and the cheap district of Pennsylvania and other localities; be it

Resolved, That this convention of Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the state of Connecticut endorse the blue label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, which when placed on the box is the only evidence that they are union made; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of this association and their friends be requested to further the sale of union made cigars.

John Bohl, Sec'y.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 30, 1909.

The Canadian Blue Label League was organized May 14, 1909, in the city of Brantford, for the purpose of obtaining a more uniform method of advertising, throughout Canada, and to promote this work in the different localities, the following officers were elected: J. McCarthy, president, Toronto; L. T. Coyle, first vice-president, St. Catharines; second vice, S. Welheuser, Berlin; third vice, C. J. Meadon, Hamilton; fourth vice, F. J. Walsh, Stratford; fifth vice, W. Heslop, London; sixth vice, F. Mathers, Brantford. The following work was done with the assistance of Mr. W. V. Todd, who gave us some good pointers in reference to good locations, etc., some of which we have secured an iron faced sign has been placed at Niagara Falls, large wall space at Hamilton terminal station, large board painted to be placed at Galt, and one year advertisements in the Industrial Banner, also 1,000 lithograph signs have been sent to the various cities and should commend good space with the dealers. We also have under consideration the printing of blue label callendar,

and are negotiating for space at Stratford, Preston, Galt, Port Stanley, Long Branch and Lake Shore road, Toronto. Mr. Todd distributed 150 hanging ads. donated by Toronto. Enclosed you will find quarterly report of league ending Sept. 30, 1909.

J. McCarthy, President C. B. L. L.

Allentown, Pa., Oct. 5, 1909.

The following list is a complete record of all moneys received. We herewith extend our thanks for the kind assistance given by the members of the C. M. I. U. in behalf of Bro. Chas. M. Benfer. Mr. Benfer has been sick 18 months with a family of seven children, the oldest being 14 years; he is now convalescing and we hope will soon regain his health:

Union No. 103, Conn., \$1; No. 417, 10c; No. 406, 70c; No. 165, \$1; No. 132, \$1; No. 144, \$2; No. 49, \$1; No. 39, \$1; No. 141, \$1; No. 304, \$1; No. 90, \$1; No. 2, \$1; No. 112, \$1; No. 236, \$1; No. 1, \$1; No. 251 \$1; No. 488, \$1; No. 17, \$1; No. 81, \$1; No. 307, \$1; No. 42, \$1; No. 242, \$1; J. A. B., Chicago, Ill., \$1; No. 484, \$1; No. 55, \$1; No. 107, \$1; No. 314, \$1; No. 278, \$1; No. 138, \$1; No. 156, 80c; No. 97, \$1; No. 3, 97c; No. 44, \$1; No. 37, \$1.10; No. 228, \$1; No. 462, \$1; No. 260, \$1; No. 361, \$1; No. 365, \$1; No. 320, \$1; No. 231, \$1; No. 340, 20c; No. 84, \$1; No. 483, \$1; No. 41, \$1; No. 305, 50c; No. 303, \$1; No. 466, \$1; No. 174, \$1; No. 266, \$1.20; No. 66, \$1; No. 235, \$1; No. 76, \$1; No. 375, \$1; No. 32, \$1; No. 179, \$1.10; No. 253, \$1; No. 259, 50c; No. 282, \$1; No. 129, \$1; No. 130, \$1; No. 486, \$1; No. 25, \$1; No. 60, \$1; No. 425, \$1; No. 183, \$1; No. 98, \$1; No. 491, \$1; No. 202, \$1; No. 250, \$1; No. 62, \$1; No. 94, \$1; No. 212, \$1; No. 216, 40c; No. 290, \$1 No. 381, \$1; No. 414, \$1; No. 109, \$1; No. 395, \$1; No. 46, \$1; No. 457, 50c; No. 113, \$1; No. 135, 10c; No. 367, \$1; No. 332, \$1; No. 469, \$2; No. 114, \$1; No. 490, \$1; No. 118, \$1; No. 116, 70c; No. 287, \$1; No. 26, \$1; No. 344, \$1; No. 122, \$1; No. 146, \$1; No. 154, \$1.60; No. 120, \$1; No. 224, \$1; No. 11, \$1; No. 498, \$1; No. 117, \$1; No. 432, \$1; No. 8, \$1; No. 294, \$1; No. 74, \$1; No. 325, \$1; No. 123, \$1; No. 104, \$1; No. 206, \$1; No. 439, 60c; No. 147, \$1; No. 352, \$1; No. 357, \$1; No. 244, 30c; No. 196, \$1; No. 232, \$1; No. 171, 60c; No. 162, \$1; No. 392, 50c; No. 245, \$1; a friend, Salina, Kans., \$1; No. 404, \$1; No. 28, \$1; No. 77, \$1; No. 449, 50c; No. 388, \$1; No. 315, \$1; No. 329, \$1; No. 331, 50c; No. 91, \$35. Total, \$158.57.

S. A. Knauss, Sec'y.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 9, 1909.

Please publish this letter in this month's Journal:

It has been reported throughout the country that there are all kinds of jobs open in Memphis, Tenn. This report is false and it has brought a great many cigar makers here who were unable to catch on. We advise cigarmakers to steer clear of Memphis, for there are no jobs open here at present, and furthermore the state officers are enforcing the prohibition laws which will make business bad for the cigar manufactory. I remain,

A. H. Johnson, Sec'y.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1909.

In the September Journal you will notice Union No. 89 of Schenectady, N. Y. has submitted an amendment to the International constitution. For the benefit of Thos. P. Henry, who has been suffering with locomotor ataxia for the past five years, and constantly

under the doctor's care. The doctors claim if he can get into a little business of some kind he will improve with treatment and plenty of exercise. While Union 89 does not advocate assessments in general, it believes in protecting the funds of the International Union for possible and probable conditions that may arise in the future, owing to the existing and constant growth of the American Tobacco Co. trust. A third or fifth assessment in extreme cases of disability of the applicant would save the International Union \$550 (five hundred and fifty dollars), death benefit from \$65 to \$100 (sixty-five to one hundred dollars), sick and out of work benefit yearly for numberless years; while at the same time it would be more beneficial to the applicant and family. Hoping you will second and vote for our amendment, we remain

Cigarmakers' Union No. 89.

New York, Oct. 8, 1909.

We desire to call your attention to an amendment proposed by Union 144, and which we kindly ask you to give your earnest consideration and approval. Our reason for proposing this amendment is that for eighteen long years we have made applications to strike through the Joint Advisory Board, after a shop or shops have by secret ballot decided to make application for strike, and in every instance the application was submitted without a word of protest from either any individual member or from the International President, until the application to strike Feifer's shop was made, when some unknown protest was made, and the International President decided that we would have to submit the application to a referendum vote of the members according to the Constitution before the application would be submitted to the Local Unions.

It at this time takes from fourteen to sixteen days before the application for strike is sustained, and in under the ruling of the International President it will take one full month before an application from Greater New York can be sustained, therefore you can readily see at what disadvantage the New York Unions are working under for instead of striking a shop in the shortest possible time which would be of advantage to us, we are compelled to wait a full month and give the manufacturer plenty of opportunity to manufacture a large stock of cigars, and place him in a position where he can do battle with more determination and longer duration because of his supply.

We also desire to state that in the event of the New York unions being compelled to continue to make our applications for strike according to the decision of the International President in the Feifer application, that it will tend to disorganize instead of organizing the City of New York.

Fraternally yours,
Jacob Sinn,
John C. Hilsdorf,
M. Brown,
Committee of J. A. B.

McSherrytown, Pa., Sept. 8, 1909.

On June the fifth, 1909, there came into existence in Hanover, Pa., a freak, so-called organization, namely The Universal Cigar Makers and Packers Union, Inc.

A few disgruntled, suspended, and expelled members of the C. M. I. U. of A., coupled with the assistance of several unscrupulous manufacturers is what this fake affair is composed of. After temporarily organizing they made

application to the Court of Common Pleas of York county, Pa., for a charter, which was granted after the thirty days notice was given.

As a charter is granted for the purpose of making money for the promoters of a corporation, the manufacturers using this label will have easy sailings so far as the securing of the use of this label is concerned. The President, F. J. Sneeringer, is a manufacturer who at one time had the use of the genuine label; but through repeated violations of the laws governing the use of same forfeited it in which the union was justified. Amongst his small number of dreamers whom he is scheming to use are several who were fined and expelled for working under the bill and general crooked work. One object is to sell their output to unfair dealers who will surely purchase for there is no limit to the selling price; neither is there any law covering the amount of hours of labor. This heads up I win and tails up you lose proposition is very small numerically and in a short time will be out of existence.

In adopting their label they not only have a deception but a counterfeit pure and simple. The color and width is the same, in length it is a fractional part longer, the wording is changed slightly with the exception of the signature of the President, and N. C. M. & P. U. instead of C. M. I. U. of America. It is printed on both ends of the label with a red seal on one end and which can be put on the side pasted on the box and not seen and seal would appear on the right hand end of the label no matter which side is outside. One manufacturer has already discontinued the use of this useless illegitimate piece of paper and at present less than twenty-five (25) cigarmakers are employed under its banner. Cigars have at intervals been returned and more will be returned in the future through the energetic work of business agents in the several towns and cities, and what at one time seemed real to these duped individuals will turn out to be a dream or will-o-wisp at which they are grasping with as much success as a drowning man at a straw.

Philip Wagaman.

Los Angeles, Sept. 27, 1909.

In looking over our September Journal for some criticism on my plan of the International Union, creating and copyrighting Brands for 5-cent and 10-cent cigars as proposed in the August issue, I notice one favorable article by Mr. Tillbrook, who sees the value of such plan and I take the silence of the balance as being one of consent. The safeguards that an appointed commission could surround this plan with would make deception impossible. The plan is well understood but there seems to be some objection because we could not force all manufacturers to use the best quality of material. All manufacturers would use it if the men working for them would be held responsible in the same sense as the violation of any of our laws, and we could without doubt have a first-class cigar on the market. Do not let us lose sight of the fact that our organization must be up and doing, and bury this "Isimitis" fight, that has been going on for so long a period, that I feel sorry for wasting so much good paper and printers ink.

Have we not had an experience where sectional legislation was to make our label useless? Do you think they will stop at one check? It will come up again and may be successful. Then what? We will bemoan our fate as we do in the states where the dry wave has forced over one-half the cigarmakers to do

something else for a living. By this plan we can avoid this objectionable legislation as was attempted. Now let us go a little farther and see what we can do in this direction. We all know that our manufacturers are facing many obstacles in placing our cigars on the market. In the first place they must invariably pay a very much higher scale of wages than our strong competitors; that no one will deny. Then we have thousands of small factories all over the country that cannot buy the raw material as low as the larger unfair manufacturers and the result is another obstacle. The buying of the raw material is a very essential factor to the success of any factory. The raw material market is open to all that have the necessary cash to do business but our manufacturers are not a unit, as we, the International Union, are. Why could not the International Union step in right here and make itself felt as no union ever has done before in the interests of employee and employer, and the trade in general? If our manufacturers could have the raw material less the leaf dealers' profit laid down at their doors what would it mean to us and them? Now this could be done, and done easily and no one would be the loser. I mean that the International Union by a special act could become the leaf handler for all of our manufacturers by simply levying an assessment of, we will say for example, \$10.00 on all members to be paid in twenty weeks. I think we could raise nearly a half million dollars, to be used by experienced men to go into the tobacco fields and corral as much raw material of any class desired by the trade of our manufacturers. We would not have a pound left on our hands at the end of the year and all that cash that was raised by the special assessment would be returned, or left as a fund to do the same trick over again; is there a member that would regret his \$10.00 being applied to such use? By this means our manufacturers would be profiting and we would be reaping a restful existence without strikes or lockouts. We could go side by side with the trusts and have as much money to put into the scheme as they have and they would look upon our International Union as a new Richmond in the field. Do not let us say we could not do it, the affairs of our organization are managed better than any other institution of any character; the International officers are capable men able to manage any undertaking with the backing of the membership. All that is needed is a little courage and a few dollars of each member. We could with our Havana Union enter that field for Havana material, which is a difficult matter for our manufacturers to obtain for a reasonable price. I do believe that by the adoption of these plans the International Union would be on a solid foundation not to be shaken by any of the industrial strife that is proving so disastrous in different parts of this United States. Hoping that the members will study these ideas and improve on them and second our amendment which will appear in the next issue.

H. E. Martens, Secretary.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 7, 1909.

In the last issue of the Journal, a gentleman who signs his letter "Plain Talk" tries to show why the members of the C. M. I. U. should vote in favor for an amendment to section 67, as proposed by Union 179. Personally I have nothing to comment on said amendment, but the way Mr. Plain Talk is ripping up the Belgians, in order to gain sympathy for the

amendment, is certainly outrageous, and I therefore will show Mr. Plain Talk that he is misinformed, and his slander uncalled for.

To begin with, he claims that "any girl or boy can join the Union immediately upon beginning to work at the trade." That is not so, because more than 80 per cent. of the Belgian cigarmakers start to learn the trade at the age of 7 or 8, and they have to be a perfect cigar maker and at least 16 years of age before they are admitted to membership.

There is no such a thing as academies to make cigar makers either in Antwerp, Brussels or Grammont, the so-called "Klondyke" per Mr. Plain Talk.

Mr. Plain Talk caps the climax with this point: "There is not 10 per cent. of these newcomers who ever learn enough English to hold a conversation." Well, well, if that is a good reason to keep the Belgians out of this country and build a fence around New England cigar shops, then I will certainly vote for the amendment, but I will tell Mr. Plain Talk that last summer and for the last five winters more than 20 per cent. of the Belgians attended evening schools.

You're also misinformed, Mr. Plain Talk, in regard to that communication from a Belgian boss to Mr. Huntoon of Huntoon & Gorman, Providence, R. I. This Belgian boss is no cigar manufacturer, but a steamship ticket agent for the Red Star Line; he also runs a printing shop, and who tried to do business in an illegal way; none of the Belgians approved this action.

I will not touch that part where Plain Talk speaks about an "organization of Belgians within the C. M. I. U. and pay weekly dues," the members of that organization will take care of that, I presume.

Here is a misstatement: "The Belgian Union pays an immigration benefit of from 5 to 20 dollars." The word "immigration" should read "traveling," and add the following: "to members who are in good standing for one year or more \$5.00, two years or more \$10.00, three years or more \$15.00 and four years or more \$20.00, and in case members return within 3, 6, 9 or 12 months respectively, all moneys to be paid back." The above section has already been repealed. For the benefit of Plain Talk I wish to say that Mr. Henri Yuchters, National Secretary of Belgium, does not or never did issue foreign cards, but local secretaries do.

Here is a point where Plain Talk makes a distinction: "We have full respect for the old school of Belgians, especially those who came here years ago from Brussels and Antwerp, . . . but the latter day importation is of a different class, coming principally from the 'Klondyke' of Belgium, being morally and mentally deficient." The Belgians of the old school are fine fellows, etc., so Mr. Plain Talk says; he pretends to be in love with them. I know why and so does he, because he's afraid they will answer his attack upon their countrymen; that's why they're fine fellows, according to Plain Talk. The Klondyke gang are no good, they're fools, brutes, ignoramuses, savages, etc.; of course they're not all angels, you will always find some black sheep, and you'll find them amongst all nationalities, Americans included; but if that is a reason Mr. Plain Talk, why you are in favor of the amendment, that you certainly would vote against the amendment if the Klondyke gang were as good fellows as the Belgians of the old school, and your great fight would be nil!

Calamity seems to be your slogan. "Condi-

tions in New England are critical," but those 700 Belgians who are in New England are not to blame for that, the Belgians did not create the panic, and furthermore, conditions all over the country are critical; the Belgians can't help that, but you, Mr. Plain Talk, could help some, if you would only agitate in the right direction. Start right now; state and city elections are right at hand; cast your vote for men who will enact laws beneficial to the workers, and, defeat such men who make laws to allow into this country free of duty 150,000,000 cigars made by Filipinos whose standard of living is far below ours, but nevertheless we're compelled to compete against their product. Yes, Mr. Plain Talk, defeat such men who are continuously downing the trade union movement; that's where the root of the evil exists.

Hoping, Mr. Plain Talk, that I have not hurt your feelings, and that in the future, when you again write letters to say nice things about the Belgians, you will have courage enough to sign your full name under such letters, I am
Emile De Bie.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 16, 1909.

I am enclosing card of Miss Melanie Andries issued by the union of Grammont, Belgium, to show you how some of these locals evade our law. Miss Andries has been in Boston for three years and five months. Her statement before the Executive Board of our local is as follows:

MILANIE ANDRIES' STATEMENT.

My name is Milanie Andries. Age 21.
I came to Boston from Belgium, April 15, 1905.

Returned to Belgium, Nov. 3, 1908.
I have been in the United States three years and five months.

I was a member of the Strippers' Union of Boston for nearly three years.

My father taught me the trade before I came to this country. While I attended school I made bunches.

I was at the trade for one year before I joined the union.

I was a member of the Belgium Union for nineteen or twenty months.

My father thought I was too small to go to work when I first came here.

My father works for Mr. Traiser.

This last time I was in Belgium for nine months and worked for my aunt.

My aunt had with me five at work. She runs a union shop. Her address is as follows:

Leontinia Van den Driesschei,

124 Rue de Lassines,

Grammont, Belgium.

Some time ago Mr. Denies, the National President of the Belgian Federation, wrote to us requesting us to refuse all cards from Belgium that do not bear the seal of the Federation as well as the local seal. In compliance with above request we offered an amendment to our constitution which is pending.

Dear Sir: We desire to draw your attention to this card which we enclose, as you will observe that the secretary states she was a member of their society from July 4, 1904, to Aug. 28, 1909, a period of a little over five years, when in point of fact she was in the U. S. from April 15, 1905, to November, 1908, a little over three years, and they cover the period in which the secretary of the union in Grammont says she was a member of their organization.

In reply to a question why she did not get a job at cigarmaking when she came here,

she says her father says she was too small to go to work when she came here, but she did go to work stripping in a cigar factory.

She herself states she was only a member of the Belgian Union for nineteen or twenty months.

Mr. Denies, president of the Belgian Federation, asks us to refuse all cards unless they bear the seal of the Federation as well as the seal of the local. This card bears both seals, yet evidently it is a fraudulent card. What is the value of his seal?

Has he any method by which he can verify the period of membership stated on the card? What is his system?

Union No. 97 would like to have you investigate this matter and let us know what your findings are. You may be able to ascertain from them things we cannot.

She says she has been at the trade for six years. I enclose application blank.

She says she is 21 years old. That she is in this country for three years, that she has been six years at the trade, making nine years in all, which would leave her 12 years of age when she first worked at the trade.

Kindly return the card, as she wants it if she cannot work here. Please publish this for the benefit of local unions, especially New York, Philadelphia, Manchester and New Haven.

I have written to the secretary of the Strippers' Union for the date of her membership and withdrawal. Will mail it as soon as I get it.

Fraternally yours,
Henry Abrahams, Sec'y.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1909.

To the Members of the C. M. I. U. of A.—Fellow-craftsmen: If we would add greatly to the power of our unions we must first study the financial records of the American Tobacco Co. and its kindred organizations, to realize the power "the trust" is gaining over our industry, and we must then act upon the knowledge. An examination of these records should make a cigarmaker sit up and think, for there is no doubt we are "up against a stiff proposition"—a condition which is closing in upon us while we do nothing. We must act now, or lose an opportunity we may hardly regain.

Having only covered the data in small part I am convinced that our relationship as an organization to the American Tobacco Co. to be of so great an import as to urge the holding of a national conference which shall devise ways and means of bringing the employees of the trust factories under our jurisdiction. In this manner we shall not only be able to check their further encroachments upon our present advantages, but what is better still, greatly strengthen our position in the tobacco world.

By an amendment to our constitution our International President, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, could be empowered to bring such a conference into existence. Suppose a committee of some 35 members of our organization together with the president and members of the Executive Board were to come together in a centrally located city to map out a plan which will enable us to cope successfully with the Am. Tob. Co. The conference after due deliberation to suggest the necessary changes in our constitution; devise ways and means of organizing the employees of the trust factories; provide for the estab-

lishment of a national label agitation bureau that shall simplify by centralizing our label work; decide upon the establishment of a printing plant and upon such other measures as shall bring to us a greater return from the forces already at our command.

We must move forward or we shall go backward, and it is my conviction that the aggressions of the Am. Tob. Co. not alone justifies the holding of such a conference but makes it necessary. My object is to present some data upon "the trust," hoping that it may lead to a full and intelligent discussion of our present needs and to the action necessary to secure our greater advancement. This data I have culled from the most reliable sources, namely: Moodys (1909) and Poors (1909) Manual, The Tobacco Industry in the U. S." by Meyer Jacobstein, Ph. D., certificates of incorporation, court records, etc. I think you will agree with me that the matter herein presented gives a good view of our enemy, who if left unchecked upon the field, will some day determine whether the C. M. I. U. of A. is to be or not to be a power for good to those who earn their bread and butter making cigars, to the trade itself, and to our country.

The American Tobacco Company was first chartered in Virginia in 1889, it was at the climax of a fierce competitive struggle between the five leading manufacturers for the control of the cigarette market of the country. These five cigarette manufacturing concerns, when working independently, devised the most startling and expensive advertising methods ever known in the tobacco industry. For instance, in 1884 the firm of W. Duke, Sons & Co. bought 380,000 folding chairs, painted Duke's Cameo cigarette advertisement on the back of each of them and distributed them in all the cigar stores of the country. It is said that out of one year's profit of a million dollars the five members of the firm of W. Duke, Sons & Co. each drew as salary the small sum of \$166.66 per month, and spent the balance for advertising. Immediately after the bill of incorporation of the Am. Tob. Co. passed both houses and was signed by the governor of Virginia it was a step regretted and an effort was made to repeal the charter. The reason given was that this trust "will eventually control the industry and squeeze out the little dealers." In the early part of January, 1890, the Virginia charter was annulled.

The five companies then applied to the state of New Jersey, the home of trusts, where they were incorporated on Feb. 21, 1890. This second American Tobacco Co. was capitalized for 25 millions. Its stock was distributed as follows:

	Per cent.
W. Duke, Sons & Co.	\$7,500,000 30
Allen & Ginter	7,500,000 30
The Kinney Tob. Co.	5,000,000 20
Wm. S. Kimball & Co.	2,500,000 10
Goodwin & Co.	2,500,000 10

The stockholders of the Am. Tob. Co. met with the stockholders of the Continental and Consolidated Tobacco Companies (manufacturers of smoking and chewing tobaccos) in the year 1904 and adopted a plan which merged these three large concerns into one. It was chartered in New Jersey under the name of the American Tobacco Co. with an authorized capital stock of 300 millions. This third Am. Tob. Co. manufactures cigarettes, little cigars, plug and smoking tobacco in its factories

which are located at Richmond and Danville, Va., Middleton, Ohio, Durham, N. C., Louisville, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York.

The actual issue of stocks and bonds of the Am. Tob. Co., according to its latest report, is as follows:

1908.	
Preferred (6%)	\$ 78,689,100
Common (\$100 par)	40,242,400
Gold bonds (6%)	54,277,000
Gold bonds (4%)	53,556,100
Total	\$226,764,600

The company pays a regular dividend of 10 per cent on its common stock in addition to which it has distributed an extra dividend as follows: 1905, 10 per cent; 1906, 12 per cent; 1907, 15 per cent; 1908, 22½ per cent. This common stock is never offered to the public; it is owned by the "insiders."

After an intense fight led by James Buchanan Duke of the Am. Tob. Co. against the Imperial Tobacco Co. (an organization of the leading tobacco house of Great Britain) for the control of the British market they "got together." The Imperial Tob. Co. was forced to surrender to its American invader. The stockholders of the American and the Imperial Tobacco Companies formed the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of £6,100,000. The American stockholders own two-thirds and the Imperial one-third of the capital stock. Mr. Duke is president of the board of directors which is composed of eighteen members, twelve of whom represent the Am. Tob. Co. The company was incorporated Sept. 27, 1902, under the laws of Great Britain and Ireland. It has a legal right to acquire the export trade of the Imperial, the Ogdens and the American tobacco companies. The British-Am. Tob. Co., Ltd., owns the whole or a majority of the capital stock of each of the following named companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco and its products.

	Capital.
1. The American Tobacco Co. of Canada	\$1,000,000
2. The Jamaica Tob. Co. of Kingston, Jamaica	200,000
3. Mustard & Co., Shanghai, China	575,000
4. W. S. Mathews & Sons Co., Louisville, Ky.	500,000
5. David Dunlop, Petersburg, Va.	450,000
6. F. C. Williams, Petersburg, Va.	400,000
7. Am. Tob. Co., Aktieselskab, Copenhagen, Den.,	kr. 100,000
8. Geo. A. Jasmatzl, Akt. Ges. Dresden, Germany	m. 5,000,000
9. British Cigarette Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China	Mex. 5,000,000
10. Am. Tob. Co., Ltd., Calcutta, India	£ 40,000
11. United Tob. Co., Ltd., Cape Town, So. Africa	£ 800,000
12. Maspero Freres, Ltd., Cairo, Egypt	£ 30,000
13. Peninsular Tob. Co., Ltd., Karachi, India	£ 10,000
14. Br.-Am. Tob. Co., Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon	£ 7,500
15. Emile Boussard, Ltd., Belgium	£ 20,000
16. Nya Aktiebolaget Cigarettfabriken, Stockholm, Sweden	kr. 2,000,000

The British-Am. Tob. Co. owns a majority of the common stock of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., of Canada. This company was incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada on June 11, 1908. Its capital stock is

11 millions, divided as follows: 1,000,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred (par \$5) and 60,000 share of common stock (par \$100). The Imperial Tob. Co. of Canada has acquired "as going concerns" the good will and business assets of the following companies: The Empire Tob. Co., Ltd., the Am. Tob. Co. of Canada, 4,220 of the 5,000 shares of stock (par \$100) of the B. Honde Co., Ltd., 250 of the 500 shares (par \$100) of the National Snuff Co., Ltd. The Imperial also holds the Canadian agency for all the products of the Am. Tob. Co. of the U. S. and its associated concerns.

The Am. Tob. Co. also owns a majority of the capital stock of the P. Lorillard Co., incorporated in New Jersey July 1, 1891, for 5 millions. This business was first established in 1760.

The Am. Tob. Co. owns a majority of the common stock of the American Snuff Co., which was incorporated in New Jersey, March 12, 1900, for 25 millions. The Am. Snuff Co. acquired the business of manufacturing and selling snuff of the American, the Continental and the P. Lorillard tobacco companies. The Am. Snuff Co. produces 95 per cent of the snuff manufactured in the United States. The Am. Snuff Co. controls the following concerns, in fee simple or by ownership of a majority of stock: The Atlantic Snuff Co., Philadelphia; the Geo. W. Helme Co. of Helmetta, N. J.; the Southern Snuff Co., Memphis; the Burton & Condon Co. of Nashville, and the Stewart Snuff Co. of Clarksville, Tenn.; the Helmetta Mercantile Co. of New Jersey; the W. E. Garrett & Sons and the Stewart-Ralph Snuff Co. of Philadelphia, and the Dental Snuff Co. of Lynchburg, Va. The Am. Snuff Co. has paid annual dividends ranging from 10 per cent in 1904 to 14 per cent in 1908 on its 12½ millions of common stock. Its net earnings is reported to be as follows:

1904	\$2,458,419
1905	2,633,550
1906	2,781,867
1907	2,890,536
1908	3,474,319

About eight years ago the Am. Tob. Co. made its first open move to get control of the entire cigar manufacturing industry by the organization of the American Cigar Co. with a capital stock of 10 millions. Its stock was increased in 1906 to 40 millions, a majority of which the Am. Tob. Co. owns. This company was incorporated in New Jersey, Jan. 12, 1901. It acquired the good will of the following concerns:

Powell, Smith & Co., New York.
S. Levy & Co., New York.
M. W. Mendel & Bro., New York.
Barlow, Rogers & Co., Bingham, N. Y.
Hamburger, Homen & Co.
Roth, Bruner & Felt Co., Cincinnati.
Hummel-Vogt Co., Louisville.
Havana-American Cigar Co.
Brown Bros. Co., Detroit.
The Havana Tobacco Co.
P. Whitlock Cheroot Co.
The American Stogie Co.

It is reported that the Am. Cigar Co. is negotiating for the purchase or absorption of the United Cigar Manufacturers Co., which is said to control the manufacture of 7 per cent of the cigars produced in the United States. The capital stock of the Am. Cigar Co. is divided as follows:

Preferred (6%)	\$10,000,000
Common (par \$100)	10,000,000
Gold notes (4%)	20,000,000

The next earnings, after deducting all

charges and expenses of management, is reported to be as follows:

1906	\$2,682,379
1907	1,887,098

The figures for 1908 are not yet made public.

The Am. Tob. Co. owns a majority of the common stock of the American Stogie Co. The Am. Stogie Co. was incorporated in New Jersey Feb. 14, 1903, and acquired the entire stogie and toble making business of the American, the Continental and the Consol tobacco companies and the Am. Cigar Co., capital stock \$11,000,000 common and \$976,000 7 per cent preferred.

The Am. Tob. Co. owns a majority of the stock of the Havana Tobacco Co. The Hav. Tob. Co. was incorporated in New Jersey, May 28, 1902, for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, etc. The Hav. Tob. Co. owns a majority of the capital stock of the Havana Commercial Co., the J. S. Murias y Ca., H. de Cubanas y Carbajal, Henry Clay and Bock & Co., Ltd., also a large share of the Havana Cigar and Tobacco Factories Ltd.

Capital Stock.

Common	\$30,000,000
5 per cent preferred.....	5,000,000

Total\$35,000,000

The financial statements of the Hav. Tob. Co. show an increasing deficit each year. This is thought to be due to the low grade of tobacco and workmanship of the trust made Cuban cigars. Be this true or not, it is a matter of general knowledge that Cuban cigars do not stand as high in the estimation of the American smoking public as they did when the various companies now absorbed by the trust were independent firms.

On May 16, 1901, the United Cigar Stores Co. was incorporated in New Jersey for the purpose of establishing places for retailing cigars, tobacco, etc. The U. C. S. Co. probably owns from five hundred to six hundred stores (I have not learned the exact number). The capital stock of the United Cigar Stores Co. is as follows: \$750,000 preferred 7 per cent cumulative, the American Tobacco Co. owns all of this; common stock (par \$100) \$1,250,000, of this amount only \$900,000 is outstanding, the American Tobacco Co. owns \$600,000 of this stock; 6 per cent debentures issued by the company amount to \$2,850,000, the Am. Tob. Co. owns all these bonds. The first dividend of the U. C. S. Co. was paid in November 1904, amounting to 21 per cent. Since that year a regular annual dividend of 7 per cent has been paid. In face of these facts the United Cigar Stores have the audacity to say that their establishment has nothing to do with the tobacco trust.

Another company was organized to control the retail cigar stand trade. It was incorporated in New Jersey under the name of the National Cigar Stands Co. The capital stock of this company is \$500,000. Whether or not this corporation is owned by the Am. Tob. Co. I have not as yet been able to learn with certainty, but it is a somewhat suspicious circumstance that it "pushes" only brands of cigars made in trust factories.

It will interest the members of our union to know that the National Cigar Stands Co. has been forced to give up business in Massachusetts. The company began operating in this state by filing its certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of the Commonwealth July 20, 1905. Filing its certificate is required

of all foreign corporations doing business in our commonwealth. On Jan. 18, 1909, the company notified the Secretary of State that it "has ceased to do business in Massachusetts." This is no doubt the result of three causes: the label agitation of the New England Label Conference, the "missionary work" of the label committees of our unions with the consequent demand for brands of cigars made in the state.

The United Cigar Manufacturers Co., which the trust is negotiating to assimilate, was incorporated in New York, April 28, 1906, with a capital stock of 20 millions. Its output is said to be 400,000,000 cigars annually. The combination owns 19 factories in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It owns the entire \$300,000 of capital stock of the Straiton & Storm Co., the \$25,000 capital stock of the Lichenstein Bros. Co., \$236,000 of the \$400,000 capital stock of the Geo. L. Storm Co. The three largest cigar factories in the United States were absorbed by the United Cigar Manufacturers Co., namely, Kerbs, Wertheim & Co., Hirshorn, Mack & Co. and the Straiton & Storm Co. The net earnings of these three concerns for the year before they were merged was \$1,262,787.

The bill of complaint of the United States government against the American Tobacco Co. (1907) contains this interesting information, which has no doubt been taken directly from the Internal Revenue reports:

	Total product of the U. S.	Product of the trust.	Controlled by trust.
M'nuff'ct'd tobacco, chewing and smoking (lbs.).....	363,000,000	282,000,000	77 per cent
Snuff	23,666,000	22,500,000	95 per cent
Cigarettes	6,328,000,000	4,900,000,000	77 per cent
Small cigars.....	995,000,000	905,000,000	91 per cent
Cigars, stogies, etc.	7,375,000,000	747,135,000	11 per cent

From the data given it is probably not too much to say that 20% of the cigars manufactured in the United States are produced by the trust. The Am. Tob. Co. controlled the output of 11% of the cigars made in the U. S. two years ago; we must add to this the 7% of the United Cigar Manufacturers Co. and to this 18% must be reckoned the steady advance made in other lines.

Here is a condition, not a theory. And although I am no pessimist, for I am convinced that we shall meet the condition and carry off the victory, I have presented this dry matter, which is for us a vital issue. Now the question is shall we take the common sense method of providing for a conference which will take a vigorous hold of the condition that we are up against? Does it not warrant the holding of a National Conference?

David Goldstein.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 4, 1909.

The result of our special meeting of October 1st at which it was proposed to reconsider the action of our last regular meeting which sustained the Executive Board in refusing to accept a Belgium card of nearly two years standing, and further not to concur in the decision of the Executive Board in refusing to accept all Belgium cards pending an investigation by our International President was a surprise to a considerable number of the members of Union No. 97.

Trusting in common sense and justice we entertain the hope that after both sides of the question are presented to our members, the mistake made at our last regular meeting will immediately be rectified before irreparable injury is inflicted. Who could be other than surprised to see such an unwarranted

injustice heaped upon foreigners who constitute at least ninety per cent of the membership.

This action directed against the Belgium people shows clearly that there exists in Union No. 97 an element which for years has carried on an agitation with malicious intent to array ignorance and prejudice against a class of people whose loyalty to trade unionism stands second to none, and whose organization ranks among the very highest in the labor movement of the world.

Let us go into the merits of the controversy.

A few weeks ago a young lady applied for membership in Union 97. This party carried a Belgium card which stated that she was a member of Cigarmakers' and Tobacco Workers' International Union of Belgium for about five years. After being questioned the young woman stated that she had been working in Boston as a tobacco stripper for three and a half years, after which she left for Belgium about one year prior to the application for membership. She further said she had already been a cigarmaker when she first arrived here, and that she had in her possession a union card nearly one year old.

All branches of the tobacco industry have access to the membership of the International Cigarmakers' and Tobacco Workers' Union of any country in Europe. Accordingly, the lady's card of the Boston Strippers' Union was honored by the Belgium International. After being a member for about ten months she came back to this country.

A secretary of any country in Europe when issuing a card, states the exact time such a member belonged to the union, without specifying in which country he or she has previously held a card. All that is required is that a union from which the applicant comes is based upon the same principles as the union first applied to. The Strippers' Union of Boston is certainly recognized in Belgium as a bona fide organization.

The young lady in question presented her union card to the Executive Board of Union 97, and they immediately forwarded it to Chicago, and there it was declared to be a fraud by President Perkins, who in turn suggested to the Boston Executive Board their right to refuse any Belgium card which showed the slightest evidence of fraud, leaving the burden of proof to the applicant.

Shortly after this, a youth arrived here with a Belgium card a little less than two years old, and although the boy had positive proof that he had been in the trade for three years prior to joining the union in his own country he was refused membership by the Executive Board and was obliged to leave his job. An appeal followed at the first regular meeting and was not sustained by the membership of Union 97.

We emphatically assert that there has been no fraud committed whatsoever, not a mistake, not an omission, no neglect on the part either of the local or international secretaries by whom the card was signed.

This affair shows indisputably that there exists a conflict in the International Union of Europe and the C. M. I. U. of America.

Going back to the action taken by 97, I ask all true union men whether the stand taken by that union body is an honest one? For instance, when two or more cigarmakers applied for membership by foreign cards, all in accordance with the laws of the C. M. I. U.

(Continued on page 10.)

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents.
Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 15, 1909.

The total product of cigars in the United States for the month of August, 1909, as compared with the same month of 1908 was: August, 1909, 517,154,359; August, 1908, 500,504,437, showing an increase of 16,649,922, and for the two months of this fiscal year ending August 31st, the total production was 1,026,762,041, and for the same two months ending August 31st, 1908, the production was 1,028,643,347, showing a decrease of 1,881,306.

The International Union has just about held its own during the depression, which is remarkable as well as gratifying. There is no reason why we should not forge ahead now and we will with a little renewed activity on the part of all willing workers. Considerable also depends upon the manufacturers who to be successful must adopt modern methods and keep the standard of their goods always up to par. The label alone will not sell cigars, to do this requires energy, pluck and perseverance on the part of the employer and a line of goods always up to the standard of the best. Unions should co-operate with the manufacturers in an earnest effort to beat back the danger of a gigantic trust in our trade. The methods, styles and practices of 25 to 30 years ago will not do in this race and must be discarded by those who expect to stay in the race and be successful.

Trade unionists often declaim against and vigorously assail the judiciary of the country, some of our courts and some of our judges, and in some cases with ample justification. Occasional cases come under our observation which seem to warrant the assertion that a little reform in this direction might be profitable and a credit to the labor movement if inaugurated at home. In some cases unfortunate members are brought before the judiciary or court of the union, tried, condemned and convicted more because they may be generally disliked rather than because of the seriousness of the offense committed. Sometimes a member is tried and convicted and severe sentences imposed without giving the member an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

We complain because judges take the law into their own hands, issue injunctions, curtail the right to free speech and a free press, and very justly so. Sometimes, however, whole unions, central bodies and state bodies or the majority thereof take the law into their own hands and on some fancied or real grievance withdraw from the parent body or are expelled for deliberate insubordination to plainly written and existing laws, which are usually made by the members themselves. This is evidenced particularly by the Seces-

sion movement in the Electrical Workers' Union, which is causing more trouble, discord and contention in the labor movement than anything else of recent occurrence.

Let us by all means continue to protest against unjust and arbitrary action taken contrary to the laws and facts, on the part of some of our courts and some of our judges, but don't let us forget to observe the laws in our own unions, which we have made ourselves. The trade unions, in order to be in a position to justly criticize with effect, should clean its own back yard, and set the pace and example in the matter of handing out even-handed justice and a compliance with and strict adherence to all the trade union laws.

The 29th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Toronto, Canada, beginning Monday, November 8th, 1909. Various passenger associations have been requested to grant special rates. Full particulars relative to railroad rates will be sent to each delegate, on application to Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C. Hotel reservations can be made through Mr. D. A. Carey, 95 Markham St., Toronto, Ont. The headquarters of the Executive Council will be at Prince George Hotel.

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor meets at Toronto, Labor Temple, commencing its session two days in advance of the regular convention of the American Federation of Labor, or Friday, November 5th. The regularly elected delegates of our union to the American Federation of Labor will also represent the International Union at the Union Label Trades Department. Thos. F. Tracy, our Second Vice President, is secretary and treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department. His headquarters will be at the Walker Hotel.

C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., called by some "Saw Dust Manufacturer," and maker of alleged breakfast foods, which it is claimed are made of stale bread, cheap molasses, diseased and spoiled grains, peanut shells, etc., recently again broke out in a paid advertisement in the Daily Press with what to his mind was intended to be a mighty blow to trade unions, especially those that have the union label. It is also claimed that this old hypocrite gets the money to pay for these lying, vicious attacks upon labor organization, but in which directly and indirectly and all the time, he is advertising his own wares, from the Manufacturers' Association. We quote the following from Beverage, a trade paper published in Philadelphia. Speaking of these attacks, Beveridge says:

"They serve the purpose of keeping Post before the public, and are not a vain expenditure of time and money, for they advertise indirectly the Post products, in giving publicity to which the manufacturer has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"However, it happens fortunately for him that his patrons are not to any extent workmen, and, therefore, he can take the position he does without injury to his business.

"Post manufactures 'Postum' as a substitute for coffee, and in advertising his decoction he makes most vicious attacks upon coffee, which, as we all know, is one of our most important

commercial commodities. His assertions as to the injurious effects of coffee have no scientific value, but they serve the purpose for which they are printed among a certain class of people. He also manufactures various brands of breakfast food, of which Dr. Charles McCormick, a noted medical authority of Chicago, says:

"Throw away the sawdust breakfast foods, for they kill more people in one year than does all the alcohol that was ever manufactured into whisky."

"Of this class of foods are the Post products. They are used mainly in the families of clerks and people employed in sedentary occupations, and are very convenient for lazy housekeepers who desire to avoid the trouble of furnishing their families with properly cooked and nourishing meals.

"'Postum' as a drink is similar to these breakfast foods—a practically tasteless liquid when prepared for the table, which would never be used except for belief in the deceptive advertisements which declare it to be everything that it is not. It serves the purpose only where the imagination has been affected in its favor.

"If we could get a picture of the patrons of his 'Postum' and breakfast foods, and compare it with the users of solid, substantial, nutritious food products, such as are placed on the table of the average farmer and workingman, it might serve to nullify the effect produced upon the imagination by the glowing tribute Post pays to his productions."

It has often been reported that this old hypocrite, who quotes the scriptures on one hand and hands out death-dealing so-called breakfast foods with the other, discarded the wife of his youth who had shared his labors and hardships for an affinity, when he became rich and prosperous from selling fraudulent breakfast foods. One of our exchanges says, "He became averse to ladies on whose brow the hand of time had carved a few wrinkles." Who buys and cooks the product of this insufferable Post!—women! No woman who believes in the square deal, who respects the marriage tie, and who believes that a woman who in her youth was good enough to share the hardships and early struggle and humble home, should still be good enough to share the wealth and mansion in her old age, will buy, cook or serve C. W. Post's products.

The output of cigars for the month of August shows a slight gain in the product of cigars over the corresponding month of 1908. The state of trade as reported by local unions has shown no material improvement. There seems to be no question but what business, generally speaking, has improved and that we will feel the effect in due time.

Our trade is one of the first to feel the effect of industrial stagnation and one of the last to respond with returning industrial and commercial activity.

The trust and non-union manufacturers are making renewed efforts to recover lost ground. Our manufacturers who are active and persistent will share in the slowly improving trade conditions. We can all help in this direction by starting renewed label agitation on a vigorous plan.

Organized labor should be reminded that we have a label and told that if it will do its plain duty by supporting the label it will be of vast benefit to the unions. Interested job-

bers have persistently knocked the label and have conned many into the belief that our union manufacturers do make as good cigars as some of the non-union manufacturers. This we all know is done because the dealer in some cases pays less for the non-union stuff. Delegates to central labor unions and committees should visit all unions and agitate this matter to the limit.

Samuel Gompers, our First Vice President and President of the American Federation of Labor, has just returned from a trip abroad, where he was sent by the A. F. of L. as a delegate, loaded down with interesting, instructive and useful information to trade unionists and the general labor movement.

SAMUEL GOMPERS IN EUROPE.

Mr. Gompers has been able to get first hand knowledge and facts concerning the labor movements in other countries, which, coupled with his expert knowledge of the labor movement in general and particularly in our own country, will enable him to show beyond dispute the relative value of the methods and policies of the various movements and what is of vast importance the relative actual results achieved.

From what he has already written we judge that he will say that the so-called conservative movement led by the American Federation of Labor has accomplished vastly more for its membership than has the alleged radical movements of other countries led by so-called radicals.

He will be able to show by facts and figures that the alleged radicals, and intellectuals whose chief stock in trade is general abuse of everything and everybody, and their unions have accomplished little or nothing of real value to the workers when compared with the splendid advancement made by the conservative unions of our own country.

His advance reports show that he will point out the indisputable fact that where the unions of the old countries, especially Germany, have discarded the will of the wisp, rain bow chasing policy and got right down to rock bottom methods of pure and simple trade union tactics and policies, they have made wonderful progress in advancing the material well-being of the membership. He intimates that where the half political action and half trade union movement is still in vogue they live five or six in one room and exist—not live—on a bare pittance and receive frightfully small wages, and that where they have divorced the political action handicap from the movement, rapid progress is being made in the direction of increased wages, shorter hours, better homes and all round generally improved conditions for the workers.

While in Europe Mr. Gompers received marked attention wherever he went and was everywhere accorded a reception, which in warmth, numbers and interested attention, has seldom been accorded to other American travelers.

HOW LABOR FUNDS ARE DISBURSED.

If the public was conversant with many facts connected with the work of labor organizations there would be a great change of thought in regard to the benefits which they confer on those who are affiliated with them.

At an expense of about five cents a day per member, the cost for dues, the Cigarmakers' International Union has been enabled to main-

tain sick, death, out-of-work and strike benefits. Remember, this great work has all been carried forward for the price of one glass of beer a day.

The out-of-work benefit was established nineteen years ago, while the sick and death benefits have been in force twenty-seven years. Since these have been established a total of \$8,372,783 has been paid to members. For death and total disability, \$2,128,578.74 has been paid; for sickness, \$2,722,433.61; out-of-work, \$1,190,758.11. Strike benefits paid during twenty-nine years aggregate \$1,910,907.65. In addition the cigarmakers made loans for traveling expenses to members, aggregating \$1,139,105.49. The total of the benefits paid by the organization in 1908 was \$586,255.73, of which but \$32,423.39 was for strike benefits. The balance remaining in the treasury is given as \$705,960.75.—Steam Shovel Magazine.

Whenever children are taken from school and the conditions essential to healthful growth and development of body and mind and are confined in mills, factories and shops where they toil for long hours, a double crime is perpetrated—a crime against the young life and a crime against the society of tomorrow. Moreover, whenever society becomes so sordid as to permit this inhumanity the conditions of the little ones become in many respects inexpressibly tragic and the general tendency in their treatment is downward rather than upward.

Some disclosures of the factory inspectors in New York reveal conditions that are well calculated to stir the blood of even our complacent, money worshipping masses, whose optimism is largely the fruit of ignorance. Two instances cited by the inspectors against manufacturers who were haled into court indicate to what extent the crime against the young is being carried in the most opulent and populous city of the new world.

It was shown at this investigation that girls, respectively thirteen and fourteen years of age, had been compelled to work sixty-eight hours a week, or over eleven hours a day, and for this they received but \$3. The judge before whom the case was brought characterized such treatment as criminal and as in effect being slavery. In her testimony Miss Foster, the inspector responsible for bringing these outrageous facts to public attention, stated that she also found that the children employed by the firm were fined 10 cents each time they spoke while working and 2 cents for each five minutes they were late.

There is a general movement at the present time looking toward arousing the dormant conscience of our people against this form of slavery, and it should receive the active and earnest support of all friends of human progress.—Labor Herald.

How to keep cigars in stock without their drying out or losing flavor: "This end may be accomplished, it is claimed, with little expense." One authority says: "If the dealer has no vault in which to keep his stock, an air-tight chest may be used with the very best results. Cigars should be kept in vaults or chests for about thirty days after being made, as in that time the water will evaporate and the full bouquet of the tobacco will be brought out. Cigars never lose their flavor or deteriorate with age, if properly kept. They will retain their aroma, even though they get dry. Alternately moistening and drying cigars will cause them to lose flavor, and the flavor of choice cigars is sometimes impaired by

their being kept in proximity to inferior grades, artificially flavored. In California the atmosphere is so damp that cigars always remain moist, and even dry cigars become moist in a very short time. In some parts of Europe cigars keep in about the same condition as in California and are only sold after being in stock from two to five years."

The Asiatic Exclusion League say that since 1900 over 50,000 Japanese have come to the mainland from the territory of Hawaii, and that the Japanese population of California has increased over 600 per cent. The same authority further states that during the years 1901 to 1907, inclusive, 109,406 Japanese entered the United States through legal channels.

In the early days when Virginia was a struggling colony, tobacco was the standard of all values for all commodities. It was used to pay taxes of all kinds. Fines for violation of all laws were payable in tobacco. The salary of ministers in the colony were for many years paid in tobacco, ranging from sixteen thousand to twenty thousand pounds yearly.

The number of deaths during the four years of the Civil War was 205,070. During the past four years 800,000 deaths have resulted from tuberculosis alone in the United States, more than half of whom could, should, and would have been saved if rational methods were adopted.

Consumption is caused by the poisonous germs in the consumptive's spit. The poisonous spit dries and goes as dust into other people's lungs. A little poisonous spit when scattered in dust, is enough to infect dozens of people. That is why careless spitting is not only dirty, but dangerous.

The Pattern Makers' League of North America is the latest union to adopt the universal system of high dues. At its recent convention this organization fixed dues at forty cents per week.

MANILA CIGARMAKERS NOW ON STRIKE.

Unless a compromise is reached between the Manila cigar manufacturers and their cigarmakers, there is likely to be a further stoppage of the free Philippines cigars imported into this country. The entire working force of the La Oriente factory at Manila—1,500 in all—went on strike, Tuesday, according to a cablegram received by the New York Sun, and the cigarmakers of the other factories are pledged to follow suit.

Since the passage of the tariff act, there has been a big boom in the industry at Manila and all the factories have been working night and day, trying to fill the orders from American importers. Several of the factories have made considerable additions to their working forces until now every available cigarmaker is employed and the obreros are demanding handsome increases in wages. They have a strong organization, one of the leading bodies in the Union Obrero (or Labor Union), the president of which, Dr. Dominador Gomez, was recently jailed at the instance of the government for endeavoring to put a British concern under boycott. Gomez is, likely enough, at the root of this Philippine cigarmakers' strike.—Exchange.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 7.)

of America, is it just that the Belgium working man should be denied admission while men from other countries are admitted? Doesn't this show discrimination unworthy of a trade union? Does the record of the Belgium cigarmakers in trade union affairs in this country give any reason for such treatment? Have those who were here in Boston in 1906 not fought as bravely as any one else for the increase for the bill of prices? Have they not suffered the hardships of non-employment during the industrial crisis as keenly as all others and unanimously refused to accept a reduction of fifty cents per thousand after they were closed out with you for about three months by the largest firm in Boston last winter, and could have gone to work immediately if they accepted the reduction? And further, are the local unions outside of our stronghold in open shops not glad to receive them, and why? Because the others know whether "mentally deficient" or not they always are good union men and remain loyal whether in war or peace and as a rule are better agitators for the union label, and buy their clothes in union stores than some of those who are talking too much label and buying in scab places.

The president of Union 97 showed the members that they were going to make a mistake by advising them to be cool headed and not to be carried away by sentiment, telling them that such actions would be declared unconstitutional by President Perkins, but all in vain.

If you want to stop the influx of foreign cigarmakers, why don't you do it in a legal way instead of insulting an international union, whose endeavor and purpose always has been to treat others as they desire to be treated?

Let us show you a few instances of how prejudice against the Belgians is created.

In the communication from Bangor, Maine, in the September issue of our Journal wherein the writer lacks the courage to allow his name to be known, talking about "being reliably informed that the business of certain Belgium shops is not to manufacture cigars only but to make cigarmakers, warrants a communication from a Belgian boss to Mr. Huntoon of Huntoon & Gorhan, Providence, R. I. (as published in a recent issue of the Journal) offering to supply the said firm with any number of cigarmakers they wanted, etc." This so-called boss is a man by the name of B. De Clercq, printer by trade, who has a job on the side selling tickets for a Belgium ship agency who never in his life had anything to do with cigar manufacturing but unaware of the existing emigration laws probably schemed to make a little business which is ridiculous to any one acquainted with conditions here.

There were scores of willful lies made at the special meeting of October 1st, which have no foundation at all and we still wait in vain for proof. The Executive Board of Union 97 has for years made every attempt to find a fraudulent card, even engaging handwriting experts to investigate said cards, but without success. On one occasion there were two card applications from two different locals of Belgium signed by the same hand. This was at least the assumption of all present at the Executive Board one night, all declared them fraudulent. The cards were sent to Chicago. The International President sent them back stating dryly that they were genuine.

We are also of the opinion together with

the majority that the influx from Belgium is too large and should be somewhat limited. We are willing to do all we can to bring this state of affairs to a satisfactory adjustment, but we insist that we be treated as we deserve. We think we have the necessary influence with the International Executive Board of Belgium to bring this about.

We realize from this affair that it is necessary on the part of our International Union to send a delegate to the next International convention of Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers to be held in Europe in order that they may make a satisfactory arrangement on this subject.

Phillip Rasquin.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 5, 1909.

Evansville, Ind.—Never was there a greater number of persons in Evansville who united in celebration of Labor Day than the twenty thousand men and women who flocked to Garvin's grove to celebrate the twenty-second anniversary of the day for the honor of the man who does the work of the world.

Forty-five hundred men marched in the parade. The Cigarmakers' "Rube" band made the hit of the day. Some twenty of the boys were attired in "down on the farm" costumes and carried instruments that have seen better days. There was class to the music, however. Mr. Theo. Perry, of Indianapolis, delivered an excellent speech and was accorded a hearty welcome.

Labor Day was a success from all points of view. Harmony in the labor movement. Good central body; all labels in demand.

Birmingham, Ala.

The fifth annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union convened at the City Hall, Sept. 7, at 9:30 a. m.

The convention was called to order by Jas. B. Drake, president of the Birmingham Traders' Council, also president of the State Federation of Labor. Fitting speeches of welcome were made by organized labor and responded to by President C. S. Barrett, national president of the Farmers' Union. Between four and five hundred delegates were seated. A notable feature of the convention was the intermingling of the southern with the northern farmer and the eastern with the western farmer. The Farmers' Union had representatives from nearly all the states. It was stated that the cotton crop was the shortest in years, and the total number of bales would not exceed 11,000,000. The minimum price of cotton in 1909 was 15 cents, and it was rumored that this figure will be set as a positive minimum unless changed at a future convention.

It is the purpose of the Farmers' Union to fix minimum prices on grain and other products of the farm; to cut loose from commission men; to stop speculation with the necessities and commodities of life; to sell direct to the consumer, etc.

The Farmers' Union unanimously indorsed the Cigarmakers blue label; also the Tobacco Workers' label. The Farmers use the printers' label.

I addressed the convention and was well received.

Nashville, Tenn.

This city is dry in the sense of prohibition, but it is no effort to get all the liquor a fellow wants, Sunday or any other time. The saloons pay no license, only to sell soft drinks.

Cigarmakers as well as other tradesmen are injured by the law.

The saloons and clubs take chances, and the fellow that sells these places takes a greater chance to get his money. It costs the manufacturer three times as much to do business now as it did prior to the enactment of the state wide prohibition law. Formerly it was five cents a drink; today 15 cents straight, and a manufacturer has to join all the clubs, paying from \$5 to \$8 membership.

Cigarmakers were not working steady and have been out of work the greater part of the year. The organization is growing smaller.

Addressed the central body.

Geo. R. French,
International Organizer.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 7, 1909.

While the cost of living here as elsewhere has been steadily advancing, cigarmakers are still cheap in southeastern Pennsylvania. Regardless of the fact that it requires more than again as much money to fill the market basket than a few years ago cigarmakers have experienced no advance in wages, but on the contrary their income has been lessened just as steadily as the price of life's necessities have advanced. In some instances this is due to direct reductions on the price of making cigars, as aptly illustrated in the city of Lebanon, where the largest cigar manufacturer in the city reduced wages fifty cents a thousand, and immediately thereafter bought an automobile. And even though he is too selfish to take his cigarmakers joy-riding with him, they continue to worry along on four dollars and a half a thousand for the cigars they formerly received five dollars for.

Most of the manufacturers, however, have adopted a more scientific method of squeezing profits out of their cigarmakers, and perhaps the worst offender in this direction is the big Eisenlohr concern, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia. This firm operates about a dozen big factories in the first and ninth internal revenue districts, and in some mysterious manner have succeeded in establishing a reputation for liberality to their employes, that is far from being borne out when the true facts are uncovered. While it is true that in days gone by picnics were held to which the firm contributed at times quite liberally to meet expenses, and upon one occasion two dollar and a half gold pieces were given to the faithful at Christmas time, it is also true that all the while that the cigarmakers were singing praises for the Eisenlohers, a little change in the method of production was made here, and another there, one little liberty was denied today, and another one a little later on, until finally it was announced that any one quitting a job in an Eisenlohr factory without a permit, could never again have a job in any of their factories. The price paid for making their leading brand of five cent cigars is six dollars and fifty cents a thousand. It formerly was a hand-made cigar, and the makers averaged from three to five hundred a day, sometimes more when working nights. This is all changed now, and although the price for making remains at six dollars and a half a thousand, the system of making has been changed from straight hand work to paper work, the result being that the output of the individual cigar maker is reduced fifty to a hundred a day. The Eisenlohers seem to be looked to by the other manufacturers to set the pace in this locality, and at the pace they have been going of late it means further pauperization for the cigarmakers unless they fall in line and follow

the pace set by the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Since last report I held two meetings of cigarmakers at New Cumberland, Pa., but did not succeed in organizing them. They are making 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 inch hand-made cigars for \$5.50 a thousand. The cigars are sold to the retail trade for \$35.00 a thousand, yet these cigarmakers, while admitting that organization is the only way to secure a proportionate share of this in the shape of wages, they lack the courage to stand for their rights either collectively or individually.

It is indeed a lamentable condition to find men physically strong, yet so benumbed and weak morally that they tremble at the very suggestion of making a bold stand for justice, equality and right, at least so far as it applies to themselves.

Elmer E. Greenawalt, Organizer.

Barrie, Ont., Oct. 2, 1909.

Ontario east of Toronto seems to the observer to be possessed of many natural advantages that if properly developed would at least place it on a par with the western part of the province. But whether it be men or things that are at fault the fact remains that in commercial enterprise, in everything that spells progress, this section is far and away behind. To take our own trade for example, in this eastern section we have about eight factories employing in the aggregate less than fifty, while in the western section we have about 85 factories employing in the aggregate about 1,500; and it would seem as though this same proportion is maintained in respect to all or nearly all trades.

One is therefore not to be surprised if organization among the workers in this section is wanting, for the same spirit of lack of energy and enterprise that apparently actuates the business community seems to apply to the workers. Of course there are exceptions in both cases, but truly the exceptions prove the rule.

Belleville is an instance, great natural advantages, and little or no progress, organized in all trades time and again only to fall back in the old ways. At times a fair demand for union goods; at others, no demand at all; neither the business people or the workers seem to have any intelligent idea of the work or ideals of labor organization.

Oshawa, to the east, a very much smaller and far more progressive place, has the label well shown, and in fair demand.

Coburg is more of a summer resort than anything else, and while it is true that union goods are on sale, it is likewise true that advertising would make a demand that is now lacking.

This was my first visit to Picton, situated at the end of a peninsula forming the Bay of Quinte, a busy, thriving place, but little or no manufacturing going on. Some show of label goods, but dealers say no demand; another instance where advertising would be to our benefit.

In Kingston there are two cigar factories, both hopelessly non union; organization has been tried and proven an utter failure, repeated appeals have been made to organized bodies here, including the trade and labor council, with some effect for the moment. A recurring visit finding the same state of affairs. At time of this visit found a fair show of union goods; dealers report poor demand.

In other places called at, such as Deseronto and Napanee, I found that brands having the

label had the call, although as far as I could find there is no organization in operation in either place.

In Brockville there is one small factory—union. Our people here have a hard time of it; the shop not having been working for three months, but expected to resume at once. The label is well shown here and in fair demand.

Prescott has all of the appearance of a town gone to seed. It has some historical associations which makes it somewhat of a resort in summer. I could find evidence of only one labor organization, the Longshoremen. Very few label goods on sale, and just as little demand.

If there is one union in Canada that is up against it more than another it is Union No. 58, Montreal, situated and having jurisdiction in the head center of the largest (numerically and otherwise) of the non-union factories, in a market alien to tradeunionism, if we except the labor organizations, on an international basis. They of Union 58 have their hands more than full in the endeavor to make headway against the very worst conditions that can obtain in our trade.

But our members are not discouraged, but, on the contrary, are putting up a splendid fight, and it ought to be a lesson to those of our members elsewhere who, working under infinitely better conditions, and yet grumble at paying label assessments, to see our people here willing to tax themselves to the end that the union made article may be favorably known, above the non-union brands whose name is legion in the Montreal district.

It will be a long and an up-hill fight to gain the victory over the non-union forces there, but with the courage and determination displayed by Union 58, it is only a matter of time until victory will be theirs.

Smith's Falls, once fairly well organized, and the home of considerable industries, has fallen from its former state, and there is very little organization now, but it was encouraging to note a good showing of label goods and to find some demand for same.

Peterboro, where we have one factory (union), is a puzzler in so far as organization is concerned. At one time all or nearly all of the industries here (and there are many of them) were well organized, they understood the value of trade unionism, and they stood then as now in need of it; they had a central labor union, but now, when to an observer, the need of organization is most apparent on account of wages and other conditions, one can hardly find a trace of organization left.

It seems too much to say that one man was the life of the movement here, and that when Mr. Murty took up other interests the movement died, yet it looks very much like it. Local people report trade much as usual. Among the cigar stores the label is fairly well shown, but dealers report little or no demand. There is some talk of trying for local option here; if tried here I have no doubt of its defeat.

At Lindsay I found no difference in conditions occurring since my last visit. There are one or two small organizations here who maintain a desultory demand for union goods, of which many of the principal brands are shown.

The Trades and Labor Congress held its annual session in the city of Quebec in the week beginning Sept. 20, with a good attendance. The features were the addresses delivered by Will Crooks, labor member British Parliament, and the Fraternal delegate A. F. of L., who

was later on presented with a gold watch, and his wife with a silver service.

Resolutions were also passed endorsing the United Mine Workers in their strike at Glace Bay, N. S., and pledging support of Congress; also asking Canadian government for a commission of inquiry into the strike; also resolutions protesting against emigration policy of government. Executive officers elected are as follows: President Wm. Glockling, Toronto; vice-president Gustave Franq, Montreal, and P. M. Draper, Ottawa, secretary.

Faternally yours,

W. V. Todd, Organizer.

Mobile, Ala., July, 1909.

Dallas, Texas.—Business was not good in the cigar trade at Dallas, and one reason for the dull times might be attributed to the fact that organized labor does not demand the label.

Many of the eastern unfair cigars are for sale at all of the stands and there seems to be a demand for this cheap trash. Talked very plain to the delegates of the central body concerning the importance of demanding label goods.

Local 262 made an agreement with the secretary of the Texas state fair, that no cigar can be sold at the fair unless it is manufactured in Texas, and it must have the label on every box. This will shut out all of the unfair shops in Texas.

New Orleans, La.

I spent the better part of three weeks in New Orleans and visited and addressed all labor unions that met. The labor movement in the city is in turmoil, and it seems as though some men delight in kicking up trouble and dividing the ranks of organized labor. The central body might be called the "central knockers' union" and it would be properly named. Personal grudges, and all sorts of dirty linen is washed out at the meeting and not one word is said about the label, and in fact many of this bunch care nothing for the labor movement, only to use it for their own political advancement.

I addressed this body of men and scored them hard and indeed many were ashamed of their conduct. It is to be hoped that tranquillity will prevail and that all will unite for the purpose they were organized for. There are many excellent men and women in the labor unions in New Orleans and it is for them to purify the movement and make it as it should be.

Locals 220 and 53 are doing all they can to push the label.

There are good 5c and 10c cigars made in New Orleans, and the label is well placed, but the old story—organized labor does not support us.

Mobile, Ala.

For the first time in eighteen years the big shop has layed off its men, except during the flood caused by the tidal wave a short time ago that deluged a part of Mobile.

The legislature of Alabama recently passed one of the most drastic prohibition laws ever enacted. This law was made by men who desire that the church shall rule the state, as the speaker of the house, Mr. Carmichael, advocated the management of the state by what he calls the people of the church. A question might be asked: What church? Immaterial as it may be, the principle of the thing is the advocacy of any church to manage politics. Such advocacy shows how far the people of Alabama have gone retrogressively along the road whose dangers have been warned against

by patriots and statesmen since the foundation of the republic. It has been generally understood that the union of church and state is deprecated, both for the tyranny the church is likely to exercise in the state and the injury the church will suffer by its alliance with politics.

These church politicians are responsible for the idleness of hundreds of honest workmen in the state of Alabama.

There are many men who now have to seek other states for employment, leaving their families behind, leaving bills unpaid, and in some instances losing their homes that they were paying for. This prohibition law separates man from his birthplace, from familiar and loved and cherished and sacred places. In many instances where the child was attending school, sent there by the parent who was able to give his offspring a learning, something the trade union movement has taught him, but alas, now he is forced out of his job and he is compelled to place his child in the cotton mill, the department store or some other child employing concern in order to sustain life to the seemingly satisfaction of the church politician and the sky-pilot politician.

Some of the advocates say, you can get some other job besides tending bar, or working in the brewery, or making cigars. Yes, that is very nicely said. For instance, all skilled mechanics have served an apprenticeship and with the object of following that trade all their life, and when a fellow has worked at his trade ten or twenty years it is next to impossible to earn a living at any other thing save his trade.

How about the sky-pilot politician if he was told he could earn as much doing something else? I would like to see him tackle some other job and do as well. Consistency, thou art a jewel.

The cigarmakers are out of work in Alabama.

No saloons in Alabama. Many vacant houses and stores in Alabama. Taxes have increased in Alabama. Wages are reduced in Alabama. The trust sells the products of child labor in Alabama. A good place to keep away from—Alabama.

Geo. R. French,
Int. Organizer.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 8, 1909.

The following are the proceedings of the meetings held at South Bend, Sept. 28 and 29, at which a Cigarmakers' Blue Label League for Indiana was formed:

The cigarmakers' delegates to the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor met at the Sheridan Hotel, in the city of South Bend, for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of forming a Cigarmakers' State Blue Label League for Indiana.

The meeting was called to order by Delegate Emil Levy of Evansville. A motion by Delegate Milton G. Farnham of Indianapolis to go into a temporary organization and elect a temporary president and secretary was carried.

Mr. Emil Levy of Evansville was elected temporary president and Clarence Gaumer of Indianapolis was elected temporary secretary.

After some further discussion the meeting adjourned to meet on the following evening at the headquarters of the Federation in the Oliver Hotel.

The meeting was called to order by Temporary Chairman Emil Levy at the appointed time.

Those present at the meeting were: Milton G. Farnham and Clarence Gaumer, of Union No. 33, Indianapolis; Byron Martin, of Union No. 50, Terre Haute; Emil Levy, of Union No. 54, Evansville; Richard Studt of Union No. 62, Richmond; O. P. Smith and C. W. Evisizer, of Union No. 215, Logansport; J. F. Suchanek and M. F. Gorski, of Union No. 221, South Bend; C. B. Wakefield, of Union No. 300, Michigan City, and John Roser and Harry Chester, of Union No. 415, Elkhart.

After a lengthy discussion of the feasibility of organizing a permanent State Blue Label League it was moved that we go into a permanent organization and proceed to the election of permanent officers. Motion adopted.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.
Mr. Roser placed in nomination for the office of president Emil Levy of Union 54, Evansville.

Mr. Levy being the only nominee for the office of president, he was elected by acclamation.
For the office of vice-president Mr. Smith placed in nomination Joseph F. Suchanek of Union No. 221, South Bend.

Mr. Suchanek being the only nominee for the office of vice-president, he was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Gorski moved that the offices of secretary and treasurer be combined and the motion was carried.
For the office of secretary-treasurer Clarence Gaumer of Union No. 33, Indianapolis, was placed in nomination.

Mr. Gaumer being the only nominee for the office of secretary-treasurer, on motion was elected by acclamation.

At the close of the election of officers a general discussion was indulged in as to the best plan of carrying out the work of furthering the organization.

Mr. Farnham moved that we ask each local union in the state to levy a 25-cent assessment for the purpose of holding a state meeting of delegates in the city of Indianapolis, subject to the call of the president and secretary, the meeting to be held on a Sunday, the railroad fare and hotel bills of the delegates to be paid from the general fund raised through the assessment. The motion was carried.

Mr. Smith moved that when the secretary has sufficient time that he send a copy of the proceedings of the meetings to International President Perkins, with a request that the same be published in the Official Journal. The motion was carried.

Mr. Martin moved that the secretary communicate with President Perkins and request the appointment of a member to carry on agitation work in the state of Indiana for a period of sixty days. The motion was carried.

Mr. Farnham moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws to govern the organization, the same to be submitted to the convention, when held, for approval. The motion was carried.

President Levy appointed Milton G. Farnham of Union No. 33, Indianapolis, he to select two members from Union 33, to assist him in the work.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president and secretary in the city of Indianapolis.

Clarence Gaumer,
Secretary-Treasurer.

LOST CARDS

Chas. Rowland (54432), Initiated Oct. 15, 1894, at No. 14. Withdrawn last from 431.

The card of James McKillop, No. 6151, has been found and he can secure same by sending his address to Sec'y of Union 42, Hartford, Conn.

M. Mullaly (6813), initiated July 21, 1880, at No. 27. Card reported lost Oct. 7th.

82831 John A. Erickson. Lost Sept. 11, 1909, last deposited at 225.

68594 H. R. Hall. Lost Sept. 13, 1909, last deposited at 450.

5181 A. Forget. Lost Sept. 13, 1909, last deposited at 326.

49688 J. Humphry. Lost Sept. 15, 1909, last deposited at 2.

60378 J. Keefe. Lost Sept. 15, 1909, last deposited at 206.

61354 R. J. Walker. Lost Sept. 25, 1909, last deposited at 4.

483 W. B. Jameson. Lost Sept. 24, last deposited at 491.

13799 Nick Nellis. Lost Sept. 24, 1909, last deposited at 122.

4578 E. Lentz. Lost Sept. 24, 1909, last deposited at 122.

6151 James McKillop. Lost Sept. 27, 1909, last deposited at 395.

80992 L. J. Rievie. Lost Oct. 13, 1909, last deposited at 491.

2584 E. Leon. No such person initiated at time and place given, by 272, Lansing.

LETTER BOX

Union 224, Salt Lake City, Utah, for F. G. Helbock, Joe Joseph, G. E. Holley, W. H. Meyer, J. J. Clark, H. Bean, J. A. Englert, H. Salazar, John Fink and F. H. Hanson.

Union 139, Long Hill, Conn., for Vito Calo.

Union 245, Ashland, Wis., for Philip Berger, No. 7603.

Union 122, Warren, Pa., for Sam Trimmer.

Union 81, Peekskill, N. Y., for N. A. Holmes James Deacon and Valentine Nuss.

Union 153, Sioux Falls, S. D., for Ignas Holacher.

The International President holds mail for Mr. C. Kellum, Carl J. Savage and F. L. Stewart.

Union 212, Superior, Wis., for J. C. Clark.

Union 414, Winnipeg, Man., for Carl Malchow.

Union 275, Aberdeen, S. Dak., for Frank Little.

Union 395, Waterbury, Conn., for G. W. Colton, 108450.

State of Trade for Oct., 1st, 1909.

FAIR.

6 Syracuse
7 Utica
17 Cleveland
24 Muskegon
26 So. Norwalk
33 Indianapolis
34 Chippewa Falls
38 Springfield
41 Aurora
42 Hartford
49 Springfield
55 Hamilton
62 Richmond
73 Alton
79 Sandusky
84 Saugerties
95 St. Joseph
98 St. Paul
106 Ogdensburg
111 Des Moines
114 Jacksonville
118 Peoria
120 Muscatine
122 Warren
125 Norwich
126 Ephrata
129 Denver
131 Jersey City
134 Laporte
135 Appleton
140 St. Catharines
143 Lincoln
153 Youngstown
163 Green Bay
167 Owasco
168 Oshkosh
198 Roanoke
201 Rock Island
208 No. Adams
309 Coldwater
210 Rome
212 Superior
232 Sellersville
260 Piqua
265 Waverly
275 Aberdeen
297 Canton
303 Woonsocket
307 Reno
310 Manistee
318 Chattanooga
320 Athens
321 New Britain
323 Sheboygan
329 Fond du Lac
331 Crookston
363 Waukesha
369 Sherman
380 Wallace
381 Watertown
3-7 Yankton
394 Sycamore
395 Waterbury
400 Red Wing
412 Quakertown
407 Norwich
413 Newport News
415 Elkhart
421 Burlington
422 Berlin
426 Hibbing
445 Billings
446 Norristown
447 Kenosha
454 Cedar Rapids
484 Meriden
486 New Westminster
487 Baker City
491 Huron
497 Kankakee
499 Trinidad

DULL.

2 Buffalo
3 Paterson
4 Cincinnati
13 Oneida
19 Sault Ste Marie
20 Decatur

23 Springfield
25 Milwaukee
27 Toronto
36 Topeka
40 Biddeford
46 Grand Rapids
47 Quincy
48 Toledo
50 Terre Haute
51 Holyoke
52 Elmira
53 New Orleans
56 Leavenworth
57 Champaign
60 Keokuk
61 La Crosse
65 Lynn
66 Lewiston
68 Albany
69 Three Rivers
71 Elgin
72 Burlington
74 Poughkeepsie
75 Columbus
76 Hannibal
77 Minneapolis
78 Hornell
80 Danville
81 Peekskill
82 Meadville
85 Eau Claire
86 Mansfield
88 Dubuque
89 Schenectady
92 Worcester
93 Omaha
94 Pawtucket
97 Boston
99 Ottawa
104 Pottsville
107 Erie
109 Aberdeen
112 Oneonta
115 Canton
123 Hamilton
124 Watertown
127 Mattoon
130 Saginaw
133 Brooklyn
130 Hudson
142 Lockport
145 Williamsport
150 Sioux City
153 Sioux Falls
154 Lincoln
156 Sumfield
158 Lafayette
161 Denver
163 Marysville
165 Philadelphia
173 Zanesville
174 Joliet
175 Kingston
178 Olney
179 Bangor
182 Madison
186 Flint
191 Morris
193 Jefferson City
196 Grand Island
199 Atlanta
200 Galesburg
202 Portland
204 New Albany
205 Battle Creek
214 Bluffton
215 Logansport
220 New Orleans
221 So. Bend
223 Peru
231 Amsterdam
233 Sedalia
236 Reading
239 Lyons
245 Ashland
246 Salamanca
249 Findlay
250 Bellville
252 Brunswick
259 Bloomington
263 Adrian
264 Rutland
266 Memphis
267 Catlettsburg
276 Plattsmouth
278 London
279 Plattsburgh
280 Owego
282 Bridgeport
283 Geneva
287 Marinette
290 Janesville
294 Duluth
295 Scranton
296 Wilmington
300 Michigan City
301 Akron
302 Tecumseh
304 Racine
305 Monmouth
311 Auburn
315 St. Cloud
322 Joplin
330 Alpena
333 San Diego
338 Eureka
340 Traverse City
341 Neenah
345 Kansas City
349 St. John
351 Mankato
352 Brookville
355 Honesdale
359 Atchison
366 Ann Arbor
367 Ogden
368 Pt. Huron
371 Barre
372 Marshfield
373 Sherbrooke
377 Mitchell
384 St. Augustine
390 Vincennes
404 Austin
409 Kewanee
411 Brockville
417 Dunkirk
419 Salina
420 St. Thomas
424 Stratford
427 Rahway
431 Litchfield
433 Mobile
435 Kenton
442 Cape Girardeau
443 Albuquerque
444 Walla Walla
450 Oklahoma City
453 Petoskey
455 Galena
456 Albia
457 Benton Harbor
463 Pontiac
466 Easton
468 Albion
469 Bakersfield
476 Pontiac
479 Wheeling
482 Wausau
483 Gloversville
488 Middletown
489 Iola
490 Fairfield
494 Fall River
495 Marshalltown

REFERENDUM VOTE

On amendments of Union 97, Boston, and of Union 336, Tampa, and on appeals of Henry Bole, and Union 44, St. Louis, Mo. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference admission of foreign cigarmakers and packers to membership, was adopted. The amendment of Union 336, Tampa, reference addition to Sec. 177, was not adopted. The decisions of the International Board were sustained in the appeals of Henry Bole, and of Union 44, St. Louis.

Union.	Amend. of No. 97.		Amend. of No. 336.		Appeal of Bole in fav. of		Appeal of No. 44 in fav. of	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
1.....	30	0	0	32	32	0	32	0
2.....	75	0	5	40	50	0	82	0
3.....	12	3	0	21	25	0	26	1
4.....	69	6	0	75	75	4	61	1
5.....	22	0	0	14	33	0	48	1
6.....	41	0	0	41	18	23	0	41
7.....	25	0	0	25	26	0	26	0
8.....	7	11	16	1	10	4	15	0
9.....	36	0	37	0	36	0	35	0
11.....	4	0	0	6	6	0	6	0
12.....	23	0	0	27	22	0	21	0
13.....	16	0	0	16	16	0	16	0
14.....	56	1	2	42	63	0	50	1
15.....	25	7	0	33	27	1	32	0
16.....	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0
17.....	18	0	0	19	19	0	19	0
18.....	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
19.....	14	0	13	1	3	10	10	4
20.....	36	2	31	6	35	0	26	0
21.....	8	0	8	8	0	0	8	0
22.....	27	0	0	24	21	0	30	0
23.....	8	1	1	8	5	3	3	1
24.....	15	0	0	14	14	0	15	0
25.....	5	12	0	17	3	9	16	0
26.....	9	1	2	8	8	1	9	0
27.....	37	1	29	11	36	0	42	0
28.....	10	0	0	13	20	0	15	2
29.....	9	1	12	0	6	4	11	0
30.....	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
31.....	7	0	2	16	7	0	6	1
32.....	15	0	0	16	19	0	20	0
33.....	73	1	75	0	48	3	25	43
34.....	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
35.....	47	0	47	0	46	0	49	0
36.....	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
37.....	8	6	9	5	11	1	14	0
38.....	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
39.....	33	2	43	0	28	0	28	9
40.....	8	1	0	8	4	4	8	0
41.....	19	0	0	19	18	0	7	9
42.....	30	0	0	31	26	0	29	0
44.....	26	0	0	47	67	0	2	47
45.....	14	0	0	10	14	0	14	0
46.....	24	0	0	31	30	1	25	0
47.....	23	2	25	1	9	14	23	3
48.....	21	0	8	10	24	0	25	0
49.....	25	2	7	24	26	3	26	1
50.....	10	0	11	0	10	0	10	0
51.....	25	1	12	19	24	4	29	0
52.....	19	0	19	0	15	2	19	0
53.....	14	0	12	1	1	9	0	12
54.....	30	5	0	35	33	2	33	2
55.....	21	1	4	17	26	0	37	0
56.....	0	8	8	0	8	0	8	0
57.....	8	0	0	8	7	1	8	0
58.....	57	0	0	59	56	0	49	0
60.....	1	13	2	14	13	0	13	0
61.....	13	10	23	0	21	2	22	1
62.....	6	1	0	7	7	0	7	0
63.....	6	0	1	5	6	0	6	0
64.....	0	7	0	7	7	0	7	0
65.....	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
66.....	14	0	16	2	16	0	16	0
68.....	16	0	0	17	15	0	15	0
69.....	7	0	1	6	7	0	7	0
70.....	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
71.....	8	4	5	6	11	0	12	0
72.....	46	1	3	30	46	0	25	0
73.....	19	0	19	0	18	1	17	2
74.....	26	0	29	0	27	0	27	0
75.....	8	2	7	3	9	0	9	0
76.....	11	0	0	12	12	0	12	0
77.....	23	0	0	15	26	3	17	4
79.....	11	0	11	0	14	0	14	0
80.....	13	2	14	1	15	0	15	0
81.....	15	1	0	15	16	2	16	0
82.....	7	0	0	7	7	0	7	0
83.....	5	2	1	6	12	0	12	1
84.....	12	0	0	12	11	0	12	0
86.....	4	6	9	1	8	1	9	1
87.....	8	0	5	3	8	0	8	0
88.....	3	25	13	14	15	0	15	0
89.....	13	6	17	2	19	0	19	0
90.....	15	0	16	0	14	6	15	0
91.....	203	59	195	55	170	76	246	14
92.....	11	0	0	11	11	0	11	0
93.....	17	0	0	17	17	0	17	0
94.....	12	0	12	0	14	5	14	5
95.....	22	0	0	21	5	10	27	0
96.....	23	0	0	10	24	0	23	0
97.....	6	1	0	7	7	0	7	0
98.....	234	0	14	151	31	2	50	2
99.....	20	0	0	19	20	0	21	0
100.....	15	0	0	11	17	0	17	0
102.....	29	0	0	26	26	0	28	0
103.....	5	4	1	7	8	0	1	8
104.....	5	1	6	0	7	0	7	0
105.....	1	7	0	8	7	1	7	1
106.....	13	0	0	13	14	0	14	0
107.....	15	2	13	4	15	2	13	3
108.....	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
109.....	7	0	0	7	7	0	7	0
110.....	6	0	8	1	10	0	6	0
111.....	16	2	5	10	11	0	11	0
112.....	50	0	0	47	21	0	25	0

Union.	Amend. of No. 97.		Amend. of No. 336.		Appeal of Bole in fav. of		Appeal of No. 44 in fav. of	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
113.....	23	0	23	0	18	0	21	0
114.....	26	1	0	51	29	3	29	1
115.....	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
116.....	7	1	0	8	7	1	7	1
117.....	5	1	1	8	6	0	9	0
118.....	44	0	2	27	46	0	43	0
119.....	40	10	42	8	46	4	45	5
120.....	21	0	19	1	20	0	21	0
121.....	8	4	0	10	14	0	11	1
122.....	21	1	15	21	20	0	38	0
123.....	7	10	14	1	10	4	14	0
124.....	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
125.....	8	0	0	8	10	0	8	0
126.....	6	2	8	0	4	4	7	1
127.....	7	0	7	0	7	0	4	2
128.....	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8
129.....	32	5	7	15	32	6	36	4
130.....	26	6	1	32	35	0	21	6
131.....	14	0	1	11	18	0	12	1
132.....	48	0	0	66	31	0	30	0
133.....	11	0	2	8	14	0	14	0
134.....	13	0	8	5	11	0	10	2
135.....	20	0	0	20	20	0	20	0
136.....	3	0	0	3	3	0	3	0
138.....	22	0	38	0	8	1	19	0
139.....	9	0	0	9	9	0	9	0
140.....	12	0	0	12	12	0	12	0
141.....	533	3	6	505	511	2	534	2
143.....	11	0	11	0	11	0	1	10
144.....	77	0	13	64	71	5	70	1
145.....	7	0	6	0	8	0	8	0
146.....	6	6	2	10	19	0	15	2
147.....	0	26	1	20	0	25	0	26
148.....	189	18	207	0	123	84	105	102
149.....	58	0	0	61	63	0	53	0
151.....	7	0	7	0	5	2	5	2
152.....	5	0	1	4	6	0	5	0
153.....	12	0	0	14	12	0	14	0
154.....	12	3	0	15	15	0	15	0
156.....	20	0	19	1	18	2	16	4
157.....	4	1	5	0	5	0	5	0
158.....	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
159.....	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
160.....	11	0	6	5	0	16	2	10
161.....	3	5	7	1	8	0	8	0
162.....	5	16	0	24	22	0	24	0
163.....	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0
165.....	12	1	0	32	21	1	15	6
166.....	3	0	0	3	3	0	3	0
167.....	12	0	13	0	12	0	13	0
168.....	20	1	7	17	16	6	15	2
169.....	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
171.....	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
172.....	17	1	20	0	15	3	13	2
173.....	6	0	3	2	3	2	5	0
174.....	11	0	14	0	13	0	14	0
175.....	9	0	0	9	6	3	9	0
176.....	0	10	6	4	10	0	10	0
177.....	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
178.....	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0
179.....	29	0	0	19	13	0	17	1
180.....	22	0	0	22	22	0	17	1
181.....	15	0	14	0	15	0	15	0
182.....	25	0	0	25	25	0	24	0
183.....	14	0	0	14	12	2	14	0
184.....	16	0	16	0	15	0	16	0
185.....	7	0	0	7	7	0	7	0
186.....	14	4	19	0	14	6	16	4
187.....	14	0	20	0	17	0	21	2
188.....	12	11	3	23	12	11	23	3
190.....	24	6	25	5	0	0	0	0
191.....	10	0	0	10	10	0	10	0
192.....	27	0	5	16	26	3	36	0
193.....	6	1	7	0	6	1	7	0
196.....	10	0	10	0	7	0	10	0
197.....	0	9	0	9	7	0	7	0

Union.	Amend. of No. 97.		Amend. of No. 336.		Appeal of No. 44.		Appeal of No. 44.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
376.....	109	2	118	1	0	0	0	0
377.....	5	0	5	0	3	2	0	5
379.....	9	0	0	9	9	0	9	0
380.....	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
381.....	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0
382.....	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
384.....	11	1	12	0	8	0	8	0
387.....	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
388.....	8	17	25	0	0	0	0	0
389.....	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	0
391.....	7	0	0	7	7	0	7	0
392.....	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
393.....	6	0	1	5	5	0	5	0
394.....	12	0	0	12	11	0	11	0
395.....	22	0	0	25	17	0	17	0
396.....	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	0
397.....	11	0	4	6	10	0	10	0
398.....	14	2	0	15	8	6	13	2
399.....	0	9	9	0	9	0	9	0
400.....	11	0	0	11	11	0	11	0
401.....	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
402.....	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
403.....	6	0	0	6	6	0	6	0
404.....	14	0	4	10	14	0	14	0
406.....	10	0	0	11	1	7	2	6
408.....	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	8
409.....	0	7	7	1	8	0	8	0
410.....	4	3	7	0	6	1	6	1
411.....	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
412.....	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	0
413.....	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
414.....	20	0	9	8	19	0	20	0
415.....	8	3	6	4	10	1	11	0
416.....	4	3	7	0	7	0	8	0
417.....	9	0	6	3	9	0	9	0
419.....	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	1
420.....	4	2	4	2	6	0	6	0
421.....	7	0	0	7	4	3	6	1
422.....	12	0	7	4	14	0	3	0
424.....	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
425.....	7	0	0	7	7	0	7	0
426.....	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
427.....	7	0	7	0	6	1	7	0
428.....	0	11	8	3	11	0	11	0
429.....	8	0	8	0	5	0	8	0
430.....	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
431.....	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
432.....	4	0	0	4	4	0	4	0
433.....	15	0	15	0	10	0	10	0
434.....	6	2	8	0	0	8	0	8
435.....	3	0	0	3	3	0	3	0
437.....	4	5	0	9	9	0	9	0
438.....	15	0	0	15	15	0	11	4
439.....	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0
440.....	100	145	245	0	245	0	245	0
441.....	12	0	12	0	12	0	9	3
442.....	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
443.....	7	0	0	7	7	0	7	0
444.....	7	0	0	7	9	1	10	0
445.....	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
446.....	0	4	0	4	4	0	4	0
447.....	12	0	0	12	12	0	12	0
450.....	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
451.....	10	0	0	9	7	0	7	0
452.....	10	0	10	0	9	1	9	1
453.....	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
454.....	8	8	14	4	7	12	7	12
455.....	9	9	0	9	5	3	9	0
456.....	8	0	8	0	0	8	8	0
457.....	5	2	8	0	0	8	6	1
458.....	20	0	19	0	15	18	25	27
462.....	35	0	24	1	11	20	6	2
463.....	0	10	10	0	11	0	10	0
464.....	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
465.....	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
466.....	11	1	1	10	10	2	11	1
468.....	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
469.....	8	0	8	0	7	0	7	4
471.....	0	5	5	0	5	0	5	0
472.....	91	1	43	50	87	6	0	93
475.....	10	0	0	11	9	1	10	0
476.....	6	1	6	1	5	2	7	0
477.....	5	3	10	0	9	1	10	0
479.....	6	0	1	5	6	0	6	0
482.....	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
483.....	10	0	0	11	11	0	11	0
484.....	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
486.....	10	1	9	2	11	0	11	0
487.....	10	2	11	1	12	0	11	1
488.....	19	1	2	15	18	2	15	2
490.....	0	10	0	12	10	0	10	0
491.....	15	0	0	15	15	0	15	0
492.....	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
493.....	0	176	175	0	121	17	63	65
494.....	9	0	0	9	9	0	9	0
495.....	6	0	0	6	6	0	6	0
496.....	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
497.....	6	0	0	6	6	0	6	0
498.....	12	0	12	0	12	0	9	3
499.....	11	0	0	9	5	0	5	0
500.....	65	10	76	0	67	9	33	36

The following unions returned vote, on both Amendments and Appeals, too late to be included in count: 142, 150, 218, 226, 244, 270, 405, 407.

The following unions failed to return vote on both Amendments and Appeals: 10, 43, 59, 78, 137, 155, 194, 195, 199, 203, 219, 248, 272, 289, 298, 320, 328, 333, 339, 346, 356, 364, 374, 378, 385, 386, 390, 418, 423, 436, 449, 460, 461, 467, 470, 473, 478, 481, 485, 489.

The above unions having failed to return vote on amendments, are hereby given notice to show cause why a fine of \$5.00 should not be imposed in compliance with Section 219 for such failure.

NOMINATIONS FOR 7TH VICE PRESIDENT.

Unions.	Unions.
1 John Pundt.	208 G. P. Bradford.
2 W. R. Ferguson.	210 G. P. Bradford.
4 L. J. Kiefer.	213 J. C. Hilsdorf.
5 W. R. Ferguson.	220 G. P. Bradford.
7 W. R. Ferguson.	224 G. P. Bradford.
12 W. R. Ferguson.	225 G. P. Bradford.
27 W. R. Ferguson.	231 W. R. Ferguson.
28 G. P. Bradford.	233 G. P. Bradford.
29 G. P. Bradford.	234 Fred Fink.
33 G. P. Bradford.	235 G. P. Bradford.
34 G. P. Bradford.	239 G. P. Bradford.
37 L. P. Sanders.	245 G. P. Bradford.
42 G. P. Bradford.	248 G. P. Bradford.
45 G. P. Bradford.	266 Martin Metzger.
55 W. R. Ferguson.	268 G. P. Bradford.
58 G. P. Bradford.	277 F. H. Carlin.
61 G. P. Bradford.	278 J. Kelley.
72 G. P. Bradford.	279 G. P. Bradford.
74 G. P. Bradford.	294 Henry Perault.
75 G. P. Bradford.	299 G. P. Bradford.
77 T. F. Burns.	303 G. P. Bradford.
78 W. R. Ferguson.	306 G. P. Bradford.
93 A. Haupt.	311 W. R. Ferguson.
102 G. P. Bradford.	315 G. P. Bradford.
104 G. P. Bradford.	336 G. P. Bradford.
106 W. R. Ferguson.	337 James Roberts.
109 G. P. Bradford.	340 G. P. Bradford.
110 G. P. Bradford.	341 G. P. Bradford.
111 Wm. Kern.	345 G. P. Bradford.
112 W. R. Ferguson.	357 G. P. Bradford.
113 Thos. F. Burns.	361 Dan McMahon.
114 G. P. Bradford.	370 W. R. Ferguson.
118 W. E. Stacy.	371 Theo. Holdcomper.
123 G. P. Bradford.	381 G. P. Bradford.
124 G. P. Bradford.	384 G. P. Bradford.
125 W. R. Ferguson.	395 Henry C. Wegener.
129 G. P. Bradford.	406 L. P. Sanders.
130 G. P. Bradford.	411 W. R. Ferguson.
134 G. P. Bradford.	412 G. P. Bradford.
135 G. P. Bradford.	430 G. P. Bradford.
136 G. P. Bradford.	437 G. P. Bradford.
142 W. R. Ferguson.	439 G. P. Bradford.
143 G. P. Bradford.	440 G. P. Bradford.
144 G. P. Bradford.	456 Andrew Souders.
151 G. P. Bradford.	463 G. P. Bradford.
154 G. P. Bradford.	464 G. P. Bradford.
162 G. P. Bradford.	466 G. P. Bradford.
167 G. P. Bradford.	484 G. P. Bradford.
171 G. P. Bradford.	488 W. R. Ferguson.
175 W. R. Ferguson.	490 G. P. Bradford.
180 G. P. Bradford.	491 G. P. Bradford.
182 G. P. Bradford.	493 G. P. Bradford.
183 G. P. Bradford.	494 G. P. Bradford.
185 G. P. Bradford.	496 G. P. Bradford.
187 Anton Meyers.	498 G. P. Bradford.
202 W. R. Ferguson.	500 G. P. Bradford.
205 G. P. Bradford.	

The following were nominated but declined: Wm. H. McKinstry, John T. Smith, E. T. Behrens, Francis X. Colgan, Henry F. Waack, F. M. Brenhahn, I. Hollander, E. G. Hall, George R. French, Wm. F. Marzyck, T. S. Hammer, Henry F. Hilfers and John Bohl.

The following unions sent in their nominations after the poles closed, too late to be counted: Union 407, Eli Brunell; Union 6, G. P. Bradford; Union 119, Eli Brunell; Union 184, G. P. Bradford; Union 252, G. P. Bradford; Union 271, G. P. Bradford, and Union 325, T. F. Burns.

Union 32, Louisville, Ky., sent in the names of three nominees, G. P. Bradford, M. Metzger and John Gimble. They were notified that the law entitled them to make only one nomination, but failed to make a choice.

Union 234, North Bergen, N. J., nominated Fred Fink for Seventh Vice-President and Morris Brown for Sixth Vice-President. There was no vacancy in the office of Sixth Vice-President.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

By Union 97, Boston, Mass.:

(A) A cigarmaker or packer coming from a foreign country, who shall have been a member in good standing of a cigarmakers' or packers' union organized on trade union principles for at least three consecutive years, shall be admitted to membership free of initiation. Application for admission shall be made not later than four weeks after arrival within the jurisdiction of this organization. Foreign traveling cards issued by unions connected with a national organization of the trade shall be countersigned by the national secretary of the organization. These provisions shall apply only to unions which accept cards of membership of the C. M. I. U. of A.

(B) A cigarmaker or packer coming from a place in a foreign country where a trade union exists without a union card, or having a union card less than three years old, shall not be admitted to membership by any local union until satisfactory proof has been furnished that a three years' apprenticeship has been had at the bench in a union shop.

(C) A cigarmaker or packer coming from a place in a foreign country where a trade union does not exist shall give satisfactory proof of having worked at the bench at least three years before being admitted to membership.

(D) The International Executive Board to decide what constitutes a trade union organized upon trade union principles.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 89, Schenectady, N. Y., as published in the September Journal, as follows: Amend Section 146, by adding after the words "\$50.00 death benefit," on line 46, the following:

That an assessment of three (3) cents be levied on all 30 and 15-cent members for the benefit of Mr. Thomas P. Henry (69758), who has been and is afflicted with locomotor ataxia, and under a doctor's care continually for more than 5 years, and if this amendment is carried said member be granted a non-beneficiary retiring card.

Received the indorsement of Union 3, Paterson; 14, Chicago; 16, Binghamton; 32, Louisville; 41, Aurora; 72, Burlington; 75, Columbus; 76, Hannibal; 87, Brooklyn; 94, Pawtucket; 150, Sioux City; 158, LaFayette; 179, Bangor; 209, Coldwater; 212, Superior; 239, Lyons; 264, Rutland; 279, Plattsburg; 286, Wichita; 291, San Jose; 369, Sherman; 372, Marshall; 466, Easton; 475, Fitchburg; 483, Gloversville.

The amendment of Union 179, Bangor, Me., as published in the September Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 67 by inserting after the word "membership," on first line, the words, "who have served apprenticeship within the jurisdiction of the C. M. I. U. of A." First paragraph to read as follows: "All applicants for membership who have served apprenticeship within the jurisdiction of the C. M. I. U. of A. may be elected, on their own statement, upon payment of an initiation fee of three (\$3) dollars." And strike out all after the word "installment," on line 21, and insert in lieu thereof new Section 67½, to read as follows: "Cigarmakers or packers coming from a foreign country who shall furnish proof that they (at the time they left such country) were good standing members for at least five years of a cigarmakers' or packers' organization, organized on the trades union principle, shall be admitted as new members, only upon payment of an initiation fee of one hundred (\$100) dollars, payable in full at time of their acceptance into the C. M. I. U. All persons coming from foreign countries without a union card at least five years old shall not be admitted to membership, by any local union, until they have furnished satisfactory proofs that they have served an apprenticeship of three years in a union shop and shall be required to pay an initiation fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00), payable in full at time of their admission into the C. M. I. U. of A."

Received the indorsement of Union 3, Paterson; 94, Pawtucket; 107, Erie; 179, Bangor; 316, McSherrytown; 369, Sherman; 475, Fitchburg.

Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., proposes the following amendment to the International Constitution:

"That an assessment of 25c be levied on all 30 and 15-cent members, same to be used in aid of the Swedish general strike now in progress in Sweden."

Union 54, Evansville, Ind., offers the following amendment to the constitution.

Amend Section 193 by adding, on line 4, the following: "Of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee. This shall apply to all past and future offenses." The section to read as follows: "Any officer or member of the International Union or any officer of any local union who shall obtain money or benefits under false pretenses, or who shall appropriate any money belonging to the union to his own use shall not be eligible to hold the office of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee of any local union or the International Union. This shall apply to all past and future offenders. And notice of all defalcations and misappropriations of moneys shall be forwarded to the International President, who shall publish the same in the Official Journal. Defaulters shall not be entitled to receive any benefits prescribed in this Constitution until their defalcations have been paid by them."

Amendment by Union 144, New York:

Strike out of Section 81 all on line 13 after the word "sustained," up to and including the word "decided," on line 15, and insert the following:

"Unless the shop or shops involved shall have voted by secret ballot whether an application for strike shall be made, and if the vote is in the affirmative, the same shall be referred to the Joint Advisory Board, who shall have the power to make an application for strike to the International Union without submitting the same to a referendum vote of the members affiliated with the Joint Advisory Board, but no application to strike shall be made unless a committee of the J. A. B. first visits the firm to investigate the grievance." Section to read accordingly.

LOCAL FINES

Union 3, Paterson, N. J., has fined John Smith \$5.00 for allowing himself to be suspended for non-payment of dues.

Union 301, Akron, Pa., placed a fine of \$5.00 each on Agnes Adams, No. 99188, and E. K. Miller, No. 105169, for allowing themselves to be suspended.

Louis Quidort, No. 4982, was fined \$5.00 and suspended by Union 263, Adrian, August, 1909.

Mr. J. S. Bonkowsky, No. 7393, was fined by Union 32, Louisville, Ky., the sum of \$50.00 for

working in an unfair shop. This fine has been reduced to \$10.00 at a regular meeting Sept. 21, 1909.

Union 153, Sioux Falls, S. D., fined Martin Blum No. 116856, \$10.00 for allowing himself to be suspended (2d offense) and \$5.00 for beating board bill which this union had to pay.

If Chas. E. Eastburg don't pay that fine he owes Union 262, Dallas, Tex., by Nov. 1, 1909, he will be suspended. Last call.

S. G. Rogers, No. 99833, was fined \$4.00 for a doctor's bill which Union 409, Kewanee, Ill., stood good for and paid.

Henry Holtman, No. 34327, was fined \$5.00 by Union 32, Louisville, Ky., for working in an unfair shop.

R. F. Shanks (96270) was suspended and fined \$5 for non-payment of dues by Union 198, Roanoke, Va.

Phillip Seidner (58300), initiated by Union 90 of New York, and I. Reichman (57054), initiated by Union 90 of New York, were fined \$10 each by Union 129 of Denver, Colo., for working team work and overtime in the shop of N. Levitt. The fines were suspended pending their good behavior in future.

Mr. N. Levitt (88028), initiated by Union 129 of Denver, Colo., was found guilty of conduct unbecoming a 20c retiring card holder for allowing Phillip Seidner and I. Reichman to work overtime and team work in his factory, and his card was annulled, but execution of penalty was suspended pending faithful compliance in the future with the laws under which he secures the use of the label.

Union 395, Waterbury, Conn., placed a fine of \$2 on Chas. Reichert (6993) for leaving town without his card and owing board bill.

Wm. Vaughn (106291) and E. F. Vaughn (113600) were suspended and fined amount of board bill, \$9.50, by Union 95, St. Joseph, Mo.

PRIVATE LOANS

The following is a list of private loans due No. 305, Monmouth, Ill.: Jas. J. Pollard (86680), \$1; Hosea Kent (102719), \$1; Geo. C. Kirchendorfer (47731), \$1; Vincent Miller (12527), \$1; John Costello (93504), \$1; F. J. Lucas (103367), 75 cents; Thos. Bybee (116407), 75 cents; J. Allen (3457), 75 cents; H. W. Burt (60238), 75 cents; Eddie West (11025), 75 cents; John Massey (7963), 75 cents; W. H. Neator (54683), 75 cents; F. Vanderberg (93622), 75 cents; J. C. Lenthall (2736), 75 cents; Frank Schneider (67871), 75 cents; J. J. Galaronski (110896), 75 cents; W. H. Harrison (8421), 75 cents; Geo. W. Keays (44377), 75 cents; Herbert A. Hayes (80616), 75 cents; M. Miller (86206), 75 cents; Joe Stadler (3456), 75 cents; Frank Kemler (6089), 75 cents; Edward Allard (81588), 75 cents; Joe Shanley (37612), 75 cents; Fred H. Hanson (53088), 75 cents; Julius Rohleder (13160), 50 cents; F. Vandenburg (93622), 75 cents.—Fraternalists yours, A. Walter, 623 N. second street, Monmouth, Ill., financial secretary Union 305.

Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Members owing Union 5, Rochester, private loans will please pay or other members cannot be accommodated."

Union 16, Binghamton, N. Y., wishes all members who owe private loans to make good before next Journal or send excuse, as funds are exhausted, and unless you pay up we will be unable to help others.

Union 94, Pawtucket, R. I., writes: "Members owing private loans to Union 94, and who are working, are requested to settle up."

Secretary of Union 414, Winnipeg, Man., asks that the secretary holding the card of Wm. Kane collect 75 cents personal loan, which he borrowed when passing through.

All members owing Union 153, Sioux Falls, private loans had better pay up or the union will make use of Section 196 of the Constitution.

Union 51, Holyoke, Mass., writes: "Members owing Union 51 private loans must pay at once or they will be suspended, as the union needs the money for label work."

Union 179, Bangor, Me., requests members owing private loans to remit or their names will be published in the next issue of the Journal.

Secretary holding card of J. M. Connors, No. 82864, please collect private loan of \$1.50. By Union 193, Jefferson City, Mo.

In advertising Willis Heasley as owing Union 379, Rochester, Ind., private loan in last month's Journal an error was made, as same was paid on September 11th.

All members owing private loans to Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., will please remit percentage or the constitution will be enforced.

I kindly ask local unions to whom I am indebted for private loans to consider that I have been disabled by rheumatism for seven months past with no relief in sight.—Wm. Cosgrove.

Secretary holding card No. 74725 of Mr. Van Derbest please collect private loan and remit to Union 12, Oneida, N. Y.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—List of members owing private loans: F. R. McIntyre (43488), \$6.00; Sam Ratner (36252), \$15.00; D. Greenberg (1584), \$15.00; E. R. Murphy (115702), \$3.50; H. M. Good (53280), \$18.00; F. E. Holley (61374), \$7.00; F. F. Beach (52572), \$20.00; Jas. Sherman (61384), \$3.00; E. Enright (73406), \$17.00; J. W. Lewis (81406), \$15.00, and each of the following \$2.00: Fay K. Brown (103618), Jas. Byrnes (70537), W. W. Balfour (119065), J. J. Monahan (65842), J. J. Pollard (86680), Chas. W. Eastberg (86951), Fred Miller (5547), Jos. J. Hamm (100235), Arthur L. Carter

(52730), Alfred Van Wymersch (91093), Chas. S. Hamilton (86621), John Rostick (112486), and Joe Fealey (117363); P. M. Maloney (7110), \$2.00; Jacob Neuman (3855), \$14.00; Frank Kemler (6089), \$2.00; H. C. Brake (120687), \$2.00; Wm. Mosher (7438), \$2.00; Ernest Dralle (50823), \$1.00.

Union 486, New Westminster, B. C., requests the following members owing private loans to pay up at once or the constitution will be enforced: George Sehn (65898), \$2.00; C. O. Foster (113633), \$2.00; O. Mayrlich (49383), \$2.00; H. Meek (115564), \$2.00; Geo. King (91204), \$2.00; M. W. Balfour (119065), \$2.00; Sam Thompson (75469), \$2.00; James Brown (66930), \$2.00; F. Schatter (10000), \$2.00.

Secretary holding card of Ben. F. Feeder please collect private loan of \$30.00 which Union 33 loaned him to pay expenses home for himself and sick wife about three or four years ago.

Union 367, Ogden, writes: "Members owing private loans received before Jan. 1, 1909, better square up by the first of next month or further measures will be taken."

Union 235, Peru, Ind., writes: "If the secretary of Union 235, Peru, doesn't hear from members owing private loans prior to April 1, 1909, their names will be published in next month's journal. Please remit at once and give the other fellow a chance."

Union 206, North Adams, Mass., writes: "Members owing private loans to Union 206, six months or over, please remit before next issue of Journal or names will be published."

If Walter Colby (72273) does not settle his local indebtedness with Union 140 before the next regular meeting, Nov. 1st, he will be suspended.

Mr. Bernard McKeon (40959), who was suspended Sept. 6, 1909, by Union 140, of St. Catharines, for non-payment of a private loan, has produced evidence to show that he bought a postoffice money order at Tacoma, Wash., payable to the secretary of Union 140 on July 3, 1909, and that through no fault of his the letter containing the said money order went astray and was not received by the secretary of Union 140. Therefore in justice to the said Bernard McKeon the officers and members of Union 140 did at the regular meeting, held Oct. 4, 1909, reconsider their previous action in suspending the said Bernard McKeon and further request that all secretaries take notice."

UNION NOTES

Union 3, Paterson, N. J., would like to hear from Jacob F. Minninger.

Financial secretary of Union 433 would like the address of Samuel Coon.

The financial secretary of Union 340, Traverse City, Mich., holds eight due stamps for Mr. Ben Barr, No. 39947. Anyone knowing his address please notify Union 340 at once.

Financial secretary of Union 188 wants to hear from Fred Mohle, No. 63176.

Financial secretary of Union 455, Galena, Ill., would like to hear from Nick Nellis, No. 13799, and from Max Trentzsch, No. 2116, before the next issue of the Journal.

Any secretary holding the card of Ed. Kelsey, No. 97976, will confer a favor by notifying secretary of Union 397, Rochester.

Secretary holding card of Jno. Briant, No. 114998, please tell him to write C. M. Gabbart, secretary Union 346, San Antonio, Tex.

Arthur O. Farrell is requested to send \$1.00 to secretary of Union 103, Ansonia, which he owes Mrs. Toohey for board, and which the secretary overlooked when he drew his card.

The secretary of Union 103 can only be seen to do business at 112 Beaner street between 3 and 5 o'clock. Positively no business will be transacted at his house.

Union 283 would like to hear from Jos. Truedell, No. 35695.

Secretary holding card of C. Burg, No. 78039, please write L. Jacobs, Jefferson City, Mo.

Secretary holding card of Wm. Leith, No. 83749, forward same to Union 314, Jackson, Mich.

Union 331, Crookston, Minn., writes: "Please advertise in the Journal a razor for J. C. Clark, sent to Union 331, from Smoke House, Helena, Mont."

Union 84, Saugerties, N. Y., has 5 or 6 hand jobs open.

Union 498, Everett, Wash., will not recognize due books.

Notes by Union 97, Boston: Label committee are running a miniature cigar factory in the Food Fair, where lectures on our label and what it signifies are delivered hourly by members of the committee.

—Twenty-three hundred dollars is 97's contribution to Hatters up to date.—One hundred dollars donated to Swedish strike.—Our executive board, label committee and New England conference all work together for the common good.—I saw some pictures of our Philippine workers; it reminds me of the dawning of reason, when man's first impulse when he saw another man was to eat him; they are savages, all right.—97 has appointed a committee to take charge of economic exhibit of 1915.—Better homes, a living wage, a shorter workday, will give us better environments, happier and longer lives.—We are in a state of transition, and what the change will be who can tell?—Are the Pinkertons a private army? Are they a menace to an institution?—The early republics as they grew in wealth became corrupt.—The man who purchases the products of a trust adds another link to the chain that would bind him into servitude.—To-day it is the duty of every worker to demand the union label.—One-fourth of a man's income for rent is ex-

ortion.—We want pictures on the wall, books on our shelves, and music in the home.—Clans, Tribes and the patriarchal system of government has gone.—"Educate, agitate and organize."—Know what you want and you will get it; don't strive for too many things at once; "little by little the acorn grew."—You get more for your money in a trade union than any other investment.—The safety of our institutions depends on the trades unions; they are the bulwarks of our republic.—What were our ancestors? We are moving.—A democracy may become a despotism.

Union 188 of Seattle wants to hear from the following members: Ed. L. Roseman (42384), John F. Harman (old No. 87344), Fred Schiffman, Robert Brasuhn (old No. 77786), Geo. Mielage (74152), Otto Mayrlich (49383), Roy Gundlach (44739), Otto Driese (68871), Fred Mohle (63176). Financial secretaries holding above members' cards please correspond with Union 188.

Secretaries holding the cards or knowing the whereabouts of Frank Rosenberg (107142) and Ben Schweber (113628) will confer a favor by notifying the secretary of No. 34, Chippewa Falls, Wis. Important.

Union 287, Marinette, Wis., wishes to hear from secretary holding card of Arthur Contant.

Peter Halverson, secretary Union 387, Yankton, S. D., would like to hear from Clide P. Brown.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Mr. Jacob Spey would like to know the whereabouts of William Spey. Address 146 Moran street, Detroit, Mich.

John McMullen would like to hear from W. A. McCrum, card No. 28583, before the November issue of Journal, regarding Ft. Wayne. Address care of secretary, Union 122, Warren, Pa.

Mrs. Geo. Lotzar, 307 Hudson avenue, Rochester, N. Y., would like to hear from her brother, Frank E. Beesch. Important.

Ambrose Willis, your father would like to hear from you, as it is to your interest. Address Albert street, Stratford, Ont.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Robt. D. McNaughton, please communicate with his sister, Miss McNaughton, Coburg street, Stratford, Ont., as there is real estate to be divided up with him and family.

Mr. A. H. Moehlenbrock, Grand Forks, N. D., would like to hear from Wm. Moehlenbrock.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of August Jungell, No. 1724, will confer a favor by notifying secretary Union 252, Brunswick, Ga.

Mrs. Emma Cooke, 888 West Sixth street, Pomona, Calif., formerly of Cereal Springs, Ill., would be pleased to know the whereabouts of her brother, Edward Strauss. When last heard of he was in San Francisco, Calif.

Will Charles H. Doherty, formerly of Boston, please send his address to 19 Emory street, Bangus, Mass., as his sister would like to hear from him?

A. Joseph desires to hear from H. Joseph. Address Hotel Delmont, Newport News, Va.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Geo. Tomlin will confer a favor by communicating with his brother, Ed. Tomlin, 214 L street, So. Boston, Mass.

J. J. Luxair would like to hear from Chas. Smith. Address care of secretary Union 275, Aberdeen, S. Dak.

Jas. Smith of Salina, Calif., would like to hear from Chas. E. Lantz. There is mail for him.

E. Gordon Zimmerman, 621 E. Ferry street, Buffalo, N. Y., would like to hear from his friend, Hector E. Frazier.

John J. Rice, please come through with the favor I loaned you in Spokane last year. I need it badly. Chas. Mandell, care of Kurtz Pioneer Cigar Factory, Vancouver, B. C.

Eli Rascover, Mobile, Ala., would like to hear from or know the whereabouts of Sam Oppenheimer and Nathan Mayer, who worked in Macon, Ga., in 1880; also James Thomas, who worked with the International President in Albany, N. Y.

L. Bernhardt, Mobile, Ala., would like to hear from Theo. LeBeau of Fond du Lac, Wis.

C. A. Hanson, 200 Sixth avenue, Mendota, Ill., would like to hear from Peter Wagner, formerly of Scranton, Pa.

The children of Thos. M. Purcell would like to hear from him at once. Address 114 Portland, Hartford, Conn. Mrs. N. Purcell.

Miss Emma Schoenig would like to hear from Sam Snodgrass. By Union 120, Muscatine, Ia.

The father of F. Doney desires to notify him that his brother Walter died August 17th.

Union 179, Bangor, Me., desires the address of J. Tillotson. His brother recently died at Soldiers' Home.

Any secretary holding card of Emil Kullman or anyone knowing where he can be found please notify J. VanTongeren, secretary Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mrs. J. Fichman, 172 E. 114th street, New York, N. Y., wants to hear from Harry Foreman, No. 25620, at once. Important. Address care of Mrs. D. Lederman.

Mike Rys would like to hear from his brother, Charley Rys. Address Plattsmouth, Nebr.

Anton Schneepka would like to hear from Robert Stever. By Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Margaret Mulhall would like to hear from or know where her son, Arnold P. Mulhall, is. By Union 165, Philadelphia, Pa.

Anyone knowing the address of J. J. Jennings, last heard of at Melrose, Mont., will confer a great

favor by sending the information to Mrs. E. Bell, care of International President.

Langer & Grosskopf, S. C. Bee Keepers, want to hear from O. J. Kaatz (61812). Important. By Union 332, San Diego, Calif.

Henry Speis would like to hear from A. W. Wade-puhl reference board bill. By Union 37, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mrs. Honora Enright, 168 Ontario St., Canandaigua, N. Y., is anxious to hear from her son, E. J. Enright. When last heard from, about a year and a half ago, he was very sick, in Denver.

The friends of Charles Patterson would like to know of his whereabouts. When last heard from he has in Illinois. Address Thos. Tones, 26 Wilson St., New Britain, Conn.

Thos. Ruddy, Seneca Falls, N. Y., writes: "I hold the card and due book of Frank Paguin since last May for security for board. I would like to hear from him."

Mr. Otto Most can hear from L. P. Lang, by addressing him at No. 11 Sherman Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

John Keefe, No. 60328, can have his card and due book by writing to Sec'y Union 206, North Adams, Mass.

IN MEMORIAM

Union 26, South Norwalk, Conn.—Alphonse Heinzelman, who died Sept. 28, 1909. Union attended the funeral in a body.

Union 179, Bangor, Me.—Samuel Tillotson (6213), who died at the Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me., Sept. 25, 1909. Committee from Union 179 attended funeral.

Union 5, Rochester, N. Y.—Patrick Callery (41407), who died Sept. 20, 1909. Union furnished pall-bearers and two coaches.

Union 483, Gloversville, N. Y.—Andrew McCall (40272), who died Sept. 7, 1909. Union attended in a body.

Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Geo. Pfurn, who died Sept. 15, 1909. Being a jurisdiction member, committee could not attend funeral, distance 38 miles from the seat of the union. John Woelfer, who died Sept. 20, 1909. Committee attended the funeral.

Union No. 14, Chicago, Ill.—Paul Berndt, who died July 4; Philip Born, who died July 6; James Proseta, who died July 8; Thos. J. Hildebrandt, who died July 11; Axel A. Paulsen, who died July 16; Ed. Ziska, who died July 21; Wm. D. Wilson, who died Aug. 31 at Salamanca, N. Y.; John Feder, who died Sept. 7; John Rattenbury, who died Sept. 24; Sam Brown, who died Sept. 30; Gottfried Weber, who died April 6; M. C. Paul, who died April 11; H. Husterman, who died April 12; Jos. Velfik, who died April 28; H. Newman, who died May 5; Theo. Mueller, who died May 19; R. Manthey, who died June 26; Frank Thomas, who died June 28; Marcus Strauss, who died July 7.

Union 186, Flint, Mich.—E. A. Hill, No. 38588, who died Sept. 30, 1909. Union attended funeral in a body.

Union 182, Madison, Wis.—Wm. Steckelberg, No. 73046, who died Sept. 29, 1909. Union attended the funeral in a body.

Union 57, Champaign, Ill.—John Barthel, No. 77819, who died Oct. 2, 1909. Odd Fellows and cigarmakers furnished pall-bearers. Cigarmakers of Union 57 attended funeral in a body.

Union 5, Rochester, N. Y.—Edward J. Kelly, who died Oct. 5, 1909. Burial at Lima, N. Y.

CANADIAN BLUE LABEL LEAGUE.

Receipts for Quarter Ending Sept. 30, 1909.
Cash received from L. T. Coyle, 140, St. Catherine's, \$10; 424, Stratford, Ont., \$9.65; 59, Brantford, Ont., \$9; 278, London, Ont., \$132; 55, Hamilton, Ont., \$118.50; 422, Berlin, Ont., \$14; 27, Toronto, Ont., \$185. Total, \$478.15. Cash received by monthly assessment, L. T. Coyle, 140, St. Catherine's, \$4.80; 278, London, \$24.30; 55, Hamilton, \$33; 422, Berlin, \$5; 55, Hamilton, \$21.70; 140, St. Catherine's, \$2.20; 278, London, \$24.50; 422, Berlin, \$5; 27, Toronto, \$80.60. Total, \$201.10.

Expenditures—Typewriter circular letters, \$1.20; postage, 42c; J. McCarthy, president's salary, \$2; F. Mathers, typewriting conference proceedings, \$2.50; F. Mathers, postage, conference proceedings, 44c; F. Skerritt, one year's rental sign space, \$10; D. O'Keefe, printing 15,000 asst. stamps, \$7.50; D. O'Keefe, two receipt books, \$1.75; D. O'Keefe, 500 envelopes, two colors, \$2.00; D. O'Keefe, 500 letter heads, two colors, \$2.75; express charges on money package from London, 25c; typewritten letters, 30c; postage for July, 34c; J. McCarthy, president's salary, \$2; Preston Sign Co., Hamilton, Ont., \$25; M. Kazen, rent of space at Niagara Falls, \$15; Leo T. Coyle, lost time securing and placing sign at Niagara Falls, \$9.05; money to L. T. Coyle, 10c; money order charges from London, 10c; express charges on sample cuspidor to Hamilton, 25c; tinning hanging ads donated by Toronto, \$1.25; J. McCarthy, president's salary, \$2; postage for the month, 38c; express charges sample cuspidor returned, 30c; John Kidder, painting and carting sign donated by Berlin, \$5; Hamby Bros., 1 dozen books, 1 ledger and 200 contracts, \$5.25; Robinson & Whyte Co., building and shipping iron sign to Niagara Falls, \$8.55; typewriting circular letters, 30c; postage, 45c; J. McCarthy, president's salary, \$2. Total, \$108.43.

Total receipts for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1909: Receipts, \$679.25; expenditures, \$108.43; cash in bank, \$561.00; cash in president's possession, \$9.82. J. McCarthy, President. Audited and found correct—R. Haberstock, A. McDonald.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1909.

TAX.

74 Poughkeepsie	\$100	328 Creston	100
80 Danville	100	332 San Diego	100
83 Nashville	100	338 Eureka	100
128 El Paso	100	359 Atchison	100
137 Massillon	100	360 Delaware	100
167 Owosso	100	361 Butte	100
178 Olney	100	366 Ann Arbor	100
206 North Adams	100	369 Sherman	100
207 Carthage	100	370 Jamestown	100
215 Logansport	100	371 Barre	100
254 Wapakoneta	100	382 Rushville	100
256 Boise City	100	389 Paris	100
260 Piqua	100	403 Ishpeming	100
274 Pekin	100	408 Hancock	100
278 London	100	447 Kenosha	100
283 Geneva	100	450 Oklahoma	100
295 Scranton	100	454 Cedar Rapids	100
302 Tecumseh	100	477 Manitowoc	100
313 Lima	100	494 Fall River	100
322 Joplin	100	495 Marshalltown	100
323 Sheboygan	100	500 Tampa	100

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

55 Hamilton	\$1.50	437 Cairo	2.00
69 Three Rivers	1.00	78 Hornell	1.00
180 Danbury	1.50	242 York	.60
130 Saginaw	.50	129 Denver	1.00
487 Baker City	.50	249 Findlay	.50
477 Manitowoc	.50	342 Batavia	2.00
253 Oakland	.50	123 Hamilton	.50
462 West Tampa	5.00	246 Salamanca	.50
26 South Norwalk	1.50	391 Bellingham	2.00
122 Warren	1.50	462 West Tampa	4.00
297 Canton	.50	330 Alpena	1.00
77 Minneapolis	1.00	305 Monmouth	1.00
107 Erie	.60	481 Bayamon	5.00
36 Topeka	.50	445 Billings	.50
221 South Bend	.60	422 Berlin	.50
46 Grand Rapids	.25	118 Peoria	1.50
276 Plattsmouth	.50	258 Streator	1.00
15 Chicago	1.00	500 Tampa	3.50
371 Barre	.75	337 Key West	1.50
172 Davenport	1.00	311 Auburn	3.00
454 Cedar Rapids	.50	270 Fort Dodge	.50
498 Everett	.50		

STATIONERY.

191 Morris	\$2.40	387 Yankton	2.40
66 Lewiston	3.50	48 Toledo	2.40
10 Providence	3.50	443 Albuquerque	1.75
287 Marinette	1.20	475 Pritchburg	3.50
124 Watertown	3.50	268 Escanaba	1.20
435 Kenton	1.20	126 Ephrata	1.20
491 Huron	2.95	166 Defiance	2.40
358 Fremont	2.25	331 Crookston	2.95
484 Meriden	2.95	108 Lock Haven	1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

190 Guraba, supplies	\$	2.15
185 Paducah, supplies		6.70
398 Stamford, supplies		6.00
224 Salt Lake, supplies		4.00
240 Norfolk, supplies		1.35
97 Boston, label plates		4.00
326 Taunton, ink pad		.35
468 Albion, ink pad		.35
336 Tampa, cancelling stamp		.75
25 Milwaukee, label cut		.25
116 Cortland, label cut		.25
151 Havana, assessments for defense fund		1.20
Cigarmakers of Miami, charter		5.00

Receipts for September.....\$4,330.15
Balance Sept. 1, 1909.....3,309.32

Total.....\$7,639.47
Note—In last month's Journal, under heading of Receipts, No. 243, Chicago Heights, instead of 293, Fort Smith, was credited with payment of \$100 tax.

EXPENDITURES.

Office rent	\$	90.00
Salary to International President		120.00
Salary to clerks		400.00
Printing 3,000 blank cards of membership		60.00
Printing stationery for office		7.50
Printing stationery for local unions		7.15
Printing amendment and voting blank of Nos. 97 and 336		7.50
Printing circular reference vacancy Seventh Vice-President		3.50
Printing appeals and voting blanks of No. 44 and Boyle appeal		32.50
Printing 2,880,000 labels and numbering same		345.60
Printing August Journal		253.88
32,000 letter head stock		25.60
44,000 envelope stock		39.60
135 reams blue label paper		315.78
51 reams Journal paper		144.45
Tax to A. F. of L. for April, May, June, July, August and September		1,169.86
Tax to Label Department of A. F. of L. for July, August and September		147.65
Thos. Dermody, balance salary and expense		85.58
G. R. French, salary and expense as organizer		300.00
E. E. Greenewalt, salary and expense as organizer		200.00
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as organizer		100.00
A. Strasser, salary and expense as financier		200.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier		125.00
Eugene Clifford, expense in counterfeit label case		7.50

H. A. Breitenstein, organizing expense at Enid	3.00
Max Troemel, salary and expense as auditor	15.40
E. Levy, salary and expense as auditor	31.50
J. E. Harmon, salary and expense as auditor	22.00
Expressage on labels and supplies	142.50
Postage on Journals	23.66
Postage on letters and cards	58.05
5,000 postals for form 1-6	50.00
Electric light	.46
Telephone service	5.55
Exchange on checks	.90
Repairing typewriting machines	6.00
Carting to Chicago unions	.50
Expense omitted as per auditor's correction	.23
Miscellaneous expense	2.00
Returned to Cedar Rapids, balance	1.60
3,000 clip fasteners	1.50
2 telegrams	1.12

Expenses for September, 1909.....\$4,554.64
Balance October 1.....3,084.83
Total.....\$7,639.47

REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 2, 1909.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz:

No. 40, Biddeford, Me.

The books and accounts here are in good order. Very regular. Ledger posted to show benefits drawn, etc. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....\$ 482.57
Receipts to July 1, 1909.....1,768.95
Expended over percentage in 1907.....5.90
Expended over percentage in 1908.....3.51
Total.....\$2,260.43
Expense to July 1, 1909.....\$2,105.16
Due to Union 40 on examination.... 3.51

Total.....\$2,108.67

Balance on hand should be July 1, 1909....\$ 152.26

Funds of Union—
July 1, 1909, in Biddeford Savings Bank.....\$125.75
In possession Fin. Sec. Jos. F. Curtis 26.51

Total.....\$ 152.26

No. 58, Montreal, Can.

The books and accounts here are certainly in fine order. Ledger posted to date, showing all benefits drawn. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Vouchers endorsed by whoever receives the money, except for benefits, and all benefit cards on file in the rotation in which the items are entered in the accounts. All members receiving benefits here are sure entitled to them according to the constitution. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1905.....\$ 91.94
Receipts to July 1, 1909.....44,257.75

Total.....\$44,349.69
Expense to July 1, 1909.....43,190.99

Balance on hand should be July 1, 1909....\$ 1,158.70

Funds of Union—
July 1, 1909, in D'Hochelaga Bank.....\$1,036.71
In possession Sec.-Treas. A. Gariely..... 71.99

Total.....\$ 1,158.70

No. 65, Lynn, Mass.

The books and accounts of this union have been neglected by both officers and members. "Usual result." The immediate future will no doubt show marked improvement. "It is quite necessary." Personal interest should invite the best effort of every member to this end. This has been an experience that will be long remembered by all participating. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1905.....\$ 197.51
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1909.....2,633.64
Expended over percentage in 1907 and 1908 47.73

Total.....\$2,878.85
Expense to Aug. 1, 1909.....2,587.92

Balance on hand should be, Aug. 1, 1909....\$ 280.96

Funds of union—
Aug. 2, 1909, in 5 Cent Savings Bank.....\$221.38
In possession of financial secretary, W. A. Robichaud..... 11.85

Total.....\$233.23

Deficiency of union Aug. 1, 1909.....\$ 47.73

This deficiency is amount expended over percentage during 1907 and 1908. Saturday, July 31, banks closed in the afternoon. The money was deposited in bank on Monday, Aug. 2, 1909, as the next best thing to do under the circumstances.

No. 66, Lewiston, Me.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Ledger posted to date showing members standing, also benefits drawn, benefit cards, and original bills for expense and vouchers on file for all expense, cash and stamp accounts correct. The

balance on hand includes local money amounting to \$11.96. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....	\$1,594.93
Receipts to July 1, 1909.....	5,151.52
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	11.60

Total	\$6,758.05
Expense to July 1, 1909.....	6,046.33

Balance on hand should be, July 1, 1909.....\$ 711.72

Funds of union—
July 1, 1909, in Lewiston Trust and Savings Bank.....\$679.67
In possession of financial secretary,
Chas. O. Beals..... 44.00

Total	\$723.67
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Cash surplus on hand July 1, 1909.....\$ 11.95

No. 179, Bangor, Me.

The books and accounts here are in very fair order, certainly honestly handled, but a poor expense voucher system. Ledger nicely posted, showing benefits drawn, etc. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....	\$ 972.61
Receipts to July 1, 1909.....	5,013.20

Total	\$5,985.81
Expense to July 1, 1909.....	5,596.13

Balance should be, July 1, 1909.....\$ 386.68

Funds of union—
July 1, 1909, in Bangor Sav. Bank.....\$ 9.44
In Penobscot Savings Bank..... 318.99
In possession of secretary-treasurer,
Thos. A. McCann..... 58.25

Total	\$ 386.68
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No. 273, Rockland, Me.

The books and accounts here are generally in poor order. No sick benefit cards on file—not to be found anyway; only the last O. W. benefit cards on file. No system of vouchers for expense. Very few original bills on file. Ledger not indexed. Some of the members worse than slow in paying dues. The new secretary-treasurer, Mr. C. W. Morrill, has just taken hold; will expect some real work from him. All benefits must be entered in the ledger and the slow members hustled some. Illegal benefits are disagreeable. Get right, then stay there. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....	\$ 250.22
Receipts to July 1, 1909.....	758.60
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	.40
Due international union on examination...	24.50

Total	\$1,033.72
Expense to July 1, 1909.....	682.90

Balance should be, July 1, 1909.....\$ 350.82

Funds of union—
July 1, 1909, in Rockland Sav. Bank.....\$314.17
In possession of secretary-treasurer,
S. Goldberg..... 12.15

Total	\$ 326.32
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Deficiency of union July 1, 1909.....\$ 24.50
This deficiency is illegal benefits held against this union at time of present examination.

No. 349, St. John, New Brunswick.

The books and accounts here would be in very nice order, only that since July 1 the secretary has advanced to a retiring card holder \$38, for which he took bank paper on which he can realize the cash on August 1 or before if necessary. There is no doubt about the paper being good, but the fact still remains this is all wrong and contrary to the constitution; must never be repeated. Am sure it will not be. Other than this affairs so far as the accounts are concerned are very nice. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....	\$ 166.80
Receipts to July 1, 1909.....	962.70
Due international union on error in accounts	.03

Total	\$1,129.53
Expense to July 1, 1909.....	1,076.79

Balance should be on hand July 1, 1909.....\$ 52.74

Funds of union—
July 1, 1909, in B'k of New Brunswick.....\$ 1.14
In possess. of secretary, J. J. Donovan..... 51.60

Total	\$ 52.74
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No. 373, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

The books and accounts here are in very good order. Benefit cards and vouchers endorsed for all expense on file. Ledger posted to show benefits drawn and correct standing of members in dues, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1908.....	\$ 553.15
Receipts to July 1, 1909.....	1,080.61

Total	\$1,633.76
Expense to July 1, 1909.....	1,297.17

Balance on hand should be, July 1, 1909.....\$ 336.59

Funds of union—
July 1, 1909, in Bank National.....\$304.68
In possession of secretary-treasurer,
A. Perusse..... 26.91

Total	\$ 331.59
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Deficiency of union July 1, 1909.....\$ 5.00
This deficiency is illegal strike benefit paid to Mr. W. Vallee, No. 120107, in March, 1909.

No. 465, Quebec, P. Q.

Except that for the last sixteen months the accounts have been kept in a pocket edition of our regular day book (they now have a real day book and will use it) the accounts here are in good order; all benefit cards and a voucher signed by whoever receives the money on file for every item of expense. An honest attempt to have things right has been made. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....	\$ 411.23
Receipts to July 1, 1909.....	2,224.91
Due international union on examination.....	10.00

Total	\$2,646.14
Expense to July 1, 1909.....	\$2,603.70
Due to union No. 465 on examination.....	1.32

Total	\$2,605.02
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Deficiency of union July 1, 1909.....\$ 41.12

Funds of union—
July 1, 1909, in possession of secretary-treasurer, Jules Marcoux.....\$ 32.44
Deficiency of union July 1, 1909.....\$ 8.68
Had been entirely out of money, the reason they had nothing in bank at this time. An account was started at the time of examination, or the next day rather.

No. 470, Portland, Me.

The books and accounts here are in fair order. Benefit cards on file, but vouchers for expense have not been endorsed by party receiving the money; will be in the future. The amount claimed in bank does not include interest, 88 cents, that was entered in the pass book at time account was verified; will be included in July receipts. Did not verify amount claimed in possession of secretary. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....	\$ 200.92
Receipts to July 1, 1909.....	861.29
Expended over percentage 1905.....	.89

Total	\$1,063.10
Expense to July 1, 1909.....	1,017.71

Balance on hand should be, July 1.....\$ 45.39

Funds of union—
July 1, 1909, in Maine Savings Bank.....\$22.09
In possess. secretary, C. E. Downs..... 22.41

Total	\$ 44.50
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Deficiency July 1, 1909.....\$.89

The amount expended over percentage in 1905.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,

International Financier.

En sus principios fundamentales, el unionismo es claro y simple. Principua por el reconocimiento del hecho que bajo condiciones normales el obrero aislado, sin organización, no puede rivalizar ventajosamente con su patrón por la venta de su labora. Está fondado sobre la base de la idea que el obrero unido se mantiene, y dividido, cae. En un tiempo, el patrón y el obrero estaban virtualmente en términos iguales. El patrón había sido obrero y el obrero esperaba a su vez ser un día patrón. Ahora, al contrario, el caso no es el mismo. Grandes corporaciones han sido organizadas. Estas corporaciones, tomadas individualmente, mantienen en su empleo a miles, aún a dieces de mil hombres. No les importa a ellas si un obrero aislado acepta ó rehusa, conserva ó renuncia a la posición que le ha sido ofrecida, puesto que siempre pueden ellas réemplazar fácilmente a sus operarios. No es lo mismo para el obrero. El no tiene dinero en reserva y debe vender su labor inmediatamente y donde está; el no tiene conocimiento ninguno del mercado y ninguna habilidad en traócar; ónalmente, lo único que tiene él que vender es su propia labor, mientras que el patrón emplea centenares, y hasta millares de hombres y muy fácilmente puede pasarse de los servicios de un individuo. Si el obrero tiene una familia que depende de sus ganancias, especialmente si tiene una casa en la ciudad en la cual vive, no puede ligeramente renunciar a la colocación de que disfruta porque el salario haya sido reducido ó porque las condiciones del trabajo hayan sido hechas más dificultuosas. El obrero aislado queda así a la merced del patrón en lo relativo a su colocación a un grado mayor que el patrón está a la merced de su obrero. Individualmente, el obrero no puede hacer nada; es solo cuando se une que puede exigir y obtener justicia. Cuando viene la

cosa, pués, a la reglamentación de los salarios, horas ó condiciones del trabajo, el patrón resulta tener una superioridad muy grande sobre el obrero no organizado que le viene a pedir colocación, los salarios quedando entonces, por la voluntad del patrón, reducidos, las horas de trabajo largas yblas condiciones del trabajo malas.

El unionismo obrero reconoce el hecho que bajo tales circunstancias, el trabajo degenera más y más, porque la labor que vende el obrero no es como las otras comodidades de la vida, una cosa que es su propia vida, alma y esencia. El obrero resulta progresivamente envilecido por no tener salario suficiente para comprar sus alimentos; porque las horas de trabajo son demasiado largas para que obtenga el suficiente descanso; porque las condiciones en las cuales tiene que efectuar su tarea destruyen su salud moral, mental y física y degradan y aniquilan las clases obreras del presente y del futuro y, en fin, a causa del peligro constante de accidente ó de enfermedad, que matan al obrero ó lo envejecen prematuramente.

Para poner remedio a eso, los obreros se unen los unos con los otros. Por medio de las uniones ellos hacen colectivamente lo que ántes hacían separadamente y individualmente. Lo mismo que la fuerza de resistencia de una cadena es la de su eslabón más débil, así sin una unión, la fuerza de una reunión de hombres es la de los menos fuertes y los menos inteligentes de entre ellos. Por medio de una unión, la fuerza de resistencia de todos son puestas en un fondo común; la acción unida hace la organización infinitamente más poderosa que la fuerza de todos sus miembros operando individualmente. En vez que cada obrero haga un contrato desfavorable para sí mismo, todos se unen para obtener un contrato para el bien común; en vez que el obrero renuncie a su colocación solo ara ser remplazado por sus hermanos, todos renuncian a sus colocaciones al mismo tiempo; en vez que los obreros manifiesten su desaprobación comprando individualmente en ciertos almacenes y rehusando de comprar en otros, todos se unen ahora, por medio de la etiqueta de la unión, para ayudar el "fair" y por medio del "boycott" para hacer la guerra a los patrones "unfair." Como resultado de esta acción concertada, la unión es poderosa como todos los miembros juntos que componen a cun ejército son más fuertes que los soldados tomados separadamente.

L'Unionisme Est Un Bienfait.

Le public en général n'a jamais envisagé l'unionisme qu'en spectateur bienveillant et désintéressé de des progrès, comme si le succès de l'unionisme n'était pas vital au même chef pour le public en général que pour l'unionisme lui-même. Le mouvement a médié le soutien du monde des affaires et des professions libérales comme si c'était une faveur qu'on lui devait faire et par cela même, il a maladroitement permis au public de recevoir des applaudissements immérités pour s'être manifesté en faveur du travailleur dans telles occasions qu'il lui a semblé bon faire cause commune—platoniquement—avec celui-ci. L'unionisme a fait des efforts intelligents et soutenus pour présenter l'affaire sous ses véritables couleurs. Il ne s'est intéressé que médiocrement au monde extérieur et celui-ci lui a généreusement rendu la pareille.

Cet état d'affaires, si néfaste aux intérêts bien entendus, non seulement de l'unionisme lui-même, mais aussi du public en général, pourrait être chargé d'une parcelle de l'énergie

à présent dépensée en pure perte à essayer de convaincre le public qu'il devrait aider l'unionisme pour amour de la vérité altruiste et regarder dans le blanc des yeux le monde et le démon. Les hommes qui sont capables de courage sans siffler pour cela et de la joie sans avoir à crier pour l'appeler; les hommes en qui le courant de la vie immortelle court encore, et court profond et puissant; les hommes trop grands pour être contenus dans de certaines limites et trop forts pour s'enrégimenter dans les bandes sectaires; les hommes qui connaissent le message et le communiquent; les hommes qui connaissent leur place et s'y mettent d'eux-mêmes; les hommes qui s'occupent de leurs propres affaires; les hommes qui n'ont pas à mourir; les hommes qui ne sont pas trop paresseux pour travailler ni trop fiers pour être pauvres; les hommes de bureau, d'atelier, de banque, qui occupent toutes les places de responsabilité et de confiance, nous pouvons les avoir autour de nous et nous aurons alors une civilisation chrétienne qui sera la plus élevée et la meilleure que le monde ait jamais vue.—Progress.

Toujours La Lutte.

Depuis le commencement des temps, les travailleurs de tous les pays du monde ont dû se battre pour obtenir le droit de s'organiser et de parler à leurs patrons, mais peu à peu, grâce à l'organisation, à l'association des efforts, les travailleurs ont combattu et vaincu leurs adversaires. Dans cette lutte, ils ont eu contre eux les préjugés d'église, parfois ceux de l'état, les cours de justice et trop souvent, leurs patrons. Lorsque le bon droit de notre cause fut mieux connu et mieux compris, un après l'autre, les plus courageux parmi les hommes d'état, les patrons, les ecclésiastiques et les sociologues ont audacieusement proclamé l'existence du mouvement ouvrier organisé et conseillé sans peur la manière raisonnable de s'occuper de lui.

Impulsants Sans Organisation.

Je ne puis oublier que la soi-disante classe ouvrière doit, ainsi que tout autre, se lever pour la défense de ses propres droits ou avoir à se contenter de se voir foulée aux pieds; et que la force qui lui est dévolue par l'organisation, basée sur le nombre, est sa seule protection effective contre la tyrannie du capital, qui serait autrement sans bornes, avide au gain et insouciant du droit des autres. La puissance obtenue au moyen de la combinaison des effectifs, on peut en abuser, il en est de même pour tout autre puissance, mais l'ouvrier n'est qu'une proie facile sans lui et reste sans défense.

Gewissenhafte Arbeiter.

Der Mensch, der einer Organisation angehört, ist im Ganzen genommen ein fähiger Mensch, der rechtshafften, aufrichtig und gewissenhaft ist. Derselbe ist sich seines Wertes bewusst und überschätzt sich selten; obwohl er darauf besteht, für seine Arbeit einen gerechten Lohn zu empfangen, ist er willig und bereit, sich anzustrengen, wie auch der Verband, dem er angehört, willig und bereit ist, dem Arbeitgeber seine besten Kräfte zu widmen. Ein richtiger Unionmann freut sich, wenn seine Tagesarbeit anfängt und wenn Feierabend ist. Ein jeder richtige Unionmann hegt den Wunsch, um angemessenen Tagelohn ein angemessenes Tagewerk zu verrichten, man braucht ihn nicht zur Arbeit zu treiben, ihn anzuregen, wenn man auch manchmal auf Arbeitgeber stößt, die so abgestumpft sind, daß sie den wirklichen Werth und die Tüchtigkeit des guten Unionmannes nicht zu erkennen vermögen. („Journeyman Barber“.)

Der richtige Maßstab.

Das Arbeiterverbandwesen soll man nicht nach

jeinen Auswüchsen beurtheilen, sondern nach dem, wie es sich im Allgemeinen giebt. Dasselbe verlangt nicht, daß es nach seinen besten Anzeichen beurtheilt werde. Eine jede Einrichtung hat ihr Gutes und ihr Schlechtes; das Unionswesen besitzt Eigenschaften, die anlässlich sind und doch sind auch die nicht so schlimm, wenn man sie richtig versteht. Der richtige Maßstab zur Beurtheilung einer Einrichtung ist die Hilfe, die sie jenem angedeihen läßt, die hilfsbedürftig sind; die Union tritt dafür ein, daß die schlichten Leute vorwärts kommen. Für sie ist die Persönlichkeit ausschlaggebend. Ihr Zweck ist der, das Niveau der arbeitenden Klasse, Frauen wie Männer, zu heben; sie that vieles und that noch mehr, um die Masse besser und glücklicher zu machen. Sie unter Ausschießung dessen beurtheilen, hieße ihr Unrecht thun. („Chronicle“.)

Man hüte sich!

Man hüte sich vor dem Menschen, der verdächtig und keine direkte Anschuldigung erhebt. Derselbe ist nicht allein unehrlich, sondern in seinem Innersten ein Feigling und von Herzen verderbt. Kirchengemeinschaften, Logen, Arbeiter- und gesellschaftliche Vereine werden oft durch elende Schufte entweiht, der die Beweggründe und den Charakter des Anderen ohne jeden Grund als die Vorschübung der eigenen Person oder aus Geizgierigkeit verdächtigt. Es sind das sittlich Entartete, die Zwietracht zu säen, Streit zu stiften trachten, um Spaltungen hervorzurufen. Zum Glück sind die besseren Elemente der Verbandsleute an jene Buschen gewöhnt, so daß sie nicht viel auszurichten vermögen. Oft aber fagen sich ganz brave Leute von den Verbänden los, weil sie nicht so geartet sind, daß sie die Verleumdungen ertragen können. Die Bewegung bedarf aller Unterstützung, die sie bekommen kann, und vor Allem bedarf sie ehrlicher Beamter. Der Ehrenmann fürchtet nicht den Ehrenmann, der ehrlich und aufrichtig als Anführer gegen ihn auftritt, vor den niederträchtigen, hinterlistigen und verleumderischen Menschen aber ist niemand sicher. Jener sittlich Degenerierte insinuiert, in der Regel ohne jeden Anhaltspunkt, und that mehr, um den Fortschritt aufzuhalten, als alles Andere.

Das Verbandswesen eine Geschäftssache.

Das Gewerkschaftswesen ist mehr als eine Organisation; dasselbe ist Erziehung. Ungenügende Erziehung ist nicht selten am Scheitern organisierter Bemühungen schuld. Die Organisation allein thut's nicht; ein jedes Mitglied soll wissen, weshalb es einer Gewerkschaft angehört. Das Gewerkschaftswesen ist in erster Linie das Kollektivhandeln um die Bedingungen, zu welchen die Arbeit sich verkaufen will; es ist eine reine Geschäftssache. Ein jedes Geschäft bedarf zum Erfolge des Studiums und kein Geschäft bedarf des Studiums dringender, als Kollektivhandeln um Arbeit.

Výsledky docílené dělnickými organizacemi ne-representují práci jednoho dne, nýbrž dlouhou snahu sebezapírání ve prospěch námezdního dělnictva. Není rozumné očekávat okamžitého výsledku v kterémkoliv hnutí, toho dosáhnouti lze pouze neúnávnou snahou bez ohledu na opozici a zklamání.

Osobní svoboda, již se muž zbavuje když vetoupi do dělnické organizace, jest ta samá, které se vzdal, když se rozhodnul žít pod ustálenou formou vládní, to jest, on se podrobil vůli většiny za tím účelem, aby byl pod ochranou většiny. Účelem dělnických organizací není stavěti svoje zákony nad zákony vlády pod kterou žijí, třeba někdo tvrdil opak.

Organisace mezi dělnictvem měla by býti heslem přítomné doby. Všechna řemesla a povolání měla by mít jeden účel před sebou a to jest „Organisace“, a jest to jen potěšující úkaz když vidíme na všech stranách neobyčejnou činnost mezi organizovaným jakož i neorganizovaným dělnictvem, organizovaní hledíce sesílat a budovat svoje postavení kdezto neorganizovaní snaží se dostati do řad organizovaných jich dotýčnych řemesel.

Uniovi dělníci měli by dokázat že jsou schop-

nějšími dělníky. Uniovi člověk by měl být lepším řemeslníkem nežli jest sk... On by měl být morálně lepším člověkem, nežli dělník z otevřené dílny.

Látka pro neunionisty.

Víte, že když mzdy jsou sníženy v čase paniky, nejdou nikdy více nahoru mezi neorganizovanými dělníky?

Víte, že každá panika snižila mzdy neorganizovaným dělníkům na nižší stupeň, nežli byly před ní?

Víte, že dlouhé hodiny práce snižují vaši mzdu? Jakým způsobem ji zvýšíte?

Víte, že vzdor všem panikám mzdy organizované práce byly stále zvyšovány a počet hodin práce stále zkracován?

Víte, že kdyby všichni námezdní dělníci byli organizováni, přicházeli by paniky mnohem řidčeji a byly by mnohem mírnější?

Víte, že vaše snížená mzda nebude nikdy zvýšena dokud se nesorganizujete?

Čím více kupujete uniového zboží, tím více uniovéch lidí dostává zaměstnání.

Dělnické hnutí se zrodilo z hladu — z hladu za chléb na začátku. Jest to stále ještě hlad, ale hlad pro zlepšení života, lepší vzdělání, lepší ideje, vyšší vymoženosti a vyšší postavení v řadách civilizace.

Sebedůvěra opravňuje nás k našim vlastním náhledům. V této zemi většina vládne a tak dlouho pokud se nejedná o morální otázky, máme se podrobit volbou většiny a pomáhati ji k provádění zásad. Pakliže myslíte, že vaše zásada jest nejlepší, agitujte pro ni až si získáte pro ni většinu, avšak necht' vaše agitace nepoškozuje zájmy pro něž my všichni pracujeme.

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Charter	\$5.00
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One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	.50
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*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00

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- 489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

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- 132 John Gimble, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
- *105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
- 185 F. A. Vincent, 404 B. W. Y. st., Paducah.
- 187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).
- 267 Harry L. Stanley, Box 295, Catlettsburg.
- 350 W. M. Tuttle, 324 Main st., Paris.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Wm. Kersten, 122 Exchange Place, New Orleans.
- 1220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne av., New Orleans.
- *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 Jos. F. Curtis, 34 St. Mary's st., Biddeford.
- 66 C. O. Beals, 66 Court st., Auburn (Lewiston).
- 179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 124 Third st., Bangor.
- 273 C. W. Morrill, J. W. A. Cigar Co., Rockland.
- 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

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- 11 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

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- 21 M. F. Burnham, 155 E. Main st., Marlboro.
- *28 S. J. T. Wall, 14 Gowdy's, L. B. 102, Westfield.
- 49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
- *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
- *51 Thos. F. McCullough, 625 Hampden st., Holyoke.
- 65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
- *92 Geo. Apholt, 419 Main st., Box 239, Worcester.
- 197 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- J. Lipp, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *160 Chas. A. Bowen, Box 162, Milford.
- 206 H. P. Huffnagle, 51 Eagle st., North Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 4 Locust st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
- 324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
- C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
- 326 D. J. Kervick, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
- 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 24, Northampton.
- 475 J. Allman, 34 North st., Fitchburg.
- 494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
- 122 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
- 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 94 Sycamore st., Gd. Rapids.
- 69 C. C. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., L. B. 112, Three Rivers.
- *130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
- *167 F. E. Smallidge, 124 King st., Owosso.
- *169 Norman Lennox, 915 Mackinaw ave., Cheboygan.
- *184 A. W. Lefler, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A, Bay City.
- 186 T. J. Broderick, 309 2nd st. E., Flint.
- 205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
- 1208 Wm. H. McKinstry, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 394, Kalamazoo.
- 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
- *263 John G. Terbill, 25 E. Maumee st., Adrian.
- *268 Henry Anderson, 414 S. Charlotte st., Escanaba.
- *272 W. A. Hough, 414 Dorrance pl., Lansing.
- *284 David Morgan, 249 W. Kirby av., Detroit.
- 302 A. G. Heldenreich, Box 220, Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
- *314 Floyd Roberts, 208 E. Argyle st., Jackson.
- *330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
- 340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
- 366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
- *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 392 Howard st., Cadillac.
- 397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
- 403 J. Harrington, 226 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
- *408 Nicholas Miller, 94 Portage st., Houghton.
- *413 J. P. Meehan, 108 Pewabic st., Laurium (Calemet).
- 452 Wm. T. Bray, Box 414, Petoskey.
- *457 Amos D. Hill, 217 Main st., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
- *463 Harry V. Isaacs, P. O. Box 484, Pontiac.
- 468 A. W. Kamp, 313 Mechanic st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
- *77 Albin Veigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
- *98 Henry Feyder, 309 Webasha st., St. Paul.
- 271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.
- 294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- J. Patchkowski, 511 E. 7th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
- 331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

- *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
400 H. F. Ratz, 228 E. 4th st., Red Wing, Minn.
426 H. Mulford, Box 433, Hibbing.
434 Henry Westor, W. 5th st., Faribault.

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- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
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*76 Fred Dreyer, 1211 Center st., Hannibal.
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193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
*233 Clyde M. Brown, 121 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
322 J. H. Hebbeln, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 63, Joplin.
442 C. A. Davis, 38 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

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*361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
362 J. J. Gillam, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
446 Henry Kuschke, 116 S. 30th st., Billings.

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- *93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
*196 C. C. Lightner, 1022 W. Division st., Grand Island.
*276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
358 M. B. Till, 345 N. Main st., Fremont.

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- 307 Emil Lorke, 137 S. Virginia st., Reno.

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- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

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8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
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*131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Olean ave., Jersey City.
*138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
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- 448 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

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- 12 Fred Weigel, 732 Michigan st., Buffalo.
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81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
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87 James Orr, 270 1/2 9th st., Brooklyn.
*89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
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106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
*112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
116 John H. Ostendorf, 80 1/2 Tompkins st., Cortland.
121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
E. Bupp, 408 E. Yates st., Box 141, Ithaca.
*124 A. Allen, 354 Hamilton st., Watertown.
125 T. H. Mackey, 41 Raxford st., Box 158, Norwich.
123 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
138 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
*141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
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*144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 308, New York City.
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P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
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*303 J. P. Gontier, 83 Pine st., Wellsville.
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*229 C. H. Everett, 292 Chenango st., Binghamton.
231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
*241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
*246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
*251 C. L. Lindlau, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.

- *Max Rosenhain, 1511 3d ave., Yorkville Bank Bldg., New York.

- *265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
129 Fred Prunier, 25 Champlain st., Plattsburgh.
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327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsackie.
334 W. A. Philip, 23 George st., Saratoga.
342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
348 H. G. Neumeyer, 65 W. Erie av., Corning.
*370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
*417 Jos. Waite, 17 Gazette st., Dunkirk.
*429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
*430 Peter Mooney, 121 W. Broadway, Fulton.
483 Bruce B. Dick, 26 Bleeker st., Gloversville.
488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

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- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
117 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
*43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
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E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
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86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
96 Chris. Freudeman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
115 Albert Keller, 1148 Arch st., Canton.
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152 E. Williams, 268 W. Federal st., Box 32, Youngstown.
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173 Chas. O. Dozer, 626 Seborn st., Zanesville.
176 E. D. Everts, 6 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
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*260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
*313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
*360 H. Dauerheim, 56 Union st., Delaware.
385 Chas. H. Rice, 15th st., Portsmouth.
J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st.
*416 P. H. Brady, 20 Read st., Norwalk.
435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

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- 392 L. L. Swineford, 113 N. Grand st., Enid.
401 M. L. Noll, 116 N. Oklahoma av., Shawnee.
450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Room 34, National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

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- *202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
487 J. F. Penrod, care Flynn & Co., Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
82 Wm. Schults, Box 301, Penn st., Meadville.
91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
*104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
*107 Jos. Settle, 211 Chestnut st., Erie.
*108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
122 Chas. Gerold, 13 Dartmouth st., Warren.
126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
145 W. Hoeber, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
*John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
*165 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
Emil Friedman, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
*171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
*A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
257 Harry Burns, 604 S. Duke st., Lancaster.
*J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 607 Prospect av., Scranton.
*Daniel Harris, 1103 Snyder ave., Scranton.
301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
*Wayne M. Zell, Lock Box 14, Akron.
309 E. S. Mumba, Box 73, Rothsville.
A. S. Wechter, Box 94, Rothsville.
*137 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
*317 John H. Schmidt, 21 McCaragher st., Wilkes-Barre.
Wm. Zeiker, 33 Church st., Wilkes-Barre.
*320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
355 John Weiser, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
403 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
*Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
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*439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
*446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
*466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Adolfo B. Vega, Carretera 43—San Juan.
—Juan G. Garcia, Carretera 43.
148 P. Vega Santos, Box 131, A. Ferres, Box 131, Caguas.
190 Aurelio Guzman, Gurabo.
Fernando Marcano, Gurabo.
194 Geronimo Iben, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
Baltasar Rivera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
333 Alvaro Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
Jesus M. Garcia, San Lorenzo.
374 Francisco Gutierrez, Punta Brava, Mayaguez.

- Tomas Rodriguez, San Pedro st., Mayaguez.
376 Amandes Rodriguez, Utuado.
Alberto Negrin, Utuado.
386 Pedro Maldonado, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
3388 David Storer, Box 163, Utuado.
390 Alfonso Davila, Vega-Baja.
448 Julio Figueroa, Stop 7, San Juan.
Pedro G. Andujar, Stop 7, San Juan.
449 Eladis O. Moura, Baldorioty, 79 st., Ponce.
Jose Toro, Calle Virtud 22 Playa, Ponce.
458 Emilio Mojica, Cidra, P. R.
Jose V. Mirandas, Cidra, P. R.
460 Guillermo D. Lopez, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
Gaspar Garcia Voles, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
467 Manuel F. Rojas, Arecibo.
Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
472 Juan Garcia, Federacion Libre, Juncos.
473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
Jesus Colon, 27 Trece st., Catano, P. R.
481 Blas G. Martinez, Box 163, Bayamon.
Manuel Soler, Puerto Rico st., Bayamon.
485 Manuel L. Sanches, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
Franco W. Fvernaint, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachman, 143 Carpenter st., Providence.
*94 A. E. Hohler, 128 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.
303 Francis A. Keegan, 286 Main st., Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 John Gilberg, 1309 N. Philip av., Sioux Falls.
275 W. H. Magnus, Lock Box 7, Aberdeen.
377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
*387 Peter Halverson, Box 343, Yankton.
491 D. L. Kirby, 632 Fifth st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 Geo. Lehning, 713 Church st., Nashville.
*261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
266 A. H. Johnson, 243 N. 2d st., Memphis.
318 Wm. E. Eckenrodt, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 J. N. Phillips, Box 673, El Paso.
*Moises Napoles, El Paso.
*216 John Elsenbroich, 216 N. 25th st., Galveston.
262 A. C. Portman, 615 Main st., Dallas.
*285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
*346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
*369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
367 A. C. Fleitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
*421 R. Leprond, 43 Murray st., Burlington.

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- 133 M. F. Fisher, 510 N. 30th st., Richmond.
J. A. Provoo, 3 W. Clay st., Richmond.
*198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
240 E. T. Cannoles, 29th st., near Church, Norfolk.
Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
*412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Milette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
*113 E. Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
*188 J. Kokesh, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
325 W. A. Mitchell, 823 2d ave., Spokane.
*397 J. G. Duppenhaler, 1005 Harris av., So., Bellingham.
444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
498 Thos. O'Dea, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 11 Mathus st., Kingston, Jamaica.
J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

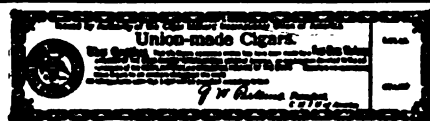
- 479 J. F. Helmbricht, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
*John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
*34 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
*41 Emil Hieckel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
*88 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
*125 C. Maydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
*163 Frank Ambach, 506 P.asant st., Green Bay.
168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
*Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
*212 John Reiter, 1309 Harrison st., Superior.
345 Chas. E. Auster, 721 Prentice ave., Ashland.
*287 Jas. N. Johnson, 613 Jenkins st., Menominee, Mich. (Marquette).
290 H. G. Chatfield, 582 5th ave., Janesville.
304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
*328 Fred Kneevors, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
*329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
*341 C. H. Martin, 513 Oak st., Neenah.
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*381 Theo. Zick, 1 E. Water st., Watertown.
447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
*475 Jos. Schmitt, 1975 Western ave., Manitowoc.
*482 V. J. Spaine, 723 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIV.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 15, 1909.

No. 2.

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1704 Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

109 Aberdeen	100	176 Newark	\$100
110 Washington	100	179 Bangor	100
115 Canton	100	180 Danbury	100
116 Cortland	100	182 Madison	100
120 Muscatine	100	183 Mendota	100
123 Hamilton	100	186 Flint	100
130 Saginaw	100	191 Morris	100
134 Laporte	100	195 Frankfort	100
135 Appleton	100	199 Atlantic City	100
137 Massillon	100	200 Galesburg	100
140 St. Catharines	100	201 Rock Island	100
142 Lockport	100	205 Battle Creek	100
147 Union Hill	100	206 North Adams	100
154 Lincoln	100	208 Kalamazoo	100
158 Lafayette	100	209 Coldwater	100
167 Owosso	100	212 Superior	100

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included. The last paragraph, or last twelve lines of Section 67, on page 20, is the old law and doesn't belong in the Constitution.

NOTICE.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should as required by section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 7, does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 20-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7; A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink in figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the international office.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc. In order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work. Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Section 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 32, Louisville, Ky., to fine John Geiger \$15.85. He drew this amount to leave the city to go to work, and then did not do so. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six. Note.—One member says, "If he pays this fine it shall cancel his loan for that amount."

Approved the application of Union 118,

Peoria, Ill., to impose a fine of \$100 each and annul the cards of Jos. Canter No. 88083, Chas. Wellenwaiter No. 102040, Morris Lobel No. 70002, and Dave Altman No. 94176, for working in an unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Five for the fine, and six for the annulment.

Approved the application of Union 118, Peoria, Ill., to impose a fine of \$100 each upon Elias Lucas, Chas. Winfield, and Abe Lacks, for working in unfair shop of F. P. Lewis. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Six.

Approved the application of Union 36, Topeka, Kan., to impose fine of \$15 upon J. R. Spetter No. 48589, for scabbing his shop; and a fine of \$15 upon G. A. Sacks No. 4128, for scabbing in Frank Klingaman's shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 250, Belleville, Ill., to impose a fine of \$25 on Walter S. Schuessler for selling cigars below the Constitutional limit, and also to refuse him the use of the Label until he deposited \$100 in cash with the Union as a guarantee for a faithful compliance in the future. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven.

Approved the application of Union 172, Davenport, Iowa, to impose fines of \$100 each on Ben Meyer, Sahra Engle and Harvey Albrecht, for scabbing in C. F. Haussen's strike shop; of \$25 each on R. Nelson Hall and Wm. J. Stuhr for scabbing while holding Retiring Cards; \$25 on Louis Ruge for allowing himself to be suspended and operating a non-union shop; and \$25 on John Waspl and annul Ret. Card for drawing retiring card and operating non-union shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven. Note—Two members voted that the \$100 fines be reduced to \$50.

Approved the application of the Joint Advisory Board, Binghamton, N. Y., to fine each of the following \$25 for working in the Strike Shop of F. B. Richards: Jessie Crivenka, Margaret Cauner, Conistane Cauner, Paul Bena, Rosie Bena, Sidona Butora, Lizzie Dohnalek, Henry Campan, Frank Rozboril, Anna Blazek, Anna Kuchanik, Paul Carenoblich, Anna Carenoblich, Mat Galas, Mrs. Mat Galas, Mary Snyder, Helen Valakovick, Mary Valakovick, Harry Fanscy, Fred Volk, May Miller, Emmett Kirkland, Georgia Theodore, M. O'Day, Alice Turner, Frank Berdine, Hattie Birdswell, Emma Hart, Glen Hartwell, Mrs. Glen Hartwell, Sylvia Doddard, Estella Doddard, Charles Dewitt, Mrs. J. Madigan, George Packer, Kate Regan, Minnie Sheehan, Dove Talbott, Frank Hunt, May Smith, Bertha Nearing, Milo Stever, and Mrs. Milo Stever; and to fine Harry Fanscy an additional \$50 for accepting \$15 from the Relief Committee and the next day going to work for F. B. Richards. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Seven. Note—One mem-

ber voted that the total fine on Harry Fansey be \$50.

Approved the application of Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., to impose International Fine upon H. N. Jones for working below Bill of Prices in the unfair shop of Geo. H. Seymore Cigar Co., but reduced the fine from \$150 to \$75. Following is the vote. Three for \$100, three for \$50, and one for \$75.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

J. Jacobs appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Appellant shows that he was sick and suspended through mistake. The appeal was sustained.

M. Frenchmen appealed against 6, Syracuse, for fining him \$25 for working below the bill and against the union. The appeal was not sustained.

B. Simon appealed against 6, Syracuse, for fining him \$10 for working below the bill. The appeal was not sustained.

F. Walters appealed against 132, Brooklyn, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

A. H. Bissinger appealed against 228, San Francisco, for disallowing his claim for total disability benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Solomon appealed against 138, Newark, for fining him \$1, for failing to parade on Labor day. The appeal was not sustained.

A. F. Graessle appealed against 73, Alton, for fining him for failing to parade at a funeral. The appeal was sustained.

F. Tworoger appealed against 144, New York, for refusing to reconsider and rescind its former action in his case. The appeal was not sustained.

D. Miceh appealed against 6, Syracuse, for fining him \$10 for working below the bill. The appeal was not sustained.

C. A. Hall appealed against 110, Washington, for refusing them the privilege of giving coupons and ultimately a talking machine. The appeal was not sustained.

S. Gividt appealed against 482, Wausau, for fining him \$25. The appeal was sustained.

W. L. Schuessler appealed against 250, Belleville, for fining him \$25 for misuse of the labels and compelling him to deposit \$100 for further use of them. The appeal was not sustained.

P. H. Chauncy appealed against 17, Cleveland, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

C. W. Devlin et al. appealed against 114, Jacksonville, for levying a local assessment of \$1. The appeal was not sustained.

P. W. Garner appealed against 277, Oskaloosa, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

C. J. House appealed against 6, Syracuse, for fining him \$25 for working below the bill and against the union. The appeal was not sustained.

Otto Nurnberg of Portage La Prairie, a jurisdiction member, appealed against 414, Winnipeg, Man., for levying a label assessment amounting to \$4 per member, and using part of the money to advertise the brands of a few manufacturers. The brands are called "Padrone," "T. L." and "Acme" and "La Noventa." The appeal was sustained.

The fellow who is always knocking some one is either a liar, has an ax to grind or is an all round dyspeptic whose whole soul, mind and heart have been soured by his inability to rise above himself and his inborn meanness.

CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1909.

Mr. George W. Perkins, President. Dear Sir and Brother:

No doubt you have learned that I returned to the United States from the trip in Europe directed to be taken by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor. The reception

some of which I have chronicled and which you may have seen, others which I shall report from time to time. Among the things which interested me was our own trade, and found that in France, Austria, Hungary, and Italy, the cigar industry is a government monopoly, and as is generally the case, government monopoly means the poorest kind of product, made under almost primitive condi-



AN ITALIAN CIGAR FACTORY.
Manifattura Del Tabacchi — San Pancrazio — Firenze (Florence).

accorded to me at Washington on the evening of October 12th when I arrived here, and the demonstration and mass meeting, really beggar description. I have just seen a copy of the Trade Unionist, the official organ of the Washington City Central Labor Union, and am sending you a copy. I am confident that you will feel interested in the perusal of the account of the affair. Wednesday morning, the

tions, and at low wages even as compared with other industries.

While in Austria, I visited a cigar factory but had to pay an admission fee of 12 cents American money for the privilege, and there I saw women, women, women, working at the cigar trade. I inquired as to their wages and may some time when I get a chance to get at it, give you the material facts I there learned.



INTERIOR VIEW OF A UNION CIGAR FACTORY.

thirteenth, just four months from the date of my leaving Washington, I returned to the office of the American Federation of Labor.

While abroad I saw many interesting things,

and which, by the way, are general in those countries where the cigar industry is a government monopoly.

I had made arrangements while in the

United States to have cigars sent me while in Europe, but my effort, owing to governmental regulations, was a lamentable failure, and hence I had to content myself with the best I could get, sometimes an imported cigar from Cuba, and at other times the best product which each of the countries afforded, and which was poorer than the average American five cent cigar.

You can imagine the conditions when I say that one of the highest officials in the factory at Vienna informed me that of all the cigars manufactured under the government monopoly in Austria, the average number of cigars in which Havana tobacco enters as filler amounts to between seventy and eighty thousand a year, about the average annual production of one American cigar maker.

While in Verona, Italy, I bought some cigars and saw upon the inside cover of the box a picture of an Italian cigar factory in operation. With considerable inducement and a payment, I managed to secure the cover of the box containing the picture. I send the cover of the box to you in a separate package, and I also enclose in that package a postal card of one of the union cigar factories in the United States for comparison; ours, all men, the Italian, as in all other European countries where the cigar industry is a government monopoly, all women. Inasmuch as the government ownership and operation is the ideal of Socialists, and inasmuch as there is not a word of criticism in Italy or in the other countries to which I refer against this monopoly, the system and the conditions, is not it a fair inference that the conditions prevailing, wages paid, etc., are the things to which we are often asked to aspire? In any event, the matter is sent you for such interest as you may find in it.

With best wishes, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
Sam'l Gompers,
President American Federation of Labor.

Denver, Colo.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Union No. 129 in placing the convention amendment before you is prompted by several good reasons, and we will endeavor to give you a brief synopsis at this time.

To devise ways and means to build a Cigar Makers' Home, to legislate for the permanency of the above.

To inaugurate an Old Age Pension System.

To institute a Bureau of Publicity.

By having the Home and Old Age Pension System we would save some money, and could take better care of our sick, disabled and old members. We as an organization are able to do more in such instances for our members than we realize. We owe it to ourselves, and the principle of the C. M. I. U. to start these issues on the road to success.

No doubt a great many will say, will the referendum not serve the purpose? Hardly, the referendum is better in theory than in practice.

The membership at large is indifferent to do effective work by referendum. They obey the mandate of the referendum to vote at the election of international officers, with a fine attached.

Denver does not want to be misunderstood, that in asking for a Home the inference may be drawn that we want it here. Denver is willing to have it anywhere. We are more than willing to share our part of it, but we do not believe it is right for other unions to

throw the sick members on our hands, and that settles it as far as they are concerned.

In regard to the Bureau of Publicity, no doubt we all know that our system at present in advertising the Blue Label lacks results. We spend considerable money and in return receive very little. The Public (Consumer) must be told what the Blue Label stands for. No child labor, no sweat shop or coolie labor. The Blue Label should be the medium for the Public that the cigar is not only Union made, but it is a legitimate guarantee for a good cigar. We must be the Information Bureau of the people for anything pertaining to the Cigar Industry.

We should do all our printing in our own plant.

The successful business is run on a business principle; a Union must do the same in this age of competition. The fittest will survive. We must keep up to the times to progress, to forge ahead should be our only aim.

We believe in the ultimate success of the C. M. I. U. and have confidence in the membership to solve the problems that will accomplish the desired results.

We earnestly solicit the support of all Unions.

Fraternally yours,
Union No. 129, Denver, Colo.

Boston, Mass., October 26, 1909.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

We beg to advise you that the controversy between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., of Brockton, Mass., has been settled to our mutual satisfaction. All of the Douglas shoe factories are to operate under the Union Stamp arbitration contract. The factories of the Douglas Co. in Brockton, Mass., are to resume operations at once.

We extend our thanks to Organized Labor for past favors and we will endeavor in the future to merit your approval of our course.

Fraternally yours,
John F. Tobin,
General President.

Ch. Baine,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

To the Officers and Members of the C. M. I. U. of A.

At the last meeting of this Local, Union 460 of San Juan, P. R., the personal letter published in the official journal of September, signed by Juan G. Garcia, secretary of Local Union 119 of Puerta de Tierra, was considered. In that letter he tries to make everybody understand that he speaks with the authority of all the unions of Porto Rico, by saying in different paragraphs of the same letter: "We wish, we want, we, the Porto Rico Unions."

Such a letter contains, as proved at the meeting, many inaccuracies, and malicious accusations, to which Local Union 460 cannot contribute, and so I am instructed to have this letter published.

Our Local maintains that the amendment offered by Local 481 of Bayamon to Sec. 210, as published in the Journal of June, is absolutely useful, and of good spirit, to the best development of the International, the Island, and the operation of its Local Unions.

Local 460 assures that it is not true that the actual organization of the Joint Advisory Board is such now as that offered in the amendment of Local 481.

The actual organic form of the J. A. B. is a wise one, and in accordance with the Inter-

national Constitution, but with the amendment of Local 481, we wish to obtain more ways and better conditions to the development of the organization of the men and a good defense in all our fights.

Our Union declares, that it is false and malicious to affirm that the unions at the Island can't afford the expenses of the J. A. B. when it is proved that all the unions during three years have done so, and they can better now since they have progressed more. The same unions have determined the contribution and examined the accounts of the J. A. B.

For these and other reasons Local 460 resolved to deny the truth of the letter published against the amendment of Local 481 of Bayamon and the J. A. Board, and expresses its confidence in the Joint Advisory Board in Porto Rico that so opportunely leads the business and progress of the movement.

G. Delgado Lopez, Sec'y.

Decatur, Ill., Oct., 1909.

Every year the different local unions and State Label Leagues under the jurisdiction of the International Union spend a sum of money that reaches into thousands of dollars, in the one item: Advertising the Label. The reason we advertise our label is to create a demand for the cigars made by the cigarmakers who constitute our "grand union," and in creating this demand, we increase our work and wages. We have entered the field as a "union of advertisers," and we must stay by our start. What would be the results if we should "lay down" for a period of one year, or even six months? Why, the tobacco and cigar trust would step right in and help themselves to what we are fighting for year to year; they would feel very grateful to us, and extend us an invitation to come over to their factories and work for them, and their dictations. Is there a member among the cigarmakers who wishes to hand over that which has cost him so much in money and labor to create, to a monopoly who are ever ready to crush us? No member can afford to "lay down" now, and no member can afford to be parsimonious in purse or energy to keep alive that which keeps the cigarmakers' union in existence.

There are "good" and "bad" advertisements, and a great amount of good money has been thrown away on advertising matter that did not bring the results intended, and we are kept in a constant quandry to find "good matter." Our label deserves the best we can get, for one piece of "good advertising" is worth all the bad stuff we can devise; so we must get together and show the public that we can create something that will hold them to straight and narrow path, which leads at the end to the Blue Label.

One year ago Union No. 20 of Decatur gave their annual ball which has always proved a financial success, as well as an advertiser to the union. At these annual balls the local makes an effort to have something "special" to attract the public and press to the Label. Last year we worked in a vaudeville act that put all the dancers on edge and helped them to enjoy the occasion more. A team of singers was invited to produce a "musical number" composed by one of the members of this union. The number was a song under the title of "The Label of Blue" and was rendered with telling effect, as the act was encored repeatedly. Since that time the union has been asked and prevailed upon by many to have the song produced in print as a souvenir. The union took the matter up on an advertising

base, and had the song printed as a "souvenir ad." The title or front page was gotten out in an attractive manner of three colors, with the Union Label occupying the center of attraction, with wording calling attention to the label etc., with compliments of the local union. Not since the days of Harris' "After the Ball" has a song been written that contains so much pretty music and harmony (the song being a waltz song), as well as catchy verse (being a two-verse and chorus song, calling the attention to the Label, etc., etc.). The song was a "hit" right in the start, and the union was compelled to issue 5,000 copies to cover the demand for the song in this city alone, and the best thing of the whole scheme was that the whole issue was taken right at home and preserved among other music and a lasting reminder of the Blue Label, not a copy was thrown away. Union No. 20 would consider itself very selfish if it did not give every Local Union and State Label League a chance to derive as much benefit from the advertisement as we have, and we have made arrangements with the printer to furnish us the song at a cost so that any union or league can afford to give the song away, as we have. We will begin to send sample copies to all unions soon and show them a way where the advertisement will cost the local next to nothing.

Advertising Committee, Union No. 20,
Decatur, Ill.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 7, 1909.

In the September Journal the present writer contributed, over the pseudonym "Plain Talk," an argument supporting proposed new section 67½, setting forth therein reasons why the amendment of No. 179 should be considered favorably by our members. We "stand pat" on the contents of that letter, as its every word, paragraph and statement is plain, unvarnished truth, and in its entirety it stands irrefutable and impregnable to the shafts of assault. To the finite mind restricted in area of discernment, truth devoid of embellishments assumes the form of an incomprehensible phenomena, producing sporadic thoughts and improper digestion. Thus, we read in October Journal letters from two writers (referred to hereinafter as respondents Nos. 1 and 2) from Boston, who in an attempt to contradict certain statements finish by corroborating, unconsciously of course, and adding proofs to the statements which they started out to try to disprove. Both "respondents" file objections to the "Plain Talk" signature which these brave (?) defenders ascribe to lack of courage of the writer. This we consider "silly rubbish" and will say that the identity of the writer is no secret, but rather well known. We saw fit to sign the letter in that manner and deem the criticism unworthy of further reply. Both "respondents" dispute statement regarding Providence, R. I., note by claiming that the Belgian boss who wrote that communication was a printer, ticket agent, etc. but their case falls when they admit the existence of such communication, and do not deny that the offer was to supply Huntoon & Gorham with cigarmakers, for that was the offer, and cigarmakers are usually "turned out" in cigar factories and not from print shops or ship wharves. They have not cleared their own case "Respondent No. 1" (pages 4 and 5 October Journal) seems unduly exercised over what he calls a "ripping up" and "slander." We are not to blame for the inability of him and his "preceptor" to understand words and truth when written. In trying to dispute my reference to the absence of apprentice laws in

Belgian unions he states "one must be a perfect cigarmaker and at least 16 years of age to join the union." In this particular let me refer the members to the history of the card of Milanie Andries on page 5 of October Journal. Figure up the dates and draw your own decision. We fail to comprehend what constitutes a perfect cigarmaker in Belgium. Maybe that is a joke. He states that 80 per cent of Belgian cigarmakers start in at the age of 7 or 8 years, and in the next paragraph he declares "There is no such a thing as academies to make cigarmakers, etc." Comment is unnecessary and we decline to erase the term "Klondyke." It may or may not be true that 20 per cent of the Belgians attend evening schools, and while the city of Boston maintains a magnificent system of free day and evening schools it is not a question of what has been taught, but rather what learning has been acquired in measuring individuals. A perusal of letter of "Respondent No. 1" will prove this statement. He touches lightly on the matter of "an organization within the C. M. I. U., admitting that such an organization does exist. He next stamps as a "misstatement" the use of the word "immigration," saying that it should read "traveling" instead. Somewhat amusing, this wrestle with modern lexicography, and he repeats, in substance, the statement made in our September letter and goes further, by adding that if the recipients return within specified periods of time, moneys received must be paid back, naturally inferring that after the prescribed time the money need not be paid back. He fails in correction, and substantiates the charge that money has been paid to Belgians to come to this country, and we will continue to call it an "immigration" benefit. We cannot say whether that law has been repealed or not. In our reference to Mr. Henri Jutgers' letter we did not state that he issued cards; we used the pronoun "they," which is very plain. Again the "respondent" is disconcerted and the cause of his discomfiture is the fact that we made a distinction in differentiating between the classes of Belgians. We have no "axe to grind," and do not fear the pen of any one, but in simple justice to the old school we could not refer to the Belgians as a whole. We concede to the "respondent" the right to know to which class he belongs, and when he proceeds to bestow upon his class a choice line of invective, we offer no objection, that is none of our business, although in our letter we avoided the use of any such diatribe. His estimate of 700 Belgians in New England is far too low. And as a seminary he assumes the role of an "intellectual" in embryo, spreading wisdom on political affairs, which reading between the lines bears the "earmarks" of a call to "comrades" to defeat the amendment. His reference to the importation of cigars from the Philippines is misplaced, as it brings up another evil which the members of the C. M. I. U. will have to meet, additional to the evil which the amendment seeks to remedy. On the whole "Respondent No. 1" and his "preceptor" seem to want to feel aggrieved, to want to say something, and don't know just how to go about it. Ordinarily we would pass his letter unnoticed, but believing that a reply will be looked for by some of our members and for no other reason, this letter is written. We have nothing to retract, no correction or modification to make to our September letter, and while we could add to, we do not deem it necessary at the present time. We simply ask the members to read letter in September Journal signed "Plain Talk," read Boston letter in October Journal in reference to

same, measure the text of each and we believe that the deductions contained herein will appeal to the fair-minded as being accurate, i. e., that our former statements have been proven and strengthened by criticism. To the readers of the Journal we will say that in writing we are not imbued with the spirit of self-aggrandizement or individual effect, but with the sole and only purpose of supporting a measure which we believe to be fair and just to all, and of especial benefit to the members of the C. M. I. U. When this letter is being read new Section 67½ will or will not have received the requisite number of endorsements. In either event, we have brought to the notice of our members a phase in our industry, and a weakness in our laws which should be corrected. And to those who may feel that the proposed initiation fee is too high, we would cite from personal knowledge of instances where sundry labor unions have charged initiation fees as follows: Wire Weavers, \$200; Bartenders, \$25; Barbers, \$25; Musicians, \$25, etc.

In conclusion, let us say, do not let your minds be influenced by anything except the question at issue, which as outlined in our September letter is: "As the American boy is restricted in opportunity to learn our trade and compelled to pay an initiation fee, why should not the foreigners also pay for the benefits of high wages, etc., which they receive immediately upon coming to this country?" In the vernacular, "Keep your eye on the ball, or stay out of the game." Our September letter contained argument, logic and truth. To all who recognize truth when presented to them, we need say no more. To all others, argument, written or spoken, is energy wasted. We do not feel constrained to offer an apology to anyone who wishes to think that their feelings have been hurt, and conclude with the appropriate term.

More Plain Talk.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 3, 1909.

The Executive Board of Union No. 97, in regular meeting assembled this evening, indorsed the following report and voted to request its publication in the "Official Journal."

Fraternally,

David Goldstein,
James Blyth,
Committee.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 3, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the Executive Board, C. M. I. U., No. 97.

Gentlemen—The sub-committee of the Executive Board selected by your body for the purpose of tabulating the membership of our organization, that a more intelligent appreciation of the effect of foreign immigration upon our local organization may be had, submit the following report:

During the past ten years Union No. 97 has initiated 779 cigarmakers and packers from foreign countries, nearly all of whom were admitted by foreign cards.

Year.	Number.
1900.....	18
1901.....	15
1902.....	46
1903.....	109
1904.....	134
1905.....	81
1906.....	162
1907.....	113
1908.....	26
1909.....	55
Total	779

To the 779 who came directly into Union No. 97 from foreign countries there must be added others. Bearing in mind that our constitution demands that all applicants for admission into our organization shall be working at the bench before membership in Union No. 97 is conferred upon them, it often happens that cigarmakers coming to our city from the old world, upon failing to obtain employment, go elsewhere—to Manchester, Providence, New Haven, Philadelphia and other cities. Obtaining work, they join the C. M. I. U. of A. When trade is busy in Boston, many of these men, returning to their first port of entry, have, upon depositing their traveling cards, become members.

Hence these traveling card members are not included in the 779 foreign cigarmakers. In the following table we submit the number by nationality:

Belgium	521
England	114
Germany	40
Holland	37
Scandinavian	
Norway, Sweden, Denmark	36
Russia	21
Cuba	10
Total	779

Upon examining the applications of members admitted by English cards we find that of the 114 accredited to England 18 learned their trade in Holland and 19 in Belgium. Thus, according to their foreign cards, they must be tabulated as English. But if they were listed according to their nationality, the figures for Belgium, England and Holland would stand as follows:

Belgium	540
England	77
Holland	55

We present next a table showing the number admitted to our local union yearly since 1900, according to the nationality of their traveling cards.

	Bel-	Eng-	Ger-	Hol-	Scan-	Rus-	Tot-
	gum.	land.	many.	land.	vian.	sia.	al.
1900...	8	1	4	2	3	18	18
1901...	7	2	1	1	2	15	15
1902...	31	10	2	3	1	46	46
1903...	74	13	7	5	6	109	109
1904...	98	35	2	9	8	154	154
1905...	53	12	8	1	2	81	81
1906...	120	16	11	4	7	162	162
1907...	67	21	3	13	4	113	113
1908...	17	2	2	3	1	26	26
1908...	46	2	2	2	3	55	55
Total	521	114	40	37	36	779	779

Your committee have examined the annual reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the past nine years ending June 30, 1908 (the 1909 report is not in print). Cigarmakers are included under the classification of tobacco workers. Of course a majority of them are cigarmakers, though cigarette makers and others who work in the tobacco industry make up the total. The figures are as follows (Belgians and Hollanders are classified under a general heading, namely, Flemish and Dutch):

Figures taken from annual reports for the fiscal years ending June 30.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Tot.
Flemish and Dutch.....	20	40	52	99	136	166	128	140	113	894
England	7	14	23	28	21	47	24	40	21	225
Germany	23	31	46	46	35	58	43	57	38	377
Scandinavian	10	10	21	27	24	35	27	17	14	185
Russia	1	1	1	7	7	2	2	..	1	21
Cuba	2	2	24	19	1226	1918	1254	1483	406	6334
Hebrew	269	297	232	346	532	651	560	609	293	3789

It will be noted that the official figures tell us that only 21 English tobacco workers entered our ports in 1904; while, during the same year, Union No. 97 admitted 35 by English cards. This discrepancy is due to the fact that the official figures are based upon the nationality of the individual tobacco worker, while the table of our immigrant membership is made up according to the traveling cards presented for membership. Again, the official figures report that only 21 tobacco workers came from Russia to this country in the past nine years ending June, 1908. During that period Union 97 has initiated 19 cigarmakers, all of whom claimed to have worked at the trade in Russia. It should be noted that the immigration figures make a distinct classification of Hebrews, hence the larger number of tobacco workers from Russia to this port are classified as Hebrew, not as Russian. The total number of Hebrew tobacco workers who entered the United States during the nine years ending June 30, 1908, is 3,789.

In order that the practical import of the above table may be appreciated, we present the number of tobacco workers who came to this country from Belgium and Holland (who are tabulated by the Commissioner General of Immigration under the compound heading of Flemish and Dutch) in contrast to the number admitted by foreign cards into Union No. 97 from these countries during the same period:

Year.	Flemish and Dutch. Immigrants.	Foreign cards.
1900.....	20	8
1901.....	40	7
1902.....	52	31
1903.....	99	79
1904.....	136	107
1905.....	166	54
1906.....	152	124
1907.....	140	80
1908.....	138	20
Total	939	510

These figures are conclusive evidence that the greater proportion of the tobacco workers of Belgium and Holland become members of Union 97.

The registered apprentice book, from July 23, 1903, to July 23, 1909 (the period during which an exact record has been kept), shows that 319 apprentices have been registered in our local union for the term of three years each.

For comparison of apprentices to our total union membership as reported in our "Official Journal" we present the following table:

	Apprentices.	Total membership Union No. 97.
1903.....	59	1,615
1904.....	49	1,832
1905.....	47	1,851
1906.....	38	1,833
1907.....	56	2,103
1908.....	30	2,124
1909.....	40	1,747
Total	319	

During the past seven years our average number of apprentices has been 45 and our average membership 1,872, giving a ratio of one apprentice to every 42 cigarmakers or packers. Your committee presents the opinion that the apprentice question should receive our union's most serious consideration. While the apprentice data gives the impression that we have succeeded in keeping down the number of persons who have entered our industry, the facts are quite to the contrary. For besides the cigarmakers turned out by the New York "academies" we have had to deal with those who have graduated from the shops on the other side of the water. Some of our members who abide strictly by the letter and the spirit of our constitution, who regard no country other than these United States as their home, have had to worry and struggle to get an opportunity to apprentice their own sons in a union shop within our jurisdiction, while others have sent their sons and daughters to Belgium to get their trade. The American apprentices have been forced to serve an apprenticeship of three years in a union shop, while those getting their trade abroad have returned to our shores after an absence of one, one and a half and two years. They have been admitted to membership under our laws governing foreign cards. Happening to have a three-year card, admission was obtained free of initiation fee, while our own boys after a three-year apprenticeship have been compelled to pay \$3 entrance fee.

Another grave consideration is presented in the fact that the Belgium union, from which two-thirds of our foreign membership is recruited, is organized upon an industrial basis, therefore members of the Belgium union, when leaving for other lands, are given traveling cards for the time they have been in the industry. As strippers, bunch makers, cigarmakers, packers, etc., their traveling cards denote only the length of time they have belonged to the Belgium union, not the kind of work they have done.

Our American consul, H. Abert Johnson, reports

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Tot.
Flemish and Dutch.....	20	40	52	99	136	166	128	140	113	894
England	7	14	23	28	21	47	24	40	21	225
Germany	23	31	46	46	35	58	43	57	38	377
Scandinavian	10	10	21	27	24	35	27	17	14	185
Russia	1	1	1	7	7	2	2	..	1	21
Cuba	2	2	24	19	1226	1918	1254	1483	406	6334
Hebrew	269	297	232	346	532	651	560	609	293	3789

that the Belgium government has established schools for teaching girls and boys cigarmaking. These schools are conducted by cigar manufacturers, who receive a government subsidy. The children attend these cigarmaking schools in the early morning hours before attending the regular schools, and "in order to encourage regular attendance and stimulate the zeal of the pupils a prize of 2 cents a day is offered for each day in which the pupil regularly attends the school." We believe, therefore, that the best interests of all our members would be served by a closer supervision of the cards presented for membership from this source.

We respectfully recommend that our National President, George W. Perkins, be asked to communicate with the Commissioner General of Immigration preferring the request that in tabulating the tobacco workers coming to this country they be subdivided into cigarmakers, cigar packers, cigarette makers, and others.

Respectfully submitted,

David Goldstein,
James Blyth,

Sub-committee of the Executive Board.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 19, 1909.

Your attention is called to an amendment offered by Union 22 calling for a 5-cent assessment upon all 30 and 15-cent members in favor of the Swedish strikers and their families. The Swedish Strike Relief Committee has issued an appeal. You can readily see by the appeal that the Swedish working class is carrying on a life and death struggle for the maintenance of their organization. They need the assistance of the workers of the world. Our interests are identical. Here is an opportunity to show the workers of Sweden that we understand the meaning of the word "solidarity." Endorse the amendment and give it your support when it comes to a vote.

Henry Kummerfeld, Sec'y.

FERDINAND WIEGAND FUND.

Winnipeg, Oct. 30, 1909.

The following list is a complete record to date of Oct. 30, 1909, of all moneys received:

Union 144. \$2; 298, \$1; 49, \$2; 149, \$1; 141, \$1; 2, \$2; 165, \$2; 90, \$2; 98, \$1; 71, \$1; 278, \$2; 44, \$2; 77, \$2; 39, \$1; 27, \$2; 315, \$1; 6, \$2; J. A. B., Chicago, \$1; 260, \$1; 426, \$1; 491, \$1; 60, \$1; 3, \$1; 212, \$1;

367, \$1; 290, \$1; 221, \$1; 20, \$1; 375, \$1; 94, \$1; 294, \$2; 72, \$1; 113, \$1; 97, \$2; 179, \$2; 357, \$1; 58, \$2; 202, \$2; 114, \$1; 118, \$1; 331, \$1; 253, \$1; 270, 50c; 278, \$1; 403, \$1; 61, \$1; 109, \$1; 245, \$1; 91, \$1; 228, \$2; 220, \$1; 209, \$1; 425, 50c; 484, \$1; 235, \$1; 380, \$1; 10, \$2; 206, \$1; 148, \$1; 401, \$3.75; 325, \$1; 130, \$1; 238, \$1; 338, \$1. Total, \$82.75.

We herewith extend our thanks for the kind assistance given us by the members of the C. M. I. U. in behalf of Bro. Ferdinand Wiegand, Card No. 39729.

Yours truly,
Jos. Monroe,
Treasurer of Fund.

(By the Associated Press.)

Manila, P. I., Oct. 15.—Thirty-six leaders of the striking cigarmakers were arrested here to-day, charged with criminal conspiracy. This action is the result of the demand for higher wages after the Payne tariff bill went into effect. Several riots have occurred.

The complaint on which the leaders were arrested quote the alleged "blood pact" signed by the strikers. This was an oath each man was required to take, stating that if he betrayed the cause his brothers had the right to kill him without responsibility to the authorities.

LOCAL FINES

Union 268, Escanaba, Mich., imposed a fine of \$5.00 on Henry Winsor, No. 100556, for allowing himself to be suspended and working in a non-union shop.

Union 438, Marion, Ill., fined Louis Ansberg, Jr., \$5.00 for willfully allowing himself to be suspended.

Union 122, Warren, Pa., fined Jacob Mininger \$8.00 amount of unpaid board bill, which union had to pay. This member left Warren and was suspended for non-payment of dues. He no doubt will make application elsewhere. Secretaries will please bear this in mind.

Union 415, Elkhart, Ind., fined C. J. Broderick, No. 93953, \$5.00 board bill, which Union 415 had to pay.

Union 307, Reno, Nevada, fined Chas. W. Eastburg, No. 86951, \$10.00 for suspension, \$5.00 for beating board bill, and \$6.00 board bill.

Union 3, Paterson, N. J., fined Frank Bibby, No. 111203, and James Francis, No. 87828, \$5.00 each for allowing themselves to be suspended.

Union 73, Alton, Ill., imposed a fine of \$9.90, upon W. H. Little, No. 102921, for allowing an apprentice to work for him at the bench, when there was no journeyman employed, and they were receiving the label.

Union 363, Port Huron, Mich., fined Gus H. Herman, No. 1437, and Gustav Stein, No. 110936, each \$10.00 for allowing themselves to be suspended.

Union 455, Galena, Ill., suspended Max Trentsch, No. 2116, for non-payment of dues, and placed a fine of \$5.00 on him for allowing himself to become suspended.

John Wemlick was fined \$5.00 by Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind., for leaving an unpaid board bill of \$2.50. Total to be collected \$7.50.

George Menger was fined \$10.00 by Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind., for working as a cigar packer at the Burdence Cigar Co., an unfair shop.

John Kowalkowski was fined \$5.00 by Union 315, St. Cloud, Minn., for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 368, Port Huron, Mich., fined the following members \$10.00 each for allowing themselves to become suspended: Wm. Foreman, 49848; Emerson Dean, No. 6038; Frank Reiman, No. 63894.

Union 95, St. Joseph, Mo., fined C. E. Gruber, No. 153, \$9.00 for conduct unbecoming a union man.

LOST CARDS

57250, Jas. Gorman—Reported by 165 Oct. 14; last deposited at 236.

27831, Jno. Ness—Reported by 211 Oct. 9; not stated where last deposited.

1458, Geo. Graff—Reported by 257 Oct. 23; last deposited at 117.

103967—Frank Quillette—Reported by 66 Oct. 23; last deposited at 40.

28882, Mike Delany—Reported by 14 Oct. 16; last deposited at 88.

55727, Leigh Hunt—Reported by 344 Oct. 25.

2308, J. R. Simpson—Reported by 49 Oct. 25; last deposited at 156.

55890, W. H. Weythman—Reported by 239 Oct. 27; last deposited at 120.

37837—Jno. Sweeny—Reported by 28 Nov. 2; last deposited at 112.

109465, Llus Chimono—Reported by 461 Nov. 14; last deposited at 291.

91236, Thomas Carter—Reported by himself; no such person initiated at time or place stated.

The card of Nick Neills, which had been stolen, was recovered and is held at this office.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 89, Schenectady, N. Y., as published in the September Journal, as follows: Amend Section 146, by adding after the words "\$50.00 death benefit," on line 46, the following:

"That an assessment of three (3) cents be levied on all 30 and 15-cent members for the benefit of Mr. Thomas P. Henry (69758), who has been and is afflicted with locomotor ataxia, and under a doctor's care continually for more than 5 years, and if this amendment is carried said member be granted a non-beneficiary retiring card.

Received the indorsement of Union 3, Paterson; 14, Chicago; 16, Binghamton; 32, Louisville; 41, Aurora; 72, Burlington; 75, Columbus; 76, Hannibal; 87, Brooklyn; 94, Pawtucket; 150, Sioux City; 158, LaFayette; 179, Bangor; 209, Coldwater; 212, Superior; 239, Lyons; 264, Rutland; 279, Plattsburg; 286, Wichita; 291, San Jose; 369, Sherman; 372, Marshfield; 466, Easton; 475, Fitchburg; 483, Gloversville; 24, Muskegon; 29, Jacksonville; 86, Mansfield; 114, Jacksonville; 175, Kingston; 216, Galveston; 253, Oakland; 330, Alpena; 331, Crookston; 380, Wallace; 406, Crawfordville; 437, Cairo; 231, Amsterdam; 280, Owego; 8, Hoboken; 154, Lincoln; 182, Madison; 341, Neenah; 61, La Crosse; 23, Springfield; 113, Tacoma; 290, Janesville; 315, St. Cloud; 165, Philadelphia; 183, Mendota; 357, Vancouver; 293, Fort Smith; 407, Norwich; 304, Racine; 210, Rome; 171, East Greenville; 292, Brooklyn; 122, Warren; 467, Arcobio; 400, Red Wing; 388, Utuado; 185, Paducah; 488, Middleton; 109, Aberdeen; 500, Tampa, and 208, Kalamazoo.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 179, Bangor, Me., as published in the September Journal, received the indorsement of Union 3, Paterson; 94, Pawtucket; 107, Erie; 179, Bangor; 316, McSherrytown; 369, Sherman; 475, Fitchburg; 10, Providence; 28, Westfield; 182, Madison; 395, Waterbury; 315, St. Cloud; 425, Astoria; 66, Lewiston, and 129, Denver.

Not having received the required number of endorsements cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., as published in the October Journal, as follows:

Amend the International Constitution as follows: "That an assessment of 25c be levied on all 30 and 15-cent members, same to be used in aid of the Swedish general strike now in progress in Sweden."

Received the endorsement of Union 90, New York; 15, Chicago; 315, St. Cloud; 500, Tampa; 291, San Jose, and 228, San Francisco.

The amendment of Union 54, Evansville, Ind., as published in the October Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 193 by adding, on line 4, the following: "Of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee. This shall apply to all past and future offenses." The section to read as follows: "Any officer or member of the International Union or any officer of any local union who shall obtain money or benefits under false pretenses, or who shall appropriate any money belonging to the union to his own use shall not be eligible to hold the office of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee of any local union or the International Union. This shall apply to all past and future offenders. And notice of all defalcations and misappropriations of moneys shall be forwarded to the International President, who shall publish the same in the Official Journal. Defaulters shall not be entitled to receive any benefits prescribed in this Constitution until their defalcations have been paid by them."

Received the endorsement of Union 15, Chicago; 129, Denver; 102, Kansas City; 72, Burlington; 179, Bangor; 407, Norwich; 174, Joliet; 315, St. Cloud; 330, Alpena; 500, Tampa; 69, Three Rivers; 182, Madison; 460, San Juan; 291, San Jose; 228, San Francisco; 9, Troy, and 57, Champaign.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., offers the following amendment to the Constitution:

The next session (convention) of the C. M. I. U. shall be held in Indianapolis, Ind., beginning Monday, May 9, 1910. The necessary changes for electing delegates, etc., to be left to the discretion of the International President.

The amendment of Union 144, New York, N. Y., as published in the October Journal, as follows:

Strike out of Section 81 all on line 13 after the word "sustained," up to and including the word "decided," on line 15, and insert the following:

"Unless the shop or shops involved shall have voted by secret ballot whether an application for strike shall be made, and if the vote is in the affirmative, the same shall be referred to the Joint Advisory Board, who shall have the power to make an application for strike to the International Union without submitting the same to a referendum vote of the members affiliated with the Joint Advisory Board, but no application to strike shall be made unless a committee of the J. A. B. first visits the firm to investigate the grievance." Section to read accordingly.

Received the endorsement of Union 8, Hoboken; 29, Jacksonville; 149, Brooklyn; 25, Milwaukee; 165, Philadelphia; 292, Brooklyn; 117, Orange; 90, New York; 462, Tampa; 141, New York; 257, Lancaster; 415, Elkhart; 39, New Haven; 439, Carbondale; 305, Monmouth; 71, Elgin; 15, Chicago; 106, Ogdenburg; 129, Denver; 491, Huron; 455, Galena; 75, Columbus; 406, Crawfordville; 468, Albion; 89,

Schenectady; 118, Peoria; 179, Bangor; 336, Tampa; 213, New York; 16, Binghamton; 483, Gloversville; 315, St. Cloud; 496, Waterloo; 500, Tampa; 13, New York; 266, Memphis; 312, Livingston; 88, Duquesne; 87, Brooklyn; 142, Lockport; 228, San Francisco, and 9, Troy.

Local Union 148, Caguas, P. R., proposes the following amendment to Section 92.

Add after the word, "Washington," sixth line, the words "Porto Rico." Section to read:

Sec. 92 to read: No strike shall be approved or sustained by the International Union for an increase in wages between the first day of December and the first day of April of any year except in the states of California, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oregon, Washington and Porto Rico.

At the last regular meeting of Union 22, Detroit, the following amendment was approved of:

That a 5-cent assessment be levied on all 30 and 15-cent contributing members, the proceeds thereof to be sent to the Swedish strikers.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., offers the following amendment to Section 165, to be known as Section 165B:

Bureau of Publicity.—That we establish a Bureau of Publicity and Lectures for the purpose of educating the masses in the jurisdiction of the Cigar-makers' International Union, to-wit: Union Labor and Labels vs. Convict Labor, Child Labor, Trust and Tenement House Made Cigars.

First. That this Bureau be under the control of the International Executive Board, the International President to be the President of the Bureau, and the balance of the Executive Board to choose one of its members as its secretary. They to devise ways and means to educate the masses in unionism and advertise the Blue Union Label of the Cigar-makers' International Union in a systematic way throughout this country and Canada.

Second. That an International assessment of 50c be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members to be used exclusively for this purpose.

PRIVATE LOANS

Union 395, Waterbury, Conn., requests that members owing private loans remit, or the Constitution will be enforced.

Secretary holding the card of Herman Metter, please collect \$2.00 private loan and remit to Secretary of Union 369, Sherman, Texas.

Members indebted to Union 223, Ottumwa, Iowa, must pay up at once or be suspended.

Secretary of Union 99, Ottawa, Ill., wants to hear from Randall Hoyd, reference board bill of \$8.65; J. M. Connors, reference private loan of \$2.25; and J. Edelblute, reference private loan or board bill of \$2.15.

Union 450, Oklahoma City, Okla., would like to hear from Mr. Jas. W. Oliver, No. 82990, in regards to the private loan of \$6.00 he owes Union 450. Union 450 writes: "We think you have had plenty of time and want to hear from you before the next issue of the Journal. Secretary holding his card will please collect same and remit."

Secretary holding the card of David E. Sage, No. 114739, please collect \$2.60 private loan and remit to Union 172, Davenport, Ia.

Members owing private loans to Union 66, Lewiston, Me., will please communicate with the secretary before the next issue of the Journal.

Union 20, Decatur, Ill., would like to hear from J. M. Connors, No. 82864, regarding private loan of \$2.00 granted September 26, 1908.

Members owing private loans to Union 103, Ansonia, are requested to pay up.

The names of all members owing private loans to Union 375, Anaconda, Mont., received before July 1, 1909, will be published in next month's Journal unless we hear from them. If they do not pay up we will have to discontinue the private loan, and will enforce the Constitution on them.

Members owing private loans to Union 21, Marlboro, Mass., please pay up before next issue of the Journal or names will be published.

Mr. P. M. Maloney, No. 7110, writes: "Owing to sickness and unemployment I have been unable to pay my private loans that I owe local unions; will pay as soon as possible."

Union 369, Sherman, Texas, would like to hear from Herman Metter regarding private loan.

Union 134, La Porte, Ind., writes: "Members owing Union 134 private loans will please pay or other members cannot be accommodated."

Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn., wishes to hear from the following at once or will be compelled to take action regarding private loans: Clarence Jackson, No. 103329; Ben Fichnich, No. 100828, and Tessie Joe, No. 80284.

Members owing private loans to Union 57 please remit, as the union needs the money for others coming along.

If the following members don't repay the 50c private loans granted by Union 235 the constitution will be enforced: Ike Rosenberger, 3784; F. W. Feige, 92417; Arthur McCann, 79388; Otto Taum, 95584; A. J. Holloran, 104657; J. A. Rhien, 21301; James Knowlton, 60461; S. G. Rodgers, 99833; M. B. Butler, 110658; John Allen, 3457; J. A. Lunkey, 72740; Adolph Fisher, 88057; H. Bingham, 65280; Patrick Morrissey, 54047; Wm. Kurzner, 18576; Os-well Walton, 111325; Fred A. Hanson, 85088; Roy Diton, 13930; Robert Richter, 17575; Frank

Schwartz, W. E. Shields, 245; John Massey, 7993; John G. Beckler, 66630; Dan Connors, 74089; C. E. Smith, 68368; M. Jennings, 61886; J. C. Lenthal, 2736; Wm. Knox, 77344; Harry Hubert, 94260; Ed Ginty; Earl Sherer, 89218; C. R. Berry, 101820; M. Murphy, 26692; C. H. Daniels, 3936; James O. Hearn, 36125; M. Mullens, 53407; Geo. Weldon, 14338; Martin Olsen, 84170; Frank Hickey, 48677; Herbert Hayes, 80616; John D. Holley, 110895; A. Gaumont, 120738; M. Muller, 86206; Chas. Eastberg, 86961; Joseph Stadler, 3456; Chas. Tessendorph, 81838; A. H. Dick, 25930; A. V. Holstrom, 74410; Frank Kemmer, 6087; Joseph Shanley, 37612; Albert Leonard, 78402; G. W. Keays, 44374; Willis Heasley, 103623; A. G. Mitchell, 110590; Geo. Thompson, 37657; John Wunderlich, 116611; Wm. Meade, 10940; R. B. Peyton, 3701; Thomas Felix, 18364; Louis Bushey, 2856; C. Schusten, 79386; L. J. Smith, 53761; Roy Sims, 80978; Wm. Hirneg, 84651; J. F. Collins, 15426.

The following members are hereby notified that they must pay their private loans, due Union 224, Salt Lake City, or show cause why they should not be suspended. Action will be taken on these cases Jan. 10, 1910: S. Spane (26195), \$5.00, granted in May, 1907; L. Potter (83970), \$5.00, granted in December, 1907; W. F. Felsch (113143), \$5.00, granted in January, 1908; C. Tessendorf (81838), \$5, granted in January, 1908; E. Fiege (100187), \$2.50, granted in May, 1908; J. A. Rhein (21301), \$2.00, granted in May, 1908; J. A. Rhein (21301), \$10.00, granted in March, 1909; J. J. Monahan (65842), \$2.00, granted in June, 1908; J. Byrnes (70537), \$2.00, granted in June, 1908; M. W. Balfour (119065), \$2.00, granted in June, 1908; E. Richter (43837), \$2.00, granted in June, 1908; J. J. Hamm (100235), \$2.00, granted in July, 1908; C. W. Easterly (86951), \$2.00, granted in July, 1908; J. J. Pollard (86680), \$2.00, granted in July, 1908; F. R. Brown (103618), \$2.00, granted in July, 1908; H. Gemrich (80462), \$2.00, granted in August, 1908; J. Murray (66119), \$2.00, granted in August, 1908; W. Van Wymersch (91093), \$2.00, granted in September, 1908; J. Brown (66930), \$2.00, granted in September, 1908; J. A. King (84642), \$5.00, granted in September, 1908; E. Donlon (116677), \$2.00, granted in September, 1908; J. Bostick (112486), \$2.00, granted in February, 1909; F. Hanson (85088), \$2.00, granted in February, 1909; J. Fink (15158), \$2.00, granted in March, 1909; E. Buckworth (114937), \$7.00, granted in March, 1909; F. Kemler (6089), \$2.00, granted in June, 1909; W. Moser (7438), \$2.00, granted in June, 1909; H. Brake (120682), \$2.00, granted in June, 1909; P. Lundquist (517), \$2.00, granted in June, 1909. Others owing private loans are requested to settle or publication will follow. D. Sugden, Financial Secretary Union 224, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., requests secretaries holding cards of members owing this union private loans to call their attention to it and ask these members to make an effort to pay up. We need the money very badly. We do not like to advertise them, but have to do it in some cases.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—List of members owing private loans: F. R. McIntyre (43488), \$6.00; Sam Ratner (36252), \$15.00; D. Greenberg (1584), \$15.00; E. R. Murphy (115702), \$3.50; H. M. Good (53280), \$18.00; F. E. Holley (61374), \$7.00; C. F. Beach (52573), \$20.00; Jas. Sherman (61384), \$3.00; E. Enright (73406), \$17.00; J. W. Lewis (81406), \$12.50, and each of the following \$2.00: Fay K. Brown (103618), Jas. Byrnes (70537), W. W. Balfour (119065), J. J. Monahan (65842), J. J. Pollard (86680), Chas. W. Eastberg (86951), Fred Miller (5547), Jos. J. Hamm (100235), Arthur L. Carter (52730), Alfred Van Wymersch (91093), Chas. S. Hamilton (86621), John Rostick (112486), and Joe Fealey (117363); P. M. Maloney (7110), \$2.00; F. J. McEvoy (99403), \$2.00; Frank Kemler (6089), \$2.00; H. C. Brake (120687), \$2.00; Wm. Mosher (7438), \$2.00; Ernest Dralle (50823), \$1.00.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Mrs. H. Foreman, 172 E. 114th street, New York, N. Y., would like to know the whereabouts of Mr. Harry Foreman. Mrs. Foreman writes that she has been sick and unable to work and is in need of money.

Mr. Fred Barnes is requested to write to W. O. Thompson, Pomona, Calif.

Secretary holding the card of Willard Cullen, please address Jack Cullen, 1520 N. New Jersey street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Chas. Gleisner would like to hear from R. W. Harrow. Important business. By Union 228, California.

Mrs. H. Wettengel, of Hartford, Conn., would like to hear from her husband, Hugo Wettengel.

E. W. Camper would like to hear from Joseph Scanlon. Address 130 Market street, Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. S. A. Powers, of Jacksonville, Ill., is very anxious to hear from her son, J. W. Powers, No. 97949.

Wm. Hesener, cigar manufacturer, 1772 E. 28th street, Lorain, Ohio, would like to hear from Arkie Young. Important.

Wm. Lift, 2039 E. 19th street, Kansas City, Mo., would like to hear from Jacob R. Meese, who was in Boston two years ago, for old time's sake.

Mr. A. L. Lee would like to hear from Mr. Gustave Rueber. Address 40 Bartow street, Atlanta, Ga.

The mother of Frank Seward would like to hear from him. When last heard of he was in Chicago. By Union 297, Canton, Ill.

Michael Cohen, 59 Thomas street, Belmont, Mass.

would like to hear from Sol Hacquer, sometimes known as Sol Belmont.

Arthur Bondsman of Hudson, N. Y., would like to know the whereabouts of his brother, Frederick. By Union 81, Peekskill, N. Y.

Geo. A. Luther, No. 4357, Martin A. Fisher would like to hear from you, care of Secretary, 129 Denver, Colo.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of J. J. Jennings, who may be confined in some hospital, will confer a great favor by notifying his mother or Mrs. Ella Bell, 2155 Superior street, Chicago, Ill., or in care of Headquarters.

If Barbara Bora or any one knowing her address will send same to Mr. Gibson Weber, 1704 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., she will hear something that may be of interest to her.

Geo. Sudborough would like to hear from John Minton, care of Secretary of Union 266, Memphis, Tenn.

UNION NOTES

Secretary holding the card of David Loessel, No. 106185, please notify Union 323 at once.

The Financial Secretary of Union 301, Akron, Pa., does not grant loans between working hours.

Secretary holding the card of or knowing the whereabouts of Morris Greenspaw, No. 32998, please notify Mr. Fred J. Keefer, 849 Prospect street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Any secretary knowing one C. A. Lewis who no doubt has a blue card, will please collect a fine of \$3.00. Said amount is an unpaid board bill that he beat Union 122, Warren, Pa., out of, and left without his card, having since been suspended.

Arthur O. Farrell of Hamilton, Ont., is again requested to at once send to the Secretary of Union 103, Ansonia, \$1.00 which he owes Mrs. Tooley for board.

Notice to Secretaries.—Some one stole the card of Nick Nellis 133779. The thief deposited the card to secure assistance at Huron, S. D., but he still has Due Book and Out of Work certificate. Secretaries please look out for this party. Mr. Nellis is about fifty-five years old, while the thief is about thirty.

Mr. H. R. Fuhrman, Secretary of Union 225, Los Angeles, will not do business during working hours.

H. B. Martens, after serving as Secretary of Union 225, Los Angeles, for the last twenty-two years, was obliged to retire from further activity as a member of Union 225, and he and the Treasurer, F. W. Nunlist, have assumed the responsibilities of manufacturers in Los Angeles, having opened a Buckeye. They enjoy the well wishes of the members of the union.

Secretary of Union 102, Kansas City, Mo., will grant loans during working hours.

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of Phil Brucher, please let Local No. 442, Cape Girardeau, Mo., know what to do about his card, as his wife is keeping up his dues, and wants to know about his card.

Secretary holding the card of Mr. Kurzner, No. 18576, will confer a favor by notifying Secretary of Union 113, Tacoma, Washington.

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of Ed. J. Kelsey, No. 97976, please notify the secretary of Local 410, Centralia, Ill., at once. This is important.

Secretary of Union 198, Roanoke, Va., would like to hear from Chas. W. Morris, No. 87392, at once.

Secretary holding card 6572 of Mr. Gustave Rueber, please notify Secretary of Union 344, Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary of Union 64, Lebanon, Pa., will not grant loans during working hours.

At a regular meeting Union 33 placed a fine of \$25.00 on all members who previously belonged to the C. M. I. U. of A., who go to work at the Burdina Cigar Company as packer or cigarmaker, as said firm is unfair.

Secretary holding the card of Chas. Euphrat, No. 47218, will please notify Ed. Bender, Secretary 235, Peru.

Chas. Haehnert will please settle board bill in Mt. Olive or he will be fined the amount of bill. By Secretary Union 431, Litchfield, Ill.

Secretary of Union 382, Rushville, Ind., wants to hear from C. Michael, No. 51203, by the last of this month, regarding private loan, and from Frank J. Bechtel, or he will be suspended at once.

Secretary holding the card of Frederick Phresse, No. 93714, please collect \$5.00 fine for skipping his board bill with \$27.00 in his possession; also collect board bill of \$6.00. Unless same is paid within eight weeks, Union 396, Northampton, Mass., will suspend him. August Greising, No. 6909, owes \$2.50 board bill, and A. C. Kayser, No. 20917, owes \$5.00 board bill.

Union No. 129, Denver, Colo., requested unions to send no more money in response to the circular letter sent out by this union asking for financial aid for O. F. Tucker, for reason that Mr. Tucker died in this city Oct. 18th and all money that has been received so far has been returned to unions sending it. We will publish the list in next month's Journal of unions that have responded to this appeal.

Trade in Denver, Colo., is decidedly bad. There

are over 40 out of work and some of the shops are working on a limit, with no prospects for improvement. We would request traveling members not to come here with the expectation of getting work. By Union 129, Denver, Colo.

Secretary holding the card of John Briant, No. 114998, collect \$1.00 that he owes C. M. Gabhart, secretary of Union 346, San Antonio, Tex.

Notes by Union 97, Boston, Mass.: No. 97 gave \$500 to the Swedish strikers.—Also \$50 to Carney Hospital.—Yes, we have a stand at 1915 exhibit.—Crooks who refill and do other nefarious acts will find Boston a hard place to do business.—Women's Trade Union League should be encouraged.—Apprentice boys who serve their time in America should be admitted to membership free.—The cigarmaker or packer who smokes or chews trust products cuts his own throat.—We don't want a convention till times improve.—We gave \$2,500 to the Hatters.—We gave away union tobacco at Food Fair. Label Committee did and are doing good work.—President succeeded in inducing managers of the Food Fair to set apart one day as Labor Day. He procured 5,000 tickets, which we gave to labor organizations.—What has become of old age pension?—Prostitution and crime will exist as long as the worker must toil long hours for a small wage.—Label section of the A. F. of L. was a move in the right direction.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office, after being advertised in Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago P. O. By order P. O. Dept., Washington.

Returned the following to P. O. Department since last issue of Journal: Letter for C. Kellum, Union 202, Portland, Ore., for H. E. Bodman, C. J. Peterson, I. A. Kackelhoeffer, Herman Schulz, Thos. Trumpy, Lee Denman, Herbert Bean, Sam Thompson, Bert Traugher.

Union 369, Sherman, Texas, for John Briant. Union 188, Seattle, Wash., for A. L. Roberts (2 letters), and Harry Rothner.

Union 228, San Francisco, Cal., for Herman Hoffman, Jas. Brown, Abraham Furtado, E. W. Frolle, John Rostek, V. Herdahl, Joseph Narbutt, Paul Meyer, Joseph O. Grun, Max Kaufman, H. Hoffman and Mrs. Anne Morgan.

Union 491, Huron, S. D., for Clyde P. Brown. Union 122, Warren, Pa., for W. A. McCrum.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for John Adams, John Klingel, Louis Godfrey and Louis Donner.

Union 166, Suffield, Conn., for John H. Arnold and Thos. Gallager.

Union 407, Norwich, Conn., for P. M. Maloney No. 7110.

Union 286, Wichita, Kans., for Earl Sarver. Union 14, Chicago, Ill., for Chas. Beebe, J. B. Elinger, Joe Hauck, Martin Hoffman.

Union 426, Hibbing, Minn., for Wm. Jamison, Ed. Wilson, P. E. Bloom and M. J. Gallivan.

Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn., for A. Furtado, and J. Barnett.

Union 49, Springfield, Mass., for Paul Horfle, John Alabaster, Otto Stahl, Fred McCord, Rudolf Friedhofin, Arthur Ellenberger, and Gene Tanguay.

The International President holds mail for David Ferguson, and Fred L. Stewart (2).

IN MEMORIAM

Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Ernest Voigt, No. 55750, who died under the jurisdiction of that union.

Union 209, Coldwater, Mich.—Neal Sawyer, No. 13563, who died Oct. 24, 1909. Union attended funeral in a body.

Union 86, Mansfield, Ohio.—C. Valentine, No. 2338, better known as Cooney Valentine, who was killed by car west of this city, May 6, 1909. Buried in the Mansfield Cemetery. Members attended funeral and furnished pallbearers.

Union 25 of Milwaukee, Wis., adopted resolutions of condolence and regret relative to the death of John Pelkofer, No. 47954, who died on the 6th inst.

Union 365, Havana, Ill.—Louis H. Lorenz, who died Oct. 24, 1909. He was a charter member of Union 365, and Recording Secretary the greater part of the time since. He was a member of the M. W. A. The union took charge of the funeral and attended in a body.

129 Denver, Colo., O. F. Tucker, No. 41065, who died Oct. 18th. Committee attended funeral. Interment at Riverside Cemetery. Wm. Ferman, No. 49848, who died Nov. 5th at St. Anthony's Hospital. Committee of officers from the union attended funeral. Interment Fairmount Cemetery.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT.

Toronto, Oct. 23, 1909.

Northern Ontario, or more properly speaking old Northern Ontario as distinguished from the section of country now known as New Ontario, has passed through the recent depres-

sion in business with less failures or other disturbance in business than probably any other section of the province. This immunity from serious depression may be, I think, attributed to the close proximity of the great mining camp of Cobalt, and the newer camps of Gowganda in which many rich strikes have been made, the result of which being the attraction of capitalists, prospectors, and speculators from all parts of the world, and so the nearest markets to the mineral regions have been the greatest gainers.

Whatever the main cause the fact remains that these towns, many of them originated by the lumbering industry, which has declined to a very great extent, are renewing their prosperity today.

Orilla on lake Simcoe is a case in point; it is attracting many manufacturing plants, it having abundance of cheap electric power generated by a municipally owned plant. The place is prosperous, and affords a good market for cigars. Brands bearing the blue label seem to have the call, but dealers say there is very little demand.

Recently a big fire here destroyed the entire plant of Tiedhope's carriage factory, one of the largest of its kind in the Dominion. They are rebuilding as rapidly as possible.

Midland is a great lumbering center, possessing some very large mills giving employment to a large number of men, who have on occasion responded generously to an appeal on behalf of the Union label. There is a good showing of label brands, amongst those offered for sale. This place is under local option. Some of the business men say it is a success, but the stranger is impressed with the fact that the bulk of the traffic is to Penetang, a wet town, and only a short distance away, and there does not seem to be any law to prevent liquor being brought into a place under local option. Penetang is also somewhat of a lumbering center; it is also a summer resort, situate on an arm of the Georgian Bay.

It is a good market for cigars with some demand for the label; here and at Midland I distributed some advertising matter.

Barrie, on Kempenfeldt Bay, lake Simcoe, has evidently taken a new lease of life and is lively and prosperous. There is one small factory here, the proprietor of which, a Mr. Janes, reports good business. The label is strongly in evidence here, although there is no organization to assist in creating a demand.

Allandale is the largest railroad center in this section, and many railroad employes make their home here. Despite this fact the demand for label goods here is not what it should be, and proves in my experience, that railroad organizations (with some honorable exceptions) are not very responsive to an appeal for the union label. There is a good show of union goods here.

New Market is another place that seems to have the faculty of attracting to itself new industries and bids fair to be a manufacturing center in the near future. There is a good surrounding country of which New Market is the market. There is some demand for union goods and a good showing of the same.

During this month the Street Railway Employes' Association held their convention in the City of Toronto, which I attended and addressed regarding the union label, and met with a good reception.

Fraternally Yours,
W. V. Todd, Org.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents. Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 15, 1909.

In another part of this issue we publish in full the report of President Sam'l Gompers' to the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor. The report is replete with useful and instructive information and should be carefully perused by every member.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

So much has been said, so much comment made, much of it erroneous, concerning Mr. Gompers' sentence to imprisonment for one year for alleged violation of the injunction in the Buck Stove and Range Co. case we suggest that you read what he has to say concerning this case, his action, the Judge, etc. We will not attempt to review any part of what he says preferring to let him tell the story and in his own way. You will find by reference to his report that he has covered the whole case in a comprehensive and exhaustive manner.

The insidious attempt on the part of certain employers and a few, too willing, Judges to rob the masses of the right of free speech and a free press especially in strikes and purely labor matters is so pronounced and as the whole subject has now become one of the foremost issues in our own movement as well as politically and as the whole case has been and is being incorrectly stated by some newspapers makes it imperative, necessary that you not only read but reread all that President Gompers has to say on this vital issue.

The members of organized labor should at least thoroughly know and understand this whole case but they should be in a position to correctly state it to others. This can only be accomplished by a careful study of the whole case.

We are morally certain that Mr. Gompers considers that he had a moral and a legal constitutional right to do and say the things that he has and that he considered that it was his duty to the labor movement to do so as well. Our own conception after a careful consideration of all the facts is that Mr. Gompers in any event only committed at the utmost a technical violation of the injunction and that he is being persecuted by the Manfrs. association in the hopes that it will intimidate others if not him and for the further purpose of establishing the right of Judges to break up strikes, boycotts, etc., by the injunction judge made law process.

Our esteemed contemporary, "Tobacco," a publication in the interest of the retail trade, of THE TAMPA SCALE OF PRICES. contains the following report from Tampa in a recent edition:

"As is usual each year, when all the factories are busy, there are rumors of labor troubles. A mass meeting of cigarmakers was held early in the week and another will be held Sunday. What the grievances are seem to be problematical, except that an impression exists to the effect that there is a lack of uniformity of prices among the factories. This is such absolute folly on the face of it, that unless there is something more serious behind it, the situation is not in the least alarming. If, however, this condition does exist, the Manu-

facturers' Association are just as anxious and willing to have it adjusted as the workmen can possibly be. The Manufacturers' Association have provided for just such conditions, and it is only necessary for the operators to report a case to the officers of the association, and the matter will be promptly and summarily dealt with.

The largest and most influential manufacturers have assured the Tobacco correspondent that they are not in the least uneasy and do not anticipate trouble, for the scale of wages, as agreed upon in 1901 after the big strike are still in effect, and are absolutely fair to the manufacturers and operators alike."

The correspondent of "Tobacco" has evidently listened to only one of the parties in interest; he is totally in error in reference to the scale of prices paid to cigarmakers.

The facts are that the scale of prices to be paid cigar makers as agreed upon in 1901 has not been in force for at least five years. It has been reduced gradually from two to ten dollars per thousand.

In many cases this has been accomplished by unfair methods, by the substitution of brands, by calling Perfectos Londres-Grandas and other devices which cannot stand the light of an impartial investigation.

The working of a "clean table" by throwing the scraps back into the long fillers has reduced the wages of the cigar makers to a standard which makes life miserable; only sufficient to support a family in misery and poverty. The wholesale increase in the number of apprentices of tender age; some factories have nearly as many apprentices as journeymen, is a crying shame and a blot on American civilization.

It is true the cigar makers of Tampa are largely to blame for this deplorable condition, having failed to grasp the necessity of organization and unity of action. Within the last few months, however, a reaction has taken place and thousands have joined the unions. It is never too late to organize and make amends for past mistakes.

The cigar packers and selectors have formed a notable exception to the above; they have been organized for years with a scale of prices superior on many brands to any other in the country. They have regulated the employment of apprentices, and settled their grievances by conference and conciliation with the manufacturers. Guided by cool and level-headed leaders, who counseled moderation and the adjustment of trade disputes by conference, some of which lasted for weeks, they have obtained concessions which have no parallel in the trade.

If "the largest and most influential manufacturers," as the correspondent of "Tobacco" states are willing to settle the grievances of the cigar makers by honorable and fair methods, we see no reason why it should not be settled by conference and conciliation, and the adoption of a system of arbitration to adjust all future disputes.

In reviewing the condition of trade throughout the country for the month of September, 1909, in comparison with the corresponding month of 1908, everything points to a

revival of the cigar industry in various parts of the country. The improvement, however, is not general; it is only in spots, here and there. In some districts production is still at a low ebb. It is much below the production of 1906-1907; fully eight per cent on the average. In some revenue districts it is over twenty per cent below the record years of 1906-1907. The greatest percentage of increase has taken place in the districts of Florida, Porto Rico, and the Second of Virginia and Fifth of New Jersey, controlled by the American Cigar Com-

pany and the corporation masquerading as the United Cigar Manufacturers, the employers of cheap female labor. We publish a detailed statement giving the production of nearly all revenue districts; some are missing. A decrease is marked by a star.

State and District	1909.	1908.	Increase or Decrease.
Alabama	451,050	514,500	*62,250
California, 1st	3,430,590	4,320,640	*890,050
California, 4th	765,150	890,900	*125,750
Colorado	1,649,570	1,808,870	*159,300
Connecticut	6,962,050	6,632,860	329,190
Florida	30,906,410	26,102,586	4,803,824
Georgia	1,551,953		
Illinois, 1st	18,876,190	18,881,630	*5,440
Illinois, 5th	2,287,873	2,264,876	22,997
Illinois, 8th	5,529,730	5,751,446	*221,716
Illinois, 13th	1,420,800	1,506,550	*85,750
Indiana, 7th	4,502,110	3,956,800	545,310
Iowa, 3d	1,589,250	1,682,800	*93,550
Iowa, 4th	6,403,000	6,448,100	*45,100
Kansas	2,067,497	2,227,350	*159,853
Kentucky, 5th	4,618,490	4,482,850	135,640
Kentucky, 6th	74,720	580,502	*94,217
Kentucky, 7th	309,550	278,900	30,650
Louisiana	3,186,086		
Maryland	9,483,310	8,849,430	633,880
Massachusetts	16,802,623	14,706,843	2,095,780
Michigan, 1st	22,274,570	21,876,270	398,300
Michigan, 4th	4,409,676	5,228,863	*819,187
Minnesota	5,859,986	5,879,133	*19,147
Missouri, 1st	3,943,397	4,093,923	*150,526
Missouri, 6th	1,560,520	1,718,490	*157,970
Montana	1,024,900	1,150,800	*125,900
Nebraska	2,307,250	2,560,550	*253,300
New Hampshire	3,485,446	2,896,576	588,870
New Jersey, 1st	5,584,170	6,086,000	*501,830
New Jersey, 5th	43,776,823	38,921,630	5,855,193
New Mexico	119,000	143,150	*24,150
New York, 1st	9,155,300	7,711,920	1,443,380
New York, 2d	14,492,170	15,205,740	*713,570
New York, 3d	44,085,950	47,599,230	*3,513,280
New York, 14th	11,893,733	12,320,913	*427,180
New York, 21st	16,528,760	17,023,840	*495,080
New York, 28th	4,937,680	4,797,140	140,540
North Carolina, 5th	16,000	16,500	*500
N. & S. Dakota	1,089,250	1,010,326	78,924
Ohio, 1st	19,554,263	19,017,293	536,970
Ohio, 10th	10,246,506	13,059,508	*3,059,087
Ohio, 11th	12,635,940	12,324,020	361,720
Ohio, 18th	17,779,060	16,542,750	1,236,310
Oregon	678,750	722,100	*43,350
Pennsylvania, 1st	56,617,610	57,255,620	*638,010
Pennsylvania, 9th	63,454,110	65,480,270	*2,026,160
Pennsylvania, 12th	6,591,763	5,578,400	1,013,363
Porto Rico	14,593,110	11,539,200	3,053,910
South Carolina	1,589,496	1,273,500	315,996
Tennessee	687,910	731,500	*43,590
Texas, 4th	308,373	353,300	*44,927
Virginia, 2d	22,427,527	18,410,150	4,017,377
Washington	1,292,747	1,187,750	104,993
Wisconsin, 1st	6,012,926	6,200,180	*187,254
Wisconsin, 2d	3,051,520	3,306,150	*254,630
Total production 1909, September	557,525,394		
Total production 1908, September	541,357,134		
Increase	16,168,260		

The Revenue District of Connecticut includes the state of Rhode Island.

The Revenue District of New Hampshire includes the states of Maine and Vermont.

The Havana-American Tobacco Company, a branch of the American Cigar Company, is making Havana cigars on

TRADE NOTES. the Spanish style, in Havana, Cuba, Key West, Fla. Tampa, Fla., New York city and New Orleans, La. In the last named place the cigars are made by females and young persons by the team system on a much lower scale of prices than paid in the other factories named. In case of a strike or lock-out the trust can transfer the business from one place to another. A thorough organization of the trade in all factories can alone overcome the power of the cigar trust in the Havana branch of the industry.

One of the large cigar manufacturers of New York city, known as the Hilson Co., has sold his brands to the American Tobacco Company. Years ago this firm was known as Foster & Hilson.

A press dispatch says: "The factory of the New Brunswick, N. J., branch of the 'United Cigar Manufacturers' Corporation' was reopened last Thursday, and a portion of the girls returned to work under the protection of some fifty policemen. There was considerable

disorder, and strikers concealed in houses threw stones at the girls who returned to work. There were several arrests, and one girl who was arrested fought desperately, inflicting several bites upon the hands of one policeman. Three of the girls were sentenced to five days in jail." The factory employs over fifteen hundred females.

We received the following item of news from Tampa, Fla., recently: "Plenty of new members; lots of trouble in sight. The manufacturers are bringing in cigarmakers on every boat from Cuba; the factories are working every day in the week and on Sundays. The object is to fight the cigarmakers now organizing. Resolutions were adopted by the manufacturers' association to send agents to Cuba, and furnish money with which to import cigarmakers. They are trying hard to flood the city with men. The cigarmakers are still joining the union."

The United Cigar Manufacturers' Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, 1½ per cent, payable December 1 to stock of record, November 26.

The American Stogie Co. has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1.

Mr. Eugene Vallens, formerly of "Rare-Bit" notoriety of Chicago, Ill., has resigned the presidency of M. Valle Cy. Co., a branch of the American Cigar Company in New York city. Years ago he failed to make a success of a cigar called Preferencia, which brand was subsequently purchased by the American Tobacco Co.

The U. S. government has given a clean bill of health to all cigars manufactured by Chinese coolies and natives in the Philippine Islands, by allowing the following label to be pasted on the boxes:

"Philippine Islands. Official Cigar Export Stamp. Manufactured, Graded and Packed Under Government Supervision. Quality Standard for this brand. Made by cleanly operatives in a sanitary factory under control of the Bureau of Health, from sound Philippine tobacco grown in the Cagayan Valley. Bureau of Internal Revenue."

The Western Leaf Tobacco Association and cigar manufacturers of several cities have entered their protests against this outrage by the government.

The report of Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. for the twelve months ending September 30, 1909, shows gratifying results, despite the depression that prevailed. At the close of the fiscal year the high water mark was reached. The funds showed a balance on hand of \$167,303.46. The previous balance was \$138,627.89. Some idea may be gained of the growth during 29 years when it is known that in 1881 the receipts were only \$174, with expenditures of \$154, while the receipts for 1909 were \$232,377.64 and the expenditures were \$203,702.07.

There was collected during the year on account of the 1c California Assessment \$1,202.10 which with the balance on hand, amounted to \$8,989.12. From this fund there was expended \$8,768.37. The "Legal Defense fund assessment" with previous balance show a total of \$5,459.67, and expenditures amounting to \$5,045.68. From the appeal for appropriation to the Gompers-Mitchel-Morrison defense fund there was received \$40,891.34, and expended

\$6,273.61, leaving a balance in this fund of \$38,024.37; \$41,852.59 was raised by assessment for the Hatters and turned over to that organization for use in its strike.

There were 176 charters issued to National and International, Department, State, Central, Federal Labor and Local Trade unions during the year, and affiliated unions reported 1,476 charters issued to their respective organizations during the same period. These affiliated unions report a grand total of benefits paid during the year of \$2,509,258.04 as follows: Death benefit, \$1,236,243.51; sick benefit, \$731,955.15; traveling benefit, \$51,967.87; unemployed, \$484,028.49, and tool insurance, \$5,063.02. The receipts of "The American Federationist" were \$20,148.78 and the expense \$22,703.57. Notwithstanding the deficit for the year of \$2,554.84, the receipts for the past six years has been \$1,049.02 more than the expenses for the same period. The defense fund for local trade and labor unions shows a gradual increase since its inauguration in 1902, and the balance on hand Sept. 30, 1909, was \$115,877.14. For organizing work in the various states there was expended \$48,359.63.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the Secretary's report, and shows that affiliated unions have made substantial progress during the past years.

It is the duty of all true union men and women to boost and encourage the trade union movement and all real union men will do so. Union men so-called often do considerable damage to the labor movement by finding fault with this, that or the other action of the union and with some officer or member and doing it in a manner that amounts to a positive knock. They do not fool the old timers, who know by experience the wonderful improvement that has been made in the condition of the workers through the instrumentality of the unions, but the damage is done with the younger and less experienced member who, not knowing the facts, is often misled by the knocking, fault-finding grumbler. A good healthy kicker is not necessarily a knocker and when he confines his kick to facts and in an impartial manner in the unions he is a benefactor. We respect an honest kicker.

A prize was offered by the Peoria central body to the person taking part in the Labor Day parade who had the most label goods. A union cigarmaker won the prize. The winner in the contest had the following labels on: Hat, coat, vest, pants, shirt, necktie, collar, two collar buttons, two sleeve buttons, cuff buttons, belt, suspenders, sox, shoes and pocket knife.

Men are often despondent and discouraged by environments. A kindly word with a cheerful smile often dispels gloom and gives encouragement. The lot of the toiler is hard at best, especially the unorganized, and all true men and women should do all they can first to encourage organization and secondly to make life more cheerful and its burdens less irksome. Be a ray of sunshine and not a grouch.

The following old but good adage is commended to the careful perusal of the professional knocker: "There is so much good in the worst of us and so much bad in the best of us that it ill behooves any of us to speak ill of the rest of us."

State of Trade for Nov., 1st. 1909.

GOOD.	9 Troy	252 Brunswick
84 Saugerties	18 Brattleboro	259 Bloomington
275 Aberdeen	19 Sault Ste Marie	268 Adrian
	20 Decatur	264 Rutland
	21 Marlboro	266 Memphis
	23 Detroit	267 Catlettsburg
	23 Springfield	273 Rockland
	25 Milwaukee	276 Plattsmouth
	27 Toronto	278 London
	36 Topeka	279 Plattsburgh
	40 Biddeford	280 Owego
	44 St. Louis	283 Bridgeport
	46 Grand Rapids	286 Wichita
	47 Quincy	287 Marinette
	52 Elmira	290 Janesville
	53 New Orleans	294 Duluth
	56 Leavenworth	295 Scranton
	58 Montreal	297 Canton
	64 Lebanon	300 Michigan City
	66 Lewiston	301 Akron
	68 Albany	302 Tecumseh
	69 Three Rivers	304 Raolin
	71 Elgin	305 Monmouth
	73 Burlington	314 Jackson
	73 Alton	315 St. Cloud
	74 Poughkeepsie	318 Chattanooga
	75 Columbus	322 Joplin
	78 Hornell	327 Coxsackie
	80 Danville	329 Fond du Lac
	82 Meadville	330 Alpena
	85 Eau Claire	338 Eureka
	86 Mansfield	340 Traverse City
	88 Dubuque	341 Neenah
	89 Schenectady	344 Atlanta
	92 Worcester	345 Kansas City
	97 Boston	349 St. John
	99 Ottawa	351 Mankato
	103 Kansas City	355 Honesdale
	103 Ansonia	359 Atchison
	104 Pottsville	366 Ann Arbor
	107 Erie	367 Ogden
	109 Aberdeen	368 Pt. Huron
	112 Oneonta	372 Marshfield
	114 Jacksonville	373 Sherbrooke
	115 Canton	377 Mitchell
	121 Ithaca	381 Watertown
	124 Watertown	384 St. Augustine
	127 Mattoon	389 Paris
	129 Denver	392 Enid
	130 Saginaw	393 Cadillac
	131 Jersey City	399 Vincennes
	135 Appleton	401 Austin
	136 Hudson	406 Crawfordville
	142 Lockport	409 Kewanee
	145 Williamsport	410 Centralia
	156 Sumfield	411 Brockville
	157 Rockford	412 Newport News
	158 Lafayette	417 Dunkirk
	161 Denver	419 Salina
	163 Marysville	420 St. Thomas
	165 Philadelphia	424 Stratford
	173 Davenport	427 Rahway
	173 Zanesville	431 Litchfield
	174 Joliet	433 Mobile
	175 Kingston	435 Kenton
	176 Newark	436 Olyphant
	178 Olney	442 Cape Girardeau
	182 Madison	443 Albuquerque
	186 Flint	444 Walla Walla
	193 Jefferson City	450 Oklahoma City
	196 Grand Island	452 Potosky
	199 Atlantic City	455 Galena
	200 Galesburg	456 Albion
	202 Portland	457 Benton Harbor
	204 New Albany	463 Pontiac
	205 Battle Creek	466 Easton
	208 Kalamazoo	472 Juncos
	211 Victoria	476 Pontiac
	214 Bluffton	479 Wheeling
	215 Logansport	482 Wausau
	220 New Orleans	483 Gloversville
	222 Peru	488 Middletown
	225 Los Angeles	489 Iola
	231 Amsterdam	490 Fairfield
	233 Sedalia	494 Fall River
	236 Reading	495 Marshalltown
	239 Lyons	
	246 Salamanca	
	247 Blue Island	
	249 Findlay	
	250 Bellville	
FAIR.		
6 Syracuse		
7 Utica		
8 Hoboken		
13 Oneida		
17 Cleveland		
24 Muskegon		
26 So. Norwalk		
28 Westfield		
33 Indianapolis		
34 Chippewa Falls		
37 Ft. Wayne		
38 Springfield		
41 Aurora		
43 Hartford		
49 Springfield		
55 Hamilton		
60 Keokuk		
77 Minneapolis		
79 Sandusky		
81 Peekskill		
95 St. Joseph		
98 St. Paul		
111 Des Moines		
118 Peoria		
120 Muscatine		
122 Warren		
123 Hamilton		
125 Norwich		
126 Ephrata		
134 Laporte		
140 St. Catharines		
143 Lincoln		
146 New Brunswick		
152 Youngstown		
153 Sioux Falls		
167 Owosso		
168 Oshkosh		
171 E. Greenville		
180 Danbury		
191 Morris		
198 Roanoke		
201 Rock Island		
206 No Adams		
209 Coldwater		
210 Rome		
212 Superior		
221 So. Bend		
232 Sellersville		
240 Norfolk		
245 Ashland		
260 Piqua		
281 St. Louis		
303 Woonsocket		
307 Reno		
310 Manitowish		
320 Athens		
321 New Britain		
323 Sheboygan		
331 Crookston		
363 Waukesha		
365 Havana		
369 Sherman		
370 Jamestown		
380 Wallace		
387 Yankton		
394 Sycamore		
397 Ionia		
400 Red Wing		
402 Quakertown		
415 Elkhart		
421 Burlington		
422 Berlin		
426 Hibbing		
446 Norristown		
447 Kenosha		
454 Cedar Rapids		
468 Albion		
484 Meriden		
486 New Westminster		
487 Baker City		
497 Kanakakee		
499 Trinidad		
DULL.		
2 Buffalo		
3 Paterson		
4 Cincinnati		
5 Rochester		

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

Toronto, Canada, November 8, 1909.
To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:

Fellow-Workers: Permit me in the name of the great cause of labor and humanity in which we have the honor to be enlisted, to welcome you to this twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. In this labor movement we gather as the representatives and by direction of our organized fellow-workers, and it is upon the labor movement that the toilers and the lovers of human freedom have set their hearts and hopes. They realize that the trade union movement of America is the historically developed potential force which bears the brunt and scars of battle and which makes sacrifices for right and justice for all, for all time. There is not a wrong against which we fail to protest or seek to remedy; there is not a right to which any of our fellows are entitled which it is not our duty, mission, and work and struggle to attain. So long as there shall remain a wrong unrighted or a right denied, there will be ample work for the labor movement to do. The struggle through the ages has always been attended with brutal tyranny and cruel injustice. Some have always had to suffer that the people might obtain some modicum of freedom. The times in which we now live are no exception to that rule. They who are true to their fellows, true to themselves, can not and dare not evade the duties and responsibilities which may come from their advocacy of the cause of the people.

Tyranny, exercised by no matter whom or from what source, must be resisted at all hazards. The labor movement which is the defender, protector, and promoter of the rights and interests of the people must be carried forward, its rapacious, ignorant opponents to the contrary notwithstanding. We should not, and we must not, surrender the rights which we have achieved for the toilers; we dare not permit the workers to become the victims of the tender mercies of their exploiters.

The higher manhood, womanhood, and childhood, a better standard of life which we have achieved for America's toilers, the better concept of human rights and liberties which have been secured at such great sacrifices are too precious heritages even to permit them to become debatable topics. They are the result of conquests in the struggle; they are ours to maintain and perpetuate for unborn generations.

Meeting in convention as we do for the first time in our history on Canadian soil, may we not indulge the hope that there will be brought to the consideration, discussion, and action of the work of our convention the very best that is in us, and so shape the course of our movement that it will prove of still greater advantage to our fellow-workers and the people generally, that we may win not only their respect and confidence, but their full association and co-operation?

The attention of friends and foes is equally attracted to this convention. Let us bring hope, comfort, and encouragement to the one; disappointment and dismay to the other.

Again, in the name of the toilers of our continent and for the success of the aspirations of the great cause of humanity and liberty, I bid you welcome.

The laws and practice of our Federation require that your president shall report to you annually, and it has been and is my desire to submit to conventions the matters which are most important, requiring attention and action.

The year which is just closed has been fraught with events of transcendent importance, and yet I feel that by reason of the many questions with which this convention must deal, as well as my absence from America for some considerable period, the report which I have the honor to submit falls far short of that which I hoped I could present.

There is no limit to the lines of activity in which our movement is engaged for the betterment of the conditions of the workers, to attain all rights, and to work for the attainment of justice. The interest and the right of anyone of our fellows is the concern of the labor movement. To bring light into the homes, hope to the hearts, aspirations to the minds of the workers, is the duty and mission of our movement. To make mankind truly free has been the dream of philosophers, song of the poets, and the struggle of the workers.

Organization and Growth.

It is a source of great gratification to be able to report the growth in the trade union movement during the past year. From the time of the panic, October, 1907, there were myriads of our fellow-workers unemployed, and this necessarily had an injurious influence upon them. As a consequence, there was a falling off in membership in many of our organizations. These, however, have been regained and additional members enrolled. There can be no doubt but that our experience before, during, and since the last panic has fully justified the attitude of the American Federation of Labor so stoutly maintained by nearly all workers. The declared position of America's workers that wage reductions would be resisted at all hazards, not only prevented reductions to any appreciable extent, but also gave courage to the workers to maintain their membership and stand true by organized labor.

Previous industrial crises were not only pro-

longed and made acute, but the organizations were crushed out of existence or they emerged from these periods with ranks decimated and unions disbanded. The period of our last panic was not only shortened, but the wage standard practically maintained, and the organizations of labor emerged from them better organized and better prepared to defend and promote the rights and interests of the workers.

It is impossible here to enter into detailed statements. Some other opportunity through our official magazine may present itself.

The present average membership of our affiliated organizations for the year is nearly up to the highest standard in the history of the Federation. The officers of, one-third of international unions affiliated to our Federation, have made report of an increase over previous years. Thirty-four of them reported a net increase of over 80,000 for the past year, while there has been a substantial increase in the membership of the local unions formed or revived, attached to the international unions or directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The reports of the one-third of the organization may be taken as a fair indication of the general growth.

We issued during the fiscal year 176 certificates of affiliation. Of this number 3 were to international unions: the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada; 2 to departments, as follows: Railway Employees' Department and Union Label Trades Department; 40 to central labor unions; 2 to state federations, Nebraska and Wyoming; 52 federal labor unions, and 77 local trade unions.

I strongly recommend that every effort be made to organize the yet unorganized workers of America. We must not cease our efforts to bring every wage-earner within the beneficent fold of unionism, to cultivate the spirit of fraternity and solidarity, that we may go onward and forward to a higher, better standard of life for all.

Summary of Injunction, Contempt and Appeals.

The injunction proceedings of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, Mo., of which James W. Van Cleave is president, against the American Federation of Labor, resolved themselves into two separate cases; one, the original injunction issued by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; the other, the proceedings for contempt brought against Vice-President John Mitchell, Secretary Frank Morrison, and myself. An appeal was taken by the American Federation of Labor on both cases. For convenience and an intelligent understanding, a brief summary of the case is here given.

Owing to the refusal of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, to continue the nine hour workday to the metal polishers in its employ and its discrimination against and discharge of employees because of their membership in the union, and despite efforts to harmonize and adjust the differences existing, the labor organizations in interest of St. Louis placed the product of the Buck's Stove and Range Company upon their "We Don't Patronize" list. Application was made to the American Federation of Labor at our Minneapolis convention, 1906, to endorse the action of the workers particularly interested and place the name of the company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

The matter was referred by the convention to the Executive Council for the purpose of investigation and, if possible, adjustment. The Executive Council entrusted the matter to Vice-President Valentine to use his best efforts in the direction indicated. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Council Vice-President Valentine reported that he had gone to the limit of his opportunities, and definitely ascertained that any effort on his part or on the part of anyone else to confer with Mr. Van Cleave upon the subject would be utterly fruitless, and though some of the then employees of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, who might be affected, were members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, of which Mr. Valentine is president, he could not conscientiously interpose any objection to the attitude of the workers and organizations aggrieved or to the full endorsement of the application of our fellow-workers to place the Buck's Stove and Range Company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor. Thereupon, the Executive Council unanimously voted to approve the application.

On December 18, 1907, Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, who at the time was also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, obtained from Justice Gould, of the District of Columbia, an injunction against the American Federation of Labor, the members of the Executive Council, both officially and individually, the officers and members of local and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, its agents, friends, sympathizers, or counsel, forbidding them in any way to publish, print, write, verbally or orally communicate the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Company was unfair to or had any dispute with organized labor, or that it was "boycotted" by organized labor. The injunction prohibited the publication of the company's name upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor, directly or indirectly, and all were forbidden to state, declare, or say that there existed or had been any dispute or difference of any kind between the company, the American Federation of Labor or any of its affiliated organizations in any manner whatsoever.

Hearing was had before the temporary injunction was issued by Justice Gould. He declined later to modify it or to explain its terms. On December 18th the court issued the temporary injunction. It becoming effective December 23d when the Buck's Stove and Range Company filed its bond, approved by the court. The temporary injunction was made permanent March 26, 1908, by Justice Clabaugh of the same court.

Upon the authority of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor an appeal from the injunction was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, our main contention being that the terms of the injunction were in violation of fundamental constitutional rights and guarantees, and that it was, therefore, invalid and void. While this appeal was pending before the court, so hasty and vindictive was Mr. James W. Van Cleave, of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, that he petitioned the court which issued the injunction to adjudge Vice-President John Mitchell, Secretary Morrison, and myself guilty of contempt of court and to require us to show cause why we should not be punished therefor. We were harassed for months, our counsel and witnesses being required to travel throughout large sections of the country to take testimony. Days upon days were consumed in the examination of Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison, and myself at Washington. Practically the history of the American Federation of Labor, printed, written or unpublished, was made part of the testimony.

The court heard argument of counsel on both sides as to whether the defendants, Mitchell, Morrison, and I, were guilty of contempt of court. And while the appeal on the original injunction was pending, Justice Wright on December 23, 1908, adjudged us guilty of contempt of court and imposed a sentence of six months, nine months, and one year's imprisonment respectively upon "Morrison, Mitchell, and Gompers."

This passing comment appears apropos. It is that an unprejudiced, impartial judge might well have deferred a decision in a contempt case alleging violation of an injunction while an appeal upon the validity of the injunction itself was pending and was being considered for decision by a higher court, and further, that the unprecedented sentences imposed were entirely in conflict with the spirit and plain provision of the constitution as being cruel and unusual.

The language and manner of Justice Wright in delivering his opinion upon the guilt of the men charged with disobeying the terms of the injunction, the fact that he had given his opinion, or permitted it to be given, out in advance, the whole mockery and formality of asking us whether we had any reasons to assign why sentence should not be pronounced, when he had determined on the sentences in advance; all these, as well as the matter and manner of the arrangement for the scene and the delivery of the opinion and sentence indicated the unfitness of the man to wear the judicial robe and occupy the judicial position.

What are the offenses for which Mitchell, Morrison, and I are sentenced to long months of imprisonment, and the ignominy of being classified as criminals? We have dared to defend our constitutional rights as men and as citizens, despite the injunction of a court which sought to invade the rights of free speech and free press secured to the Anglo-Saxon people centuries ago by Magna Charta and clinched by the adoption of the first amendment to the constitution of the United States.

And what, after all, are the grounds upon which Justice Wright held the defendants guilty of violation of the terms of the injunction? When the injunction was issued and went into effect, both temporary and permanent, we proposed to test the principles involved before the established legal tribunals. By instruction of and with authority from the Executive Council the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was removed from the "We Don't Patronize" list in the American Federationist.

Vice-President Mitchell, it was alleged, violated the injunction by allowing certain acts to be performed by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and also, that while presiding at a convention of the United Mine Workers of America, a resolution, regularly introduced by a delegate, calling upon the members of that organization not to bestow their patronage upon the product of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was submitted by Mr. Mitchell to the delegates for a vote.

Secretary Morrison was charged substantially with having violated the terms of the injunction in so far as that he sent, or caused to be sent out copies of the printed official proceedings of the previous convention of the American Federation of Labor containing officers' and committee reports and resolutions of the convention relative to the Buck's Stove and Range Company's injunction and copies of the American Federationist containing similar references, circulars, appeals for funds, and editorials written by me on the injunction abuse.

The allegations charging me with violating the terms of the injunction were that I did, or authorized, or directed to be done, these things; because, by authority of the convention and of the Executive Council I sent to our fellow-workers and friends an appeal for funds in order that we might be in a position to defend ourselves before the

courts in the very injunction case involved; because in lectures and on the public platform, during the Presidential campaign I made addresses to the people giving the reasons for the vote as a citizen I was to cast at the then pending Presidential election, and because I dared editorially to discuss the fundamental principles involved, not only in the injunction pending but the entire abuse of the injunction writ. Aye, because I published in the American Federationist the order of the court to show cause why we should not be punished for contempt of the injunction was made part of the testimony upon which Justice Wright deemed it important to hold me guilty.

Immediately after Justice Wright declared us guilty of contempt of the injunction and imposed the sentences, notice of appeal was given and bonds furnished in the following sums: Gompers, \$5,000; Mitchell, \$4,000, and Morrison, \$3,000, for our appearance before the court at any time when called upon.

On March 11, 1909—that is, nearly four months after Justice Wright imposed these sentences for alleged contempt of the injunction—the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia handed down its decision upon our appeal in the original injunction. That court greatly modified the terms of the injunction, holding that no publication could be forbidden except in furtherance of a "conspiracy" to boycott.

The injunction as modified and affirmed by the court is as follows:

"It is adjudged, ordered and decreed that the defendants, Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, John B. Lennon, James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Max Morris, Denis A. Hayes, Daniel J. Keefe, William D. Huber, Joseph F. Valentine, Rodney L. Thixton, Clinton O. Buckingham, Herman C. Poppe, Arthur J. Williams, Samuel R. Cooper and Edward L. Hickman, individually and as representatives of the American Federation of Labor, their and each of their agents, servants and confederates, be, and they hereby are, perpetually restrained and enjoined from conspiring or combining to boycott the business or product of complainant, and from threatening or declaring any boycott against said business or product, and from abetting, aiding or assisting in any such boycott, and from directly or indirectly threatening, coercing or intimidating any person or persons whomsoever from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in complainant's product, and from printing the complainant, its business or product in the 'We Don't Patronize' or 'Unfair' list of defendants in furtherance of any boycott against complainant's business or product, and from referring, either in print or otherwise, to complainant, its business or product, as in said 'We Don't Patronize' or 'Unfair' list in furtherance of any such boycott.

"The costs of this appeal are equally divided between appellants and appellees.

"Modified and affirmed."

The court which handed down this "modified and affirmed" decision is composed of three judges, each of whom delivered different opinions. One justice who concurred in the conclusion gave different reasons. It is difficult to read Justice Van Orsdel's concurring opinion and reconcile it with his conclusion to affirm the injunction even in modified form. Chief Justice Shepard dissented from the conclusion of the court.

I urge upon every wage-earner and every one interested in the discussion of great rights and principles involved to read the decision and opinions of the justices rendered in this case. The opinions and decision were published in the April, 1909, issue of the American Federationist.

The Court of Appeals did not take any original testimony in the case, and I am justified in saying that the judges were somewhat in error in their estimate of the actual facts in relation to the boycott of the Buck's Stove and Range Company. This is understandable from the fact that the American Federation of Labor at no time entered a detailed defense to the allegations of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, although the charges were untrue in many important particulars.

On account of the fundamental issues of free press and free speech, which were involved in the original injunction, we preferred to stand upon the unconstitutionality of the injunction rather than obscure this great issue by going into the details of the original trouble with the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Justice Wright's prejudiced and misleading extracts from the original testimony, and his ignoring of testimony, also tended still further to becloud the facts.

The Court of Appeals said, that the only reason the publication of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was enjoined from appearing on the "We Don't Patronize" list was because they believed that a "conspiracy" to boycott had been entered into and that "threats," intimidation and coercion had been used on innocent third parties. On this wrong assumption the modified injunction was affirmed.

It was regrettable that the court should have been so in error as to the facts of the boycott.

Even if we had been guilty of unlawful conspiracy and coercion and intimidation—which we were not—surely there should be some more adequate punishment than by a process of injunction. In fact, existing laws do provide greater punishments for these offenses, and we respectfully submit that if we are guilty of them we should be tried by the due process of law before a jury of our peers and if found guilty punished as the law provides, rather than be subjected to the caprice of a judge who solely determines the sufficiency

of the charge, the guilt of the defendant and who imposes punishment as his whim may prompt.

It was to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the personnel of which has undergone no change since the rendering of the opinion modifying the injunction, that the appeal in the contempt proceedings was made. The argument upon the appeal against the sentences imposed by Justice Wright was made April 19-20, 1909, Hon. Alton B. Parker and Hon. J. H. Raiston making the arguments in labor's behalf.

It may be interesting to know that Justice Wright assessed "Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison" in the sum of \$1,500 as costs of the injunction proceedings against them. From this decree an appeal is also pending.

Free Speech—Free Press.

In the whole history of our movement no greater struggle has taken place than that for the preservation and the maintenance of the right of free press and free speech. As you well know, this arose under the injunction proceedings and court decisions in the case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, December, 1907.

The technicalities of the case were soon lost sight of in the battle to preserve the great principles of human liberty which were involved.

The people of our country have with the men of labor made it clear to the whole world that no curtailment of the rights of free press and free speech will be tolerated.

The herculean efforts of the men of labor to arouse the people of the country to a realization of the danger which threatens our constitutional liberties will go down in the annals of history as one of the great crusades for the maintenance and advancement of human rights.

A complete summary of the case in all its technical and legal detail will form a portion of this report, so that it may be available as a historical record.

At the time I made my report to the convention last year, John Mitchell, Frank Morrison, and I had been cited to appear before the court and show cause why we should not be punished for contempt of the injunction because we had continued to exercise the rights of free press and free speech after they had been enjoined and forbidden by the Buck's Stove and Range Company's injunction issued by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

It is a matter of history and of common knowledge that on December 23, 1908, Justice Wright sentenced "Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison" to one year, nine months, and six months imprisonment respectively for alleged violation of the injunction and that the decision accompanying the sentence was most virulent and unjust in its terms.

It is also a matter of the history of this year that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in May, 1909, upon our appeal, rendered a decision modifying the terms of the original injunction.

This decision was fully discussed in the American Federationist, April, 1909, and as the limits of this report will not permit a full review of the editorial opinions there expressed it is to be hoped that all those who are interested in the preservation of our liberties will familiarize themselves with this and other editorial matter in relation to this case which has been published in the American Federationist since the injunction was obtained by the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Through efforts of our officers and members, through our own magazine the American Federationist, and through the labor press, through the great mass meetings and public speeches which voiced our protest there was kindled throughout the country among all the people the spirit of liberty, the spirit of patriotism, the spirit of protest which demands that there shall be no tampering with our constitutional liberties by the courts, whether under the guise of injunction order or of prejudiced judicial decree and sentence.

I say advisedly that the whole people of our country are aroused to the seriousness of the situation. They realize that this attack upon free press and free speech among the workers is only the insidious beginning of the entire withdrawal of those rights from the whole people whenever it might suit the plans of those who desire to profit by injustice and tyranny.

The response of the masses of the people to the campaign of the American Federation of Labor for the preservation of constitutional rights shows how thoroughly our labor movement is in harmony with the spirit of liberty and the love of justice and right which makes a nation great.

The struggle is far from ended. Eternal vigilance ever was and always will be the price of the liberties of a people.

Let no one doubt my great respect for the judiciary of our country; I have confidence in their integrity, no matter what their decision, still they are human beings and as such liable to err. I say this with respect not only to the three justices of the District Court of Appeals, but with reference to the Judiciary generally.

Court of Appeals' Decision.

It was generally expected that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia would hand down its decision early in October, 1909. Indeed, it was to meet the issue, whatever it might be, that I was careful to be within the jurisdiction of the court when the decision would be handed down. The decision was rendered Tuesday, No-

vember 2d—that is, on Election Day throughout the country. The court stood two to one in affirming Justice Wright's decision and sentences of one year, nine months, and six months' imprisonment for "Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison," respectively, on the ground that they had violated the terms of Justice Gould's injunction. Chief Justice Shepard dissented from the decision and opinion of the court, and declared that Justice Wright's decision and sentences should be reversed, on the ground that he issued an order entirely beyond the power vested in him, and that the order was therefore void.

Concretely stated, the decision of the court declares that no matter whether the injunction of Justice Gould was right or wrong, valid or void, we were compelled to obey. Against that concept, at least for myself, I enter a most emphatic protest. When a judge so far transcends his authority, and assumes functions entirely beyond his power and jurisdiction, when a judge will set himself up as the highest authority in the land, invading constitutionally guaranteed rights of citizens, when a judge will go so far in opinion, decision, and action, that even judges of the Court of Appeals have felt called upon to characterize his action "unwarranted" and "foolish," under such circumstances it is the duty of the citizen to refuse obedience and to take whatever consequences may ensue.

It is common knowledge that a judge has issued an injunction against municipal officers enjoining them from performing their duties in the enactment of laws. Assume that a judge will so far forget himself as to issue an injunction prohibiting a legislature, or Congress itself, from enacting laws. Will it be contended that obedience must follow? Let a judge issue an injunction enjoining the President of the United States from performing the duties of his office. Does it follow that the Chief Executive of our nation must yield obedience, and perhaps thereby fail to perform the duties of his great office, to the injury of the people of the country? Were the matter involved merely material, or of such a character that time would not destroy, the situation would be vastly different. All realize that for the orderly continuance and development of civilized society, obedience to the orders of the court is necessary, and to that there would be no dissenting voice.

I repeat and emphasize this fact, that the doctrine that the citizen must yield obedience to every order of the court, notwithstanding that order transcends inherent, natural, human rights guaranteed by the constitution of our country, is vicious and repugnant to liberty and human freedom, and that it is the duty, the imperative duty, to protest.

The history of the human race has been full of tyranny and the denial to the people of the right of expressing freely by speech or in the press their opinions. After our people established a government they recalled that they had omitted to safeguard this vital right in framing our constitution. Therefore, the first amendment to that instrument was that guaranteeing the right of freedom of speech and press.

That means something. We do not need this right to please those entrusted with the authority of government. Free press and free speech were guaranteed that men might feel free to say things that displeased. Demand for reform coming from the people is generally distasteful to those entrenched in power and privilege.

It was not necessary that we be given the privilege for the purpose of singing the praises of the powers that be. No Russian needs constitutional guarantee of the right to sing the praises of the Czar.

We must have the right to freely speak and print for the wrongs that need resistance and the cause that needs assistance.

There is no persecution, no injustice, to a great movement but if met in the right spirit bears its harvest of good. In this case the tremendous popular indignation at the attempt to abolish the right of free press and free speech brings our union members into closer relations and more in sympathy with each other throughout the country, and, more than that, it brings to the attention of the people as a whole the noble aspirations and the splendid achievements of the labor movement in behalf of right, justice, and humanity.

Out of this attempt to seal the lips of the men of labor I believe will come good.

We know that the people of our country and the labor movement will be found united in patriotic protest against any curtailment of the liberties for which our forefathers struggled in order that we might be free.

We have come too far in the march of human progress for any set of influences to drive us back into slavery.

I see a silver lining to the clouds and a bright star of hope in the heavens, and I see ultimately the spirit of humanity, justice, and the brotherhood of man obtaining in the minds and hearts of the people of the country. Like Jefferson, I am willing to trust the people, and I have a certainty of their final triumph.

Legislation—Anti-Trust Law—Injunction.

Congress has thus far failed to pass any amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law relieving the labor organizations from the operations of that law as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit of Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., against the United Hatters of North America for threefold damages claimed by Loewe—that is, \$240,000.

Though it is true that since this decision has been rendered but few suits have been instituted against organized labor under the provisions of the new interpretation placed upon the law, yet it is also true that every labor organization and every individual member of the organization are menaced by the present status.

Now any action taken by our voluntary organizations of labor for the protection and the furtherance of the interests of the workers makes them amenable to the law with its penalties of imprisonment and threefold damages which anyone may allege he has suffered by reason of a strike by men withholding their labor from employers or their patronage from business men.

There are different contentions as to what Congress had in mind when the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was enacted. From the assurances given the representatives of labor and the declarations made upon the floor of Congress at the time when the bill, now a law, was under consideration, the workers were justified in believing that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was the result of an aroused indignation among the people against the combinations of great corporations which prey upon the public. And that, as the very title of the bill conveys it is a law contemplated to reach, regulate, and deal with the trusts whose operations are not with labor, but with the products of labor; that as the organizations of the working people concerned themselves, not with the labor products, but with human beings, the law ought not and could not properly have application to them. But the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the law applies to the workers' organizations instituted for their own physical and moral protection and advancement, and from that decision there is but one appeal—to the people of our country.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law is not what it is now superficially supposed to be, but is indeed, a re-establishment of the oldest laws proclaimed by tyrants more than a thousand years ago, laws which had for their effect the prohibition of associations and organizations of the people of whatsoever kind.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law, as it now exists, may more appropriately be styled an anti-coalition law. Under the anti-coalition laws of the dim, distant past every association or organization of the people was disrupted and disbanded; their liberties were destroyed, and ignorance, darkness, misery, and demoralization enveloped the people for a thousand years; a period when the arts, the sciences, industry, and progress were strangled and inanimate, when but one in every five hundred of the people could either read or write.

Take away the right and opportunity of the workers, the masses of the people, to associate themselves for their common protection against oppression, whether by king or industrial potentate; curb the power of the workers, the people, for effective protest, and a new era of blighted life will have been inaugurated. Against the possibility of such a condition of affairs America's workers must not only protest, but they must make that protest effective and complete.

There is no factor in all our public life so potent to maintain and perpetuate the liberties of the people as a well organized movement of the workers.

In all times and under all forms of government wherever slavery existed, the workers were the slave class. Other portions of society may have been deprived of rights and liberties, but only in degree and in proportion as the workers were driven into the forms of slavery. And particularly under modern industrial conditions with wealth concentration, if from the workers is flinched by government the right to associate peacefully and voluntarily and in their association and organization to exercise the natural, normal functions of such organizations to protect their rights and interests against greed, avarice, and overbearing tyranny, then the first elements of slavery have been injected into our lives and future.

The rights and the liberties of the people have never been, and will never be, taken from them with one fell swoop. Oppressors are more adroit. The invasion of rights is gradual, and by specious assurances the people are often lulled into a fancied security only to find themselves enmeshed, circumscribed and almost crushed, requiring ages of struggle and travail for their awakening and their rehabilitation.

Today our wage-workers' organizations existence legally considered is by the sufferance of the powers that be. Such a condition of affairs is intolerable.

It has been, and is, the aim of the American labor movement to be in fullest accord with the American concept of gradual, rational progress and development, and by natural evolutionary process peacefully to work out labor's emancipation. For one, I feel assured that we shall secure both by law and by the public conscience the full lawful right to carry on the work and the necessary functions of our organizations as time, industry, and conditions afford. Of one fact I am fully persuaded and have no hesitancy in asserting: it is that the labor organizations of America will live, be maintained, grow, toll, and struggle for the amelioration of the conditions of the workers, the improvement of their standard of life and citizenship, and to work out their salvation for a higher and better manhood, womanhood, and childhood, all the bitter antagonistic elements to them to the contrary notwithstanding. Rapacity, greed, tyranny, and ignorance can not and will not subjugate or enslave America's workers.

In order that all the blessings of civilization

may keep pace with industrial development the toilers of the United States have repeatedly urged Congress and the State legislative bodies to grant certain specific remedial economic reforms which the toilers are unable to obtain in any other way, than by legislation at the hands of the representatives of the people.

If the wage-earners could have obtained these reforms through the regular channels of economic force as expressed in their trade organizations or in any other way by their own efforts, relief and protection would have been successfully secured years ago.

In response to the instructions of the Norfolk and Denver conventions legislative measures were presented to the 60th Congress, asking for relief from the exactions of the so-called Sherman Anti-Trust Law, but that Congress adjourned without daring to assert its own power, even after an overwhelming majority of its members had individually pledged themselves in favor of the measure, which after much deliberation was prepared and which was introduced by the Hon. William B. Wilson, member of the United Mine Workers, and representative of the 15th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. That bill, known as H. R. 20584, did not ask for, nor would it have added, any special privilege to laborers' or farmers' organizations. There was no semblance of class legislation in this proposed measure when fairly and honestly analyzed. Its purpose was and is to carry out the premeditated and emphatically expressed intent of the framers of the original Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The mental giants who debated that measure in its course through the United States Senate were better informed in modern economics than to confuse property rights with human rights, and they almost unanimously agreed that no court in the land would ever construe a law designed to curb grad-grinds and money-mongers into a scheme to persecute the wealth producers, the bread winners of the nation.

When the representative government of the United States was demanded by the colonists and established, it had for its basis the government of, by and for the people, they having their respective property and property rights. In its very concept and declaration of independence, it placed first, and recognized, man above the products of man. It had for its purpose the affirmation and maintenance for all time of the rights of living, breathing, liberty-loving man. The decision of the United States Supreme Court has affirmed that in the law as it now stands, there is no distinction between the combinations formed for the manipulation, control, and sale of the products of human labor and the voluntary organizations of the working people formed for the protection and advancement of the physical, material, moral, and social welfare of the masses of the people.

It would seem that the Congress of the United States, the representatives of the people, would have afforded the relief from the onerous conditions brought about by the Supreme Court decision. If the 60th Congress had possessed in the slightest degree the conception of its duties, if it had observed the commonest rules of legislative independence and the simplest methods of self-assertive honesty, it would not have permitted the first session to daily its time away while one man (Mr. Charles E. Littlefield) went through the questionable farce of "subcommittee hearings" on the merits and demerits of the Wilson Bill. When that gentleman became thoroughly saturated with the grim humor of his transparent hold-up scheme, he resigned his seat in the House in the middle of the term without sufficient respect for the Judiciary Committee, which he was presumed to represent, even to make a formal report to it. In the second session of the 60th Congress Mr. Charles Q. Tirrell, of the Fourth Massachusetts Congressional District, who succeeded Mr. Littlefield as chairman of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, having charge of such measures, played a game of battledore and shuttlecock with Mr. John L. Jenkins, chairman of the full committee. Together they contrived so to shift the responsibility (under the plausible guise of parliamentary courtesy), that they effectively denied our Executive Council and myself an opportunity to make a brief statement in order to have a complete record on the subject in the printed hearings before the committee.

For full details concerning this peculiar parliamentary transaction, I refer you to the Legislative Committee's report on page 375, American Federationist for April, 1909, and I urge every delegate and all others interested to again read it and bring it to the attention of every organization and every citizen of every congressional constituency. In connection therewith should be read the report of Labor's Legislative Committee published in the August, 1908, issue of the American Federationist under the heading "Congress and Labor."

This illustration is a glaring example of how to avoid duty and responsibility, and is merely one instance of the subservency of Congress to the absolute will of its dictator, Speaker Cannon. He is the potential instrument of every predatory interest that infests the halls of Congress, whose tactics are and whose motto should read: "They shall take who have the power, and they shall keep who can."

In connection with the present status of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the Executive Council had an extended conference with the President of the United States and had the opportunity of fully discussing the subject with him. He freely expressed his judgment that the law required change, particularly for definiteness to accomplish

the purposes for which the law was enacted, and he suggested that he would be pleased to confer later with any representative of the Executive Council and also with Judge Parker, our attorney. Later, by direction of the Executive Council, I had an extended interview with the President and the subject-matter was again discussed. Then I had an interview with Judge Parker, and conveyed to him the President's suggestion, to which he gladly assented. The following letter in connection with the matter is of interest:

"Blackpool, England, July 1, 1909.

To the Honorable William H. Taft,
President of the United States, Washington,
D. C., U. S. A.

Sir: When I had the honor of an interview with you in Washington, in June, you suggested that when you had discussed with the members of your Cabinet the subject of the amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and particularly in reference to its present application to the labor organizations, that a conference with the Honorable Alton B. Parker would be agreeable to you.

I left Washington within two days after our interview for New York, and brought the matter to Judge Parker's attention. He expressed himself as in entire accord with the suggestion, and authorized me to say that he would be glad to call upon you at any time and place when so advised by you.

The few days I had in New York prior to my departure for this side of the Atlantic on June 19th were so taken up by a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, that I could not get to write to you in regard to this matter. Then, again, I was aware that there existed no necessity for immediate haste. I take great pleasure, however, in communicating the above to you at this, my earliest opportunity. I have the honor to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

Samuel Gompers,

President, American Federation of Labor."

A copy of this letter was sent to Judge Parker. Though the interview has thus far not taken place there is no doubt that it will in the very near future.

Injunctions.

We asked the 60th Congress for relief from the abuse and misuse of the writ of injunction; we asked for a restoration of the ancient and cherished right of a trial by jury, so that the people may be safeguarded from the absolutism of judicial tyranny; but in spite of all hitherto accepted rules of procedure and of evidence, one man, a judge, presiding in an equity court may disregard all such established methods and absolutely set his own opinion as a finality, in spite of the fact that no written statute in this or any other land grants him such extraordinary authority.

Instead of the beneficent injunction writ being a safeguard of human liberty as it was originally intended, it has been so wilfully perverted that it has been made an instrument of coercion and tyranny and is wielded for the sole purpose of those who not only possess wealth but arrogate power never legally granted or intended in order to hold and keep the men of labor and the masses of the people in awe and subjection.

The American people have fondly nursed the sentiment in their hearts that the government of our Republic was founded upon the inherent principles of justice and right, and that these righteous principles are adhered to by their representatives; but such chicanery as this record shows should arouse every citizen in the land to a sufficient sense of the danger that threatens the very life of a free government that a renewed public energy and vigilance should and must be exerted to correct existing evils.

To do this the American Federation of Labor and all its members should bend their efforts and take the lead. No men are more loyal to the fundamental institutions of our Republic or more jealous of their maintenance than those who are enrolled in the American labor movement; to foster and spread the growth of intelligence, to instill character, to improve and elevate the general standard of life among all our people, to cultivate a sterling manhood and self-reliant spirit, and to establish a recognition of the interdependence of one man with his fellows are some of the praiseworthy purposes of our unions, and we have faith that all liberty-loving, clean-thinking American citizens will not only extend us their sympathy but will in every honorable and lawful way possible, actively assist us in securing these justifiable and commendable results.

The congressional record heretofore given on the Wilson Bill, H. R. 20584, for the purpose of restoring to the workers the rights which were so summarily taken from them by the United States Supreme Court is so identical to that on the Pearre Anti-Injunction Bill, H. R. 94, that it would be tedious to repeat it, but a word on another phase of the situation is very essential as a warning to many of our zealous members, especially those of our members who are officials in central labor unions, state federations, or national and international organizations.

During the life of the 60th Congress it almost became a fad to introduce a bill, ostensibly to regulate the issuance of injunctions and restraining orders, limiting the meaning of "conspiracy" in certain cases, authorizing the right of trial by jury in contempt cases, direct or indirect, change of venue, etc., etc.

The number of such bills introduced was legion; they became so numerous, in fact, that our legislative committee dubbed them "life savers." They

were invariably introduced by members for the purpose of popularity among their constituents, who are members of labor organizations and others whose love of justice is still alive. In a few cases there was a spasmodic effort by the member introducing it to make it appear there was going to be some genuine consideration given it; but in the majority of instances such bills were merely introduced and printed copies franked to constituents at home—for a purpose.

There were other instances where members, usually first-termers, drafted an "anti-injunction bill" and endorsements from the organizations in their district were solicited purely on the strength of the title of the bill and not because of the merits or efficiency of the bill itself.

These tactics are already in evidence preparatory to the regular session of the 61st Congress, and it is a fact that already some of these spurious drafts of so-called "anti-injunction bills" have been unsuspectingly favored by certain organizations. To all of such I strongly advise that no endorsements be given to any bill "anti-injunction," or other subject affecting vital fundamental rights and principles unless it has been given the approval of the American Federation of Labor, or, in the interim of conventions, the Executive Council. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

Congressman Wilson, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill, H. R. 3058, which has been approved by the Executive Council and which clearly covers the issues we are making.

During the last year it has been observed that the agitation against the wilful misuse of injunction orders in labor disputes is bearing fruit.

In August, Judge Baker of the United States Circuit Court in Indiana refused to grant a petition made by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company against the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Another Judge in Newcastle, Pa., refused to enjoin picketing and peaceable persuasion on petition of the same company. Even in Judge Alston G. Dayton's United States Circuit Court of West Virginia, there is a tendency to be less sweeping, and he does not draw the line on "inducing or persuading" as on former occasions.

In state courts there is a noticeable reluctance to go to the extremes they formerly did. What must be most vigilantly guarded against now is the legalizing of the injunction process in industrial disputes when they would not be issued where no industrial dispute existed. Labor men must now more than ever be alert and ever active and absolutely loyal to their own best interests.

With regard to the other subjects of legislation considered by the Denver Convention, the legislative committee made its report which was duly published in the April issue of the American Federationist. I commend it to your careful consideration. It is advisable, however, to make additional special reference to some of the subjects in which we are particularly interested.

Eight Hour Bill.

Many strenuous efforts have been made to obtain an amendment to the Federal Eight Hour Law so as to extend its beneficent provisions to all government employes and employes of contractors and subcontractors doing work for or on behalf of the government.

This subject was an interminable one in the House Committee on Labor during the first session of the 60th Congress and a bulky volume of the hearings was duly recorded. The responsible members of the party responsible for legislation or the lack of it again availed themselves of dilatory tactics, and instead of meeting the issue squarely by reporting it favorably or adversely and getting it before the House, they resorted to the much abused question of "constitutionality," and referred the bill with the hearings to a subcommittee of lawyers for their "constitutional opinions," but inasmuch as the 60th Congress expired, the committee can never receive the "opinion" of its defunct subcommittee. The constituents of Mr. Haskins, a member of the subcommittee, regarded his services so highly that they preferred to keep him home, and the world may never know the acumen of this gentleman's insight on the constitutionality of an eight hour law.

Some considerable argument was made by attorneys for the interests against the bill because of its possible "limitation of output." In the examination of the United States Census Statistics I find by a careful analysis that in the year 1850 the average per capita production of wealth in the manufacturing industries of the United States was \$1.064 and fifty years later in 1900 it had increased to \$2.451 or an increase in production of 130 per cent. In 1850 the average annual wage in the same industries was \$247, or an equivalent of 23.21 per cent of the product. Fifty years later in 1900 wages had risen to \$437, an increase of only 77 per cent in wages as against 130 per cent increase in production.

No more conclusive argument can be made in behalf of the need of an eight hour day than these cold blooded but eloquent figures, coupled with the astounding fact that in industries like the building trades and others where the eight hour day has prevailed for some years the wages have increased from 25 to 100 per cent.

With the complete specialization of labor and the enormous increase in production, the wage-earner should by every logical reason reap the benefits of labor-saving machines and labor-saving systems so he could participate in the industrial progress and the blessings of civilization with fewer hours of daily toil and more hours for leisure and opportunities for recuperation, study, and re-

section to better fit the workers for the highest thought and activity of citizenship.

We should press the demands for a bill for an eight hour day to cover the field here described and hasten the time when the long, unnecessary and uneconomic 10 hour day will have forever passed in our wonderfully productive work shops, bearing ever in mind that "reducing the hours increases the pay," adds longer and happier years to life, reduces disease, and is a never failing preventative or cure for the great white plague.

Employers' Liability and Automatic Compensation Laws.

This important problem is now receiving serious and careful attention. The workers have contended for it for a long period of time, but in the recent past many other thoughtful persons have given this subject a special study, and, from the many sympathetic utterances which now reach me, show an active consideration. I am hopeful that legislation of this character will soon take a uniform and definite character.

The old fallacies like "assumption of risk," "contributory negligence," "fellow servant" responsibility, and recognition by courts of the validity of "waiving rights" in order to obtain employment, are fast becoming obnoxious to right-thinking men. Instead of the wage-earner and his family being compelled to endure all the mental and financial as well as the physical, suffering due to accidents in industry, it is now becoming more acceptable to the minds of those who would conserve the interests of the working forces as the pre-eminent and most logical of all public questions, that the industry should bear the financial burden of accidents to the human factor, exactly as it does now to the mechanical accidents, or accidents through natural elements.

This view of the subject is becoming so pronounced that the conviction is fast growing that there should be speedily enacted uniform laws by our states for intra-state employments together with a comprehensive federal statute covering all interstate and foreign commerce that will provide for, and guarantee to, those who are injured during employment an automatic compensation for accidents instead of undertaking expensive and wearisome litigation before the courts to recover damages.

This plan has become almost universal in European countries, so much so that the last President felt so keenly on the subject that he practically rebuked Congress because of the inhuman conditions tolerated in the United States and its multiplicity of industries.

It has become an additional source of gratification to have so many inquiries made as to our definite position on this phase of the solution of the problem, and for the purpose of aiding the convention to formulate a plan of action that may be generally supported in the Federal Congress and the various state legislatures, and all of a uniform character, it has been considered advisable to prepare four bills covering the various features of these questions. They are as follows:

No. 1. A bill to amend the law relating to the liability of employers for injuries to their employes within the states.

No. 2. A bill to provide compensation (automatically) for accidents occurring to employes of the United States Government.

(Note: On May 30, 1908, a bill of this nature—though very limited in its provisions—was approved and became a federal law, and this was obtained wholly and solely through the activities, and at the expense of the American Federation of Labor.)

No. 3. A bill to provide compensation (automatically) for accidents in dangerous occupations subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and without the necessity of litigation therefor.

No. 4. A bill to regulate all interstate and foreign commerce in relation to accidents and to provide compensation (automatically) without the necessity of litigation therefor.

In presenting this subject to your thoughtful consideration, it may not be amiss to impress upon all the need of uniformity in the enactment of these laws. It has been the bane of our peculiar form of dual government that state laws differed so widely as well as in some cases almost outrageously, and then again the most of them differed from, and, some in fact almost opposed, federal statutes. It is therefore necessary again to urge, that the legislative committees of city central bodies, state federations, etc., act in harmony and with the advice of the American Federation of Labor in the work of securing labor legislation of an effective character. In enumerating the bills to which reference has just been made it should be stated that the Executive Council gave several days to the discussion of these various measures and the subject in its entirety.

Department of Labor.

In my report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Boston, in 1903, I said that "a law was enacted creating a new department of government, known as the Department of Commerce and Labor, with a secretary as its chief officer, who is a member of the President's Cabinet. Under the law several departments and bureaus were detached from other departments of the federal service and were placed under its jurisdiction. Among the departments transferred was the Department of Labor, which was independent from any other department and is now designated as a bureau."

The committee having this subject under consideration expressed its regret that the Depart-

ment of Labor was absorbed in the new Department of Commerce and Labor.

The American Federation of Labor adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, devise means and put into execution some plan whereby the incoming national administration and the Congress may be urged to consider the advisability of establishing a department of labor and the merging of the bureaus alleged to be in the interest of American citizens who are, or desire to be, employed as tradesmen, artisans, mechanics, and laborers, and that, if necessary to accomplish this result, a committee, geographically selected, be hereafter appointed by the president to assist in advancing this and other approved measures."

"Resolved, That each general and local organization embraced in the American Federation of Labor be requested to promote the plans agreed upon in this connection, and make appeals to their representatives in Congress to favorably consider and advocate through this means an aid to peace, prosperity, and patriotism."

The committee to which this report was referred made the following recommendation, which was unanimously adopted by the convention:

"We indorse the views of the President upon the desirability of establishing a department of labor, with a secretary having a seat in the President's Cabinet."

This demand for a department of labor, independent of any other department under the government, with a secretary at its head, has been the unanimous declaration of the organized labor movement of our country time and again. It was at the urgent insistence of organized labor that the Department of Labor as it was primarily constituted was created, which was afterwards bereft of its individual function by the law merging it with the Department of Commerce and Labor. The labor forces and labor interests are of so vast and comprehensive a character that a department devoted entirely to the many questions and problems so intimately associated with it, the secretary at the head of that department having an intelligence of and sympathy for the duties involved, a secretary who will be at the council table of the President's Cabinet to give advice and counsel, and to speak the right word at the right time, is one of the growing, important necessities of our great industrial development. I therefore recommend that the convention again express its judgment upon this matter in a resolution properly considered and formulated.

Ship Subsidy Bill.

The special interests and prospective beneficiaries of this vicious and mercenary "special class legislation" are active on this proposition; in fact, they never sleep. When this bill was supposed to be quietly resting in the pigeon holes of the committee room, during the closing days of the 60th Congress, it surprised the members when the "interests" which would be benefited by the enactment of the bill made a vigorous effort to muster strength enough to pass it through the House as the Senate had passed it in the first session, but the opposition which we aided in mustering against it was sufficient to prevent the iniquitous features of this bill, with its odious contemplated conscriptive features from being at this time foisted upon the American people.

It is necessary to be very alert on this subject, because of the adroitness of its advocates. They are now trying to foster public sentiment in favor of a "mail subsidy" in order to have the principle of "subsidy" established. Once a measure reaches that stage it will be less difficult to amend the original law and saddle upon it all the vicious clauses affecting labor, particularly our seamen.

See that your congressional representatives all understand that you are actively and positively opposed to it, or to any bill of that character which proposes to take public funds for private gain. It is one of the most vicious pieces of "favored class" legislation that is possible to devise.

Asiatic Exclusion.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs did not take this matter under consideration or give any hearings on the subject, but a large number of bills dealing with this grave evil were introduced and referred to the committee.

Census Bill.

Just before the close of the 60th Congress the Census Bill passed both Houses. It provided for the printing of the census reports outside of the Government Printing Office, the award to be given to the lowest bidder. President Roosevelt vetoed the bill, and it failed of passage over his veto. The President, among other reasons given for his veto, stated that the bill did not provide for the printing of the census reports upon an eight hour work-day basis.

The bill was introduced early in the special session of this, the 61st Congress, and passed the House with the feature of having the reports printed by contract outside of the Government Printing Office, omitted. Learning that an effort was being made by interests hostile to having the work done in the Government Printing Office, our legislative committee and I had a number of interviews with the members of Congress and executive officers for the purpose of securing the passage of the bill as passed by the House.

The legislative committee co-operated with the officers of the Typographical Union of Washington, and succeeded in having the census reports printed and bound in the Government Printing Office as

against the effort to have the work done by outside contractors.

There was another feature we succeeded in having included in the Census bill, and that was providing for an enumeration of the unemployed, and the causes and period of their unemployment.

Convict Labor.

The House Committee on Labor again evaded the issue, and did not even keep faith with themselves on this subject. On the adjournment of the first session it was the declared intention of the committee to hear the report of the subcommittee having this bill in charge immediately upon the convening of the second session.

Only one call was made for the committee to meet to hear the report; there was not a quorum present then, and no further effort was made by the committee to again obtain an expression on this subject. Representatives of such a plastic mold, who neither dare to do nor dare to openly deny, should be kept home among their neighbors, and labor should see to it that men from its own ranks go to Congress, men who understand what labor is and what laborers want, and who will have enough American grit to assert themselves for the bone, brain, and brawn of their constituents.

The average congressman either does not know or he does not care, or he does not dare. Give us men who do know, who do care, and who will dare, and labor legislation will then come as a natural sequence.

The wage-earners of our land have all these subjects in the hollow of their hands, and when they show an intelligent determination to assert themselves, senators, congressmen, judges, and president will all be very, very eager to come nearer to the determinedly expressed public judgment.

Child Labor.

The most precious heritage of a nation is its children. This truth is scarcely yet fully realized. One of the greatest dangers to the health and patriotic life of a country has been the exploitation of our helpless children. Children are the wards of the nation, the responsibility of which can not and must not be shifted. The century past was noted for many remarkable discoveries, but none was greater than that of the great economic and social power of woman. Our present century will be noted for much greater and more significant advance, the importance of the discovery of child nurture, the value of childhood. The science of raising and training children has only just begun to appeal to the great mass of the people as a serious proposition. When the young heads, hearts, and minds are trained in an intelligent, scientific and humane course, the era of the industrial slaughter of the innocents will have been obliterated, and they will in their innocence be preserved, cultivated and developed to their fullest mental, moral, and social welfare.

Due to the patient and persistent efforts of the men and women in the great army of organized labor, the dawn of the emancipation of children from the workshop, in all its forms, where their tender bodies are stunted to satisfy rapacity, is now clearly discernible.

In 42 states and the District of Columbia laws now obtain to control and protect children in some form or other, particularly in reference to their employment. The tendency of legislation on this subject is to effectiveness.

In connection therewith it is necessary that your attention, and through you the attention of the great rank and file of the workers and the people generally, be called to the need not only of improved laws upon the subject of children, but that every effort be made so that as near as possible greater uniformity in the laws of the states may be obtained. In the past it was the policy of our opponents to play the backwardness of one state against another, and under the plea of hindrance to economic and industrial progress, the road to success was made doubly difficult. What now is required is to raise the level of the poorest laws in the most backward states to the standard of the best laws in the most progressive states. Let the efforts of all be directed to follow this suggestive plan systematically, and the evil of child labor will be more readily and effectively eradicated from our entire industrial and commercial life.

The child labor law for the District of Columbia went into effect March 28, 1908, and I reported to the last convention that it was deficient because of the failure of Congress to make an appropriation to maintain inspectors to rigidly enforce the law. The last convention urged that such an appropriation should be made. The Senate agreed thereto, but the House of Representatives failed to concur, and it was defeated. Representatives Nichols and Wilson deserve much credit for their efforts in connection with this matter. The Commissioners in the District of Columbia have, in the meantime, detailed two police officers from the regular force for the special duty of enforcing the child labor law. My information is that the law is being fairly well enforced, but the two police officers assigned to this, first, are insufficient in number; and, second, it is merely an assignment dependent upon the will of the Commissioners. I am strongly persuaded, and the Denver Convention so went on record, that an appropriation should be made for the maintenance of a sufficient number of inspectors to enforce the law thoroughly, and the policy and purpose of the law shall have no element of doubt in regard to enforcement. We should again endeavor to secure an appropriation from Congress

for the enforcement of the Child Labor Law in the District of Columbia.

Immigration.

A most vigorous effort to obtain legislation covering this subject was made, but the employing interests were so intrenched that they prevented the House Committee on Immigration from making a favorable report on the bill. From recent industrial developments especially the widely discussed strike at the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, Pa., and from other emphatic revelations of recent date, it is becoming more apparent that members of Congress will not be held in check by the power of the speaker and his allied influences, but that they will insist upon some better regulation of immigrants.

Litigation.

In connection with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the suit brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, by Loewe & Company against the United Hatters of North America, it will be remembered that the original suit for \$240,000 damages was remanded for trial. The Federal court for the circuit of Connecticut authorized the taking of depositions, then the attorneys for the Loewe Company led the representatives of the hatters and their attorneys a "merry chase" around the country, going as far as California and covering a period of several months. The trial of the case before a jury began Monday, October 11th, and has continued up to the present time on the part of the plaintiff, the Loewe Company. All indications point that the case will be drawn out and that it may not be concluded much before the end of the year.

Of course, it is not difficult to fathom the reason for such litigation and the purpose of its prolongation. The whole proceedings were instituted at the instance of the worst elements of the capitalist class—the National Association of Manufacturers and its allies. The creation and collection of a war fund of a million and a half dollars, under the presidency of James W. Van Cleave by the National Association of Manufacturers discloses at once the financial ability to insure the expense of this suit by the plaintiff, the Loewe Company. It is the evident hope of labor's opponents to harass the men engaged in our movement by litigation; to exhaust our energies and resources in defending our organizations and our men before the courts.

There is a remedy for the outrageous course pursued by those who antagonize our every effort, that is, the more thorough organization of the workers and in the quickening conscience of the people by which relief may be secured at the hands of Congress.

The Boycott—Judicial Opinion.

While the discussion of greater issues in the past year has tended to regulate to the background such rights as that of the boycott, yet I should be recreant in my duty were I to remain silent upon that subject, and thus, perhaps, strengthen an impression which has been assiduously given out by our opponents, that the boycott—that is, the right to withdraw patronage, to bestow it upon whom we please—has been withdrawn from the workers of the country during the legal proceedings in relation to the injunction secured by the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

It will be remembered that the injunction was sought primarily to restrain the people in their right to quit buying Buck's stoves and ranges. It over-reached itself so far that the right to freedom of speech and press became involved. However, no consideration of the injunction has been possible by the courts without taking up the principle involved in the boycott.

We have always held, and we still hold, that the workers, or any of the people, have the right to withhold or to bestow their patronage as they choose; that they have the right to advise friends and sympathizers of this action and of the reasons therefor. It is hardly necessary to state that in the case of the workers the unfair attitude of the dealer in question has always been the reason for withdrawal of patronage. It has been made clear that he refused to pay the standard rate of wages and to agree to other equitable conditions which the workers seek through their organizations, and hence the withdrawal of patronage. The boycotts declared by other citizens have sometimes been placed for other reasons, and they can safely be left to a defense of their own actions. I only wish to point out in passing that the boycott is by no means a weapon used by the workers alone. It is one of those inalienable rights which are at times used by all people. The right to withhold or bestow patronage is one of those things which can neither be enjoined, forbidden, nor punished.

Upon the workers and their organization, however, was made the attempt to have the boycott declared unlawful and a conspiracy, and hence, subject to judicial decree and punishment.

In connection with the decree rendered by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia greatly modifying the original injunction issued by Justice Gould in response to the petition of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, the following judicial opinions on the boycott should receive especial attention. It is not that they enunciate anything new or different from the views held and declared by our Federation, but it is a marked step in advance when a judge here and there shows by his opinion that he has escaped from the shades of medievalism and has given to modern industrial

conditions the reasonable and logical study which they require.

Justice Van Orsdel, in speaking of the boycott, says in his decision modifying the Buck's Stove and Range Company injunction:

"I conceive it to be the privilege of one man, or a number of men, to individually conclude not to patronize a certain person or corporation. It is also the right of these men to agree together, and to advise others, not to extend such patronage. That advice may be given by direct communication or through the medium of the press, so long as it is neither in the nature of coercion or a threat.

"As long as the actions of this combination of individuals are lawful, to this point it is not clear how they can become unlawful because of their subsequent acts directed against the same person or corporation."

Again he says:

"It is not unlawful for citizens to organize together for any of the main purposes for which the American Federation of Labor exists. It is not unlawful for that order to have an official organ; it is not unlawful for that organization, through the medium of that organ, to express freely its opinion as to the fairness or unfairness with which certain employers deal with their employees; and it is not unlawful for the paper to contain advice to the friends of labor not to patronize such employer.

"Again, we do not assume that it will be contended that a citizen has not perfect freedom to deal with whom he pleases, and withhold his patronage for any reason that he may deem proper, whether the reason be one originating in his own conscience, or through the advice of a neighbor, or through the reading of an article in a paper. Neither would it be unlawful for such citizen to advise another not to deal with a person with whom he has concluded not to continue his patronage. If this advice may extend to one, it may to a hundred; and the thing done will not be actionable so long as it is an expression of honest opinion and not slanderous, however much the intercourse between this citizen and his neighbor may operate to injure the person against whom the advice is directed. As long as confined to a mere expression of opinion as to the fairness or unfairness of a business transaction, it is not actionable."

In another portion of his opinion he says:

"So long, then, as the American Federation of Labor, and those acting under its advice, refused to patronize complainant, the combination had not arisen to the dignity of an unlawful conspiracy or a boycott."

It is to be regretted that the whole opinion can not be quoted here. The extracts are given, not with any desire to detach them from the accompanying text of the opinion, but in order to call attention to some of the more important remarks in regard to the use of the boycott. And it must be borne in mind that the opinions just quoted are from the judge who voted to sustain the injunction, though in modified form.

Justice Shepard dissented from his colleagues in that he believed that the right to boycott should be conceded to the following extent:

"I can not agree to the terms of the decree as modified. In my opinion, it should be modified so as to restrain the acts, only, by which other persons have been, or may be coerced into ceasing from business relations with the Buck's Stove and Range Company; but so as not to restrain the publication of the name of that company in the 'We Don't Patronize' columns of the American Federationist, no matter what the object of such publication may be suspected or believed to be.

"One person may not only cease to labor for another without liability to action, but may also cease to decline to further purchase his goods, or to have any business relations with him.

"This being lawful for one person to do, does not become unlawful when two or more persons, impelled by a like motive, voluntarily agree to do the same thing. Consequently, the persons composing the organization of the Federation of Labor had a legal right to agree together not to purchase the goods of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. Refusing to purchase those goods does not constitute a 'boycott' in the legal sense.

"So long, therefore, as the members of the Federation of Labor contented themselves with refusing to purchase the goods of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. from it or from others their combination was not illegal."

It is regrettable that, although expressing opinions like these quoted, so in harmony with all principles of justice and right, all three justices of the Court of Appeals seemed not to have informed themselves as to the facts relating to the boycott in question. They all assumed wrongly that there had been "conspiracy" or "coercion" in order to force innocent, timid parties against their will to cease dealing with a firm. It is well-known to all men of labor that such tactics have never been used; had they been attempted our Federation would be the first to call a halt and to endeavor by every means in its power to punish such action and to dissuade those mistaken from attempting such a course; but the general public has been misled and some portion of it at least made to believe in the bugaboo of "conspiracy" in relation to a concerted withdrawal of patronage.

It is necessary that our members should take pains to inform the general public of this judicial

expression of opinion. It should be given the widest possible circulation.

The fight must continue to uphold the right to boycott not because the workers have any particular love for the boycott. Indeed, they have no more love for the boycott than for the strike. Both are extreme measures of defense forced upon the workers by unjust conditions. The workers fully realize that the boycott and the strike are means to be used to maintain their rights and promote their welfare when seriously threatened by hostile, greedy, and unfair employers when no other remedy seems available. It is not the strike or the boycott itself which matters so much, as the recognition of the lawful right to employ either or both when necessary.

With the boycott, cleared of wrongful charges and misapprehension and recognized as a lawful right, we will find its use diminishing. It will be a power held in reserve and used only when no other remedy is adequate.

Labor's Practical Political Action.

Naturally, during the present year, there has been some lull in the political activities of the country because there has been neither an immediate presidential nor congressional election to stir the minds of the people. The need for adequate remedial, definitive, and protective legislation, both state and national, is, however, as great as when I had the honor to submit to you my report a year ago. At that time we had barely emerged from the throes of a presidential election. It was difficult to estimate to what extent our political powers as workers had been exercised. It was not possible then to ascertain many encouraging facts which have since been verified. We know that at least 6,000,000 votes were cast for the principles espoused by labor, particularly in reference to the remedy from the abuse of the writ of injunction, to trial by jury and to the full and free legal right of existence of the workers' organizations. That so large a number of citizens as stated expressed their sentiments by their votes is conceded even by our opponents. I may add that I have had statements from some of the leaders of the political party which for the time being at least made our cause its own that the votes of the workers alone saved that party from utter, crushing oblivion. It is my belief, and that of those qualified to judge, that at least 80 per cent of organized labor's forces voted in accordance with the recommendations of our Federation. It will never be known to what extent coercion and trickery prevented the registry of a still larger vote of those who believed with us and who desired to stand with us.

During the past year this subject was most earnestly discussed and every possible forward step taken in the definition and assertion of labor's political as well as economic power. Our conventions have asserted this whenever opportunity presented itself. I take from a number of quoted declarations of the American Federation of Labor, contained in the report I had the honor to submit to you to the last convention, a few as follows:

In 1895 the New York Convention declared: "That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demand of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the plant tools of corporate wealth.

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls at every election."

In 1896 the Cincinnati Convention reaffirmed that declaration.

At the 1899 Detroit Convention the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Federation recommend that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take steps to use their ballots, their political power, on independent lines, as enunciated in the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor."

Another declaration of the American Federation of Labor is as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor is not partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and human freedom."

At Denver last year the convention adopted the following:

"In commenting upon this statement of the president, we feel that he has gone to his fullest limit, physically and mentally, in carrying out the mandates of the previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the conclusions reached by the conferences of the representatives of the national and international unions held in the city of Washington, D. C., in the years of 1906 and 1908, and we agree with the president when he says that the campaign as carried on by the American Federation of Labor was on a high plane; that the educational features are bound to be of lasting benefit, and that a greater moral victory has been won.

"We recommend that the policy be continued and that every effort be made to bring the principles for which we contended and for which we shall continue to contend, not only to all members of the labor movement, but to all friends and adherents of popular government."

In accordance with the above instructions I made the following recommendations to the meeting of the Executive Council in April this year and they were endorsed:

"In connection with the subject of legislation I beg to suggest that inasmuch as there appears to be little disposition on the part of Congress, particularly in its present make-up, to give the relief that we should have from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in so far as concerns the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, relief from the abuse of the writ of injunction, or to enact legislation for the extension of the Eight-Hour Law, for the protection of seaman's rights, or for the regulation of convict labor, etc., I recommend that we urge upon organized labor and all reform forces to begin an agitation and to organize so as to be prepared to take action in the next congressional election. In centering the effort of labor and its friends upon congressional and state legislative action, we shall be following the direct instructions of a number of conventions of the American Federation of Labor, emphasized by the direction of the Denver Convention."

It is encouraging to be able to state that our reports from organizers in many sections of the country show that such activity is already manifested, and with excellent results, in local and state affairs. I would most earnestly urge that our members and friends endeavor to make the utmost use of their economic and political power.

We must be partisan for a principle and not for a party, but we must make manifest the fact that we have political power and that we intend to use it; otherwise the ballot will become an impotent weapon. Our members and friends can not expect that the officers of the Federation can impress either upon political parties or upon Congress the demands of the workers for justice and right unless those workers themselves have shown sufficient interest in the use of their political power as to make it clear that they are the potent force behind their chosen officers and representatives. The potency of the ballot begins in the primary, independent or a party, and there the workers must begin to assert their adherence to labor's principles and demands. There the workers make of themselves an educational force. They must endeavor to draw with them those unorganized, perhaps, or who have not yet become familiar with the legislation which is needed.

Let us restate that there can be no coercion of any man along party lines. Labor must learn to use parties to advance our principles, and not allow political parties to manipulate us for their own advancement. The distinction is easily understood and readily carried into effect. If each worker as an individual uses the ballot for the advancement of the principles for which labor stands and has declared there will be no question in future as to the power of labor to achieve its just demands; political apathy and partisan adherence will weaken; political activity and partisanship for labor's principles will bring strength and success. The activity, the loyalty of the workers in every part of the country is what we need in order that our political power may be used harmoniously with our economic efficiency. The time is now for emphatic declaration and positive, practical preparation for action.

Industrial Education.

The American labor movement is in line with, and has given expression to, the best thought for the education of all the people in all the elements of learning. It is especially interested in the further education of the wage-workers of America. Industrially. At several conventions the American Federation of Labor has gone on record upon these subjects, and at Denver last year the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the President, in conjunction with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, be and is hereby authorized to appoint a special committee of at least fifteen, to be composed of a majority of trade union members of this convention, who will serve without compensation and incur no expenses other than necessary and legitimate expenditure within the judgment of the President and Executive Council, to investigate the methods and means of industrial education in this country and abroad, and to report its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the next annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor."

In accordance with this instruction the Executive Council with me endeavored to constitute a committee, but there was some difficulty in accomplishing that result by correspondence. Later, and during my absence from the country, the committee was completed, detailed report of which will be communicated to you in the report of the Executive Council.

Two meetings of the Committee on Industrial Education have been held: one in New York city during the summer, the other at Washington, D. C., last month. The latter I was privileged to attend. Prior to my departure the Executive Council directed that I make an effort to learn some of the present conditions of industrial education in European countries as well as the position which organized labor there takes toward the subject. With the important duties devolving upon me while abroad, there was little time to make a careful study of the systems in vogue, but the best that has been said and printed upon the subject has been gathered in printed form. Nowhere in all the countries that I visited has there been an expression of organized labor other than in full endorsement of the best methods to educate the workers industrially as well as along lines of the

arts and sciences; and thus there is the universal declaration of the organized workers upon this great question.

It may not be uninteresting here to call attention to the ignorant, reckless and vindictive hostility which the Post-Van Cleave-Parry-Kirby National Association of Manufacturers has manifested toward the American labor movement. When our conventions declared in favor of industrial education, and particularly since the authorization at Denver for the creation of a special committee to pursue the study of the problem and to report, the most malignant misrepresentations of our purposes and aspersions upon our character were the utterances of these men who, judging us from their own narrow standpoint charged us with perverting the purpose of industrial education. Our own work in this and other fields of activity, the results achieved and yet to be achieved, must and will stand as our best answer.

The American labor movement appreciates the fact that experience has shown that education industrially is but one phase of the growing recognition of labor's rights, and that in this respect it is closely related to all the general work of the trade union movement, the movement which has since its inception stood for constantly increasing better opportunities, better factory and labor conditions, better home life, and the protection of the young and the innocent children from exploitation.

Organized labor has always been and is now deeply concerned with the well-being of the human family, and all the influences that so to make for the advancement of the industrial workers. In our principles and purposes are comprised the fullest scope of human activity. Labor has always manifested its human interest in the welfare of children; it realizes that industrial education has the same purpose and aims—that is, to secure co-operation of all human agencies which make for the betterment of mankind.

Industrial education, the raising of the age limit of child workers, and compulsory school attendance are necessarily a part of the one great beneficial scheme. Organized labor has always stood for, and has been the pioneer in, the demand for free schools, free text-books, compulsory education in the elementary grades and for the fullest and freest opportunity in all lines of learning, technology included.

The subject of education, industrially, concerns not only the wage-earners themselves but every inhabitant of the nation. It is, therefore, necessary and eminently proper that it be administered by the same authority and agency which administers our public school systems and such other institutions as are concerned in the public welfare.

Already reference has been made to the false position in which some elements of employers would place our movement upon this subject. All we ask of fair-minded men is a comparison of the utterances of our opponents with our own. We contend that education in America must be free, democratic, conducted by, of, and for the people, and that it must never be consigned to, or permitted to remain in, the power of private interests where there is sure to be the danger of exploitation for private profits and wilful rapacity. Under the pretense of industrial education private agencies for personal profits have perverted the term, resulting in a narrow and specialized training to the detriment of the pupils, the workers, and people generally.

Modern methods of manufacturing with their division and subdivision and specialization have, to a large extent, rendered nearly superfluous and therefore largely eliminated the all-around skilled worker. Some so-called modern apprenticeship systems are narrow, producing a line of trained "specialists." It has been well said that specialists in industry are vastly different from specialists in the professions. In the professions specialists develop from the knowledge of all the elements of the science of the profession. Specialists in industry are those who know but one part of a trade and absolutely nothing of any other part of it. In the professions specialists are possessed of all the learning in their professions; in industry the specialists are bereft, and denied the opportunity, of learning the commonest elementary rudiments of industry other than the same infinitesimal part performed by them perhaps thousands of times over each day.

Our movement in advocating industrial education protests most emphatically against the elimination from our public school system of any line of learning now taught. Education, technically, or industrially, must be supplementary to and in connection with our modern school system. That for which our movement stands will tend to make better workers of our future citizens, better citizens of our future workers.

European Tour.

For two succeeding conventions the fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, on behalf of their movement, extended an invitation to me to visit their congress and make an investigation of labor conditions in England. We had some correspondence with the International Secretariat relative to participation in the International Trade Union Conference. Because of the pending elections of 1908 I requested the convention not to direct me to accept the invitation.

At the Denver convention one of the committees took cognizance of the matter and presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote of the convention:

(Continued in December Issue.)

RESULT OF THE ELECTION FOR SEVENTH VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. G. P. Bradford Was Elected on the First Ballot.—Following is the vote.

Unions.	G. P. Bradford.	W. R. Ferguson.	T. F. Burns.	L. P. Sanders.	T. H. Carlin.	Fred Fluk.	Adolph Haupt.	J. C. Hildorf.	Theo. Holdemper.	J. Kelley.	Wm. Kern.	L. J. Klefer.	D. McMahon.	Anton Meyer.	Martin Metzger.	H. Perault.	John Pundt.	Jas. Roberts.	W. E. Stacy.	A. Souders.	H. G. Wegener.
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488																				32
489																				6
490																				
491																				7
492																				6
494																				9
495																				
496																				7
497																				8
498																				8
500																				192

G. P. Bradford received 5,360 votes, and was elected Seventh Vice President. Majority of 495 votes.

The vote of the following unions was received after the polls closed on November 10th: 269, 188, 113, 499, 263, 63, 169, 120, 203, 469, 416.

Their votes, however, would have made no difference in the result.

The following unions failed to return votes: 1, 3, 43, 50, 57, 65, 68, 78, 93, 94, 110, 119, 132, 139, 151, 152, 178, 187, 218, 226, 233, 236, 255, 256, 264, 270, 293, 298, 309, 320, 324, 307, 339, 349, 350, 356, 364, 366, 371, 374, 378, 382, 384, 385, 386, 390, 392, 401, 418, 421, 423, 429, 433, 434, 436, 448, 458, 473, 485 and 498.

RECAPITULATION.

	Votes.
Bradford	5,360
Ferguson	1,644
Burns	266
Sanders	444
Carlin	27
Fink	169
Haupt	219
Hilsdorf	241
Holdcomper	77
Kelly	113
Kern	455
Kiefer	100
McMahon	69
Meyer	43
Metzger	57
Perrault	317
Pundt	29
Roberts	254
Stacy	210
Souders	47
Wegener	115
Total Vote	10,225
Necessary for choice, 5,113.	

Financial Statement for Oct. 1909.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

7 Utica	\$100	380 Wallace	100
15 Chicago	100	387 Yankton	100
18 Brattleboro	100	391 Bellingham	100
23 Milwaukee	100	414 Winnipeg	100
45 Springfield	100	417 Dunkirk	100
48 Toledo	100	422 Berlin	100
71 Elgin	100	427 Rahway	100
99 Ottawa	100	431 Litchfield	100
105 Maysville	100	432 Nelson	100
108 Lock Haven	100	433 Mobile	100
230 Millville	100	434 Faribault	100
253 Oakland	100	436 Olyphant	100
270 Ft. Dodge	100	439 Carbondale	100
274 Pekin	100	442 Cape Girardeau	100
296 Wilmington	100	444 Walla Walla	100
299 Middletown	100	452 Petoskey	100
318 Chattanooga	100	453 Nevada City	100
339 Santa Barbara	100	468 Albion	100
355 Honesdale	100	475 Fitchburg	100
362 Great Falls	100	482 Wausau	100
368 Port Huron	100	487 Baker City	100
377 Bridgewater	100	488 Middletown	100
378 Brandon	100		

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

94 Pawtucket	\$1.50	181 Ft. Madison	.50
46 Grand Rapids	3.50	73 Alton	1.00
J. A. B., St. Louis	.60	238 Sacramento	.50
75 Columbus	1.00	48 Toledo	.40
299 Middletown	1.00	414 Winnipeg	1.00
388 Muncie	.15	42 Hartford	1.00
300 Michigan City	1.50	105 Maysville	3.60
500 Tampa	5.00	35 Dayton	1.50
91 Allentown	1.50	320 Athens	.40
298 Glens Falls	2.00	274 Pekin	1.25
40 Biddeford	.50	93 Omaha	1.00
54 Evansville	.60	85 Eau Claire	1.00
335 Hammond	.40	76 Hannibal	1.25
364 Nacogdoches	.50	20 Decatur	2.00
232 Sellersville	.50	231 Amsterdam	.50
224 Salt Lake	1.00	128 El Paso	1.00
215 Logansport	1.50	174 Joliet	.50

STATIONERY.

314 Jackson	\$1.20	456 Oelwein	2.40
179 Bangor	1.20	325 Spokane	1.75
73 Alton	14.00		

SUPPLIES.

289 Miami	\$4.25	27 Toronto	1.35
126 Ephrata	4.20	102 Kansas City	2.75
186 Flint	1.72	14 Chicago	1.35
274 Mayaguez	3.90	458 Cidra	1.25
481 Bayamon	9.80	21 Marlboro	2.42
395 Waterbury	5.00	474 Aguas-Buenas	5.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

398 Stamford, ink pad	\$	.70
216 McSherrytown		.35
160 Milford		.35
431 Litchfield		.35
428 Trenton		.35
212 West Superior, cancel stamp		.75
362 Great Falls, label cut		.30
20 Decatur, label cut		.25
4 Cincinnati, label cut		1.00
37 Ft. Wayne, label cut		.40
39 New Haven, cancel stamps		1.80
421 Burlington, dates		.55
283 Geneva, dates		.15
129 Denver, type		1.60
92 Worcester, type		.44
431 Litchfield, type		.22
344 Atlanta, A. F. L. defense fund		1.80
Cigarmakers La Grange, charter fee		5.00
Cigarmakers Aguas-Buenas, charter fee		5.00

Receipts for October	\$4,626.05
Balance October 1	3,084.83

Total	\$7,710.88
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EXPENDITURES FOR OCTOBER, 1909.

Office rent	\$	90.00
Salary to International President (5 weeks)		150.00
Salary to clerks		486.65
Printing 7,000 membership application blanks		10.50
Printing 6,390 blank cards membership		127.80
Printing 25,000 sick cards		19.00
Printing 50,000 out-of-work cards		40.00
Printing 3,000 out-of-work Spanish cards		2.50
Printing New York strike application		5.00
Printing 5,000 Spanish constitutions		105.00

Printing stationery for local unions	21.15
Printing 7,000 postals for form 1-2-4-6	12.50
Printing 377 ledgers and day books	458.00
Printing stationery for office	11.00
Printing circulars	4.00
Printing and numbering 1,550,000 blue labels	186.00
Printing September Journals	226.14
71 440-500 reams blue label paper	168.13
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as Financier	225.00
A. Strasser, salary and expense as Financier	100.00
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as Organizer	200.00
Geo. R. French, salary and expense as Organizer	100.00
W. R. Ferguson, salary and expense to Salamanca disability claim	30.60
Otto Dehn, expense to Ottawa on total disability claim	6.67
F. G. Hopp, expense to Champaign, auditing accounts	9.32
J. M. Barnes, on account, delegate to A. F. of L.	100.00
J. T. Smith, on account, delegate to A. F. of L.	100.00
T. F. Tracy, on account, delegate to A. F. of L.	100.00
International President, expense on union business to New York	86.75
Expense in counterfeit label case	9.25
Balance due on tax to A. F. of L.	10.00
New typewriting machine	90.00
Postage on letters and cards	55.72
Postage on September Journals	23.90
5,000 postals, form 1-2-4	50.00
Expressage on labels and supplies	135.20
Telephone service	5.10
Spanish translation	3.25
Electric light	.31
Exchange on checks	1.50
Carting supplies to Chicago unions	1.00
Expressage on package from Tampa	.35
Expressage on package from Financier	.35
Expressage on package from Manchester	.55
Supplies for filing case	2.00
Miscellaneous supplies	1.76
14 telegrams not prepaid	9.29
Expense for October	\$3,581.24
Balance October 31	4,129.64
Total	\$7,710.88

REPORT OF SPECIAL FINANCIER.

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 27, 1909.

Pursuant to instructions I examined the accounts of Union 57, Champaign, and found them with but slight difference as reported to International office.

The records showed balance on hand Oct. 26, 1909, \$294.61. Errors on account of wrong footings and omissions \$3.20, making a total of \$297.81. There was in bank \$270.50 and \$27.31 in possession of Secretary Dukes, which he turned over to successor, C. A. Brooks.

The stamp account showed on hand and turned over to C. A. Brooks: 127 50c initiation; 984 30c dues; 159 20c dues; 44 15c dues; 9 10c assets.

Vouchers were on hand for all expenditures but not all properly signed up as they should be by the recipients of the money reported as expended. Considerable ill-feeling exists among the members owing to the imposition of a \$100 fine on one of its active members, which was imposed one meeting and rescinded the next. The imposition of fines without due consideration is generally a source of detrimental friction, especially so where the merits or demerits of a charge rests upon such disputable grounds that a verdict may be shifted from guilt to innocence from one meeting to another, or vice versa. When a local union asks the Ex. Board to sustain a fine on an active working associate member of a local union, there should at least be practical unanimity in that request.

F. G. Hopp,

Acting Financier.

A TYPICAL TRUST TRICK.

That big bloodsucker known as the American Tobacco company, better known as the tobacco trust, has been caught perpetrating a typical slave-driving trick. Upon complaint of the New York Central Federated Union, the United States immigration officials got busy.

It seems that the combine has been publishing glowing advertisements in German, Bohemian, Slavish and Jewish newspapers offering to teach immigrants the trade of cigar-makers and pay women \$3 per week and men \$1 per day while learning. When the foreigners applied for work in New York they were rushed off to a trust factory at Columbia, Pa., and paid the munificent sum of 30 to 40 cents a day. The foreigners quit work and the mayor of Columbia, to his credit, threatened the concern with publicity if it did not keep its promise. The trust officials took the hint and agreed to pay the wages promised and transported its workers to another factory in Harrisburg, Pa., where more skin games were practiced. The immigration officials decided to carry the case to their superiors in Washington and endeavor to stop the practice.—Ex.

UNIDAD DE ACCION.

¿Cuando se darán cuenta los obreros que aventajan al mismo enemigo al llevar sus diferencias de opinión sobre los mejores métodos de proceder al extremo de retirarse de la asociación regular y de esforzarse de formar ó hacerse parte de una organización dual? Si hay miembros que piensan que la asociación no está manejada como se debe, ¿es que ellos ayudarán al mejoramiento retirándose de ella? ¿Reforzan ellos el movimiento al proceder así, ó lo debilitan? Notamos que en varios cuerpos de artesanos se han elevado pendenencias que amenazan de dislocar las filas del partido obrero con mucha más eficacia que la que pudieran alcanzar jamás los procedimientos enemistosos de un patrón. Tenemos al contrario el gusto de notar que en otros cuerpos de diferente labor en los cuales han existido organizaciones separadas amparando líneas de demarcación no muy bien definidas, ha habido una marcada solidificación del movimiento debida á la amalgamación de las labores bajo la dirección de una única cabeza. Estas fuerzas probablemente forman contrapeso las unas para las otras en su entidad, pero parece que ya es tiempo para los obreros de darse cuenta que ninguna acción arbitraria hecha por una parte cualquiera del movimiento será una mejora de las condiciones actuales. Es la opinión nuestra que las causas de tales cosas son nada más ni menos que satisfacción es otorgadas á la ambición personal de descontentados ó derrotados candidatos, privados de honores que no eran capaces ó dignos de llevarse. Es la opinión nuestra que el movimiento obrero no ha de ser estorbado en su marcha progresiva y su trabajo efectivo en favor de las masas que trabajan por el político unionista con sus mañas, cuyo solo objeto es muchísimas veces su personal ventaja. El verdadero funcionario unionista es el que acepta su puesto como un cargo de confianza que le confían para que lo dirija lo mejor que pueda en favor de los que le han hecho su porta-estandarte, y no para su propia y personal ventaja.

No nos olvidemos, pues, del antiguo mote: "Unidos vencemos, desunidos nos vencen." Hagamos todo lo posible como individuos y como funcionarios para cementar en union más estrecha todos los elementos del movimiento para el fin que podamos realizar el progreso.—The Artisan.

Las uniones obreras van tan lejos hacia el ajuste de la cuestión del labor como lo permite su fuerza natural. Ellas aumentarán en fuerza y en utilidad en proporción exacta de la aumentación de sus miembros y la inteligente impulsión de su potencia inherente.

LA ACTUCIA ES EL MEJOR CURSO.

La experiencia y la lógica aplicadas a los sucesos demuestran que el movimiento obrero ha de ser dirigido a lo largo de las líneas que menor resistencia. Es un trabajo mucho más fácil de obtener que los artesanos de un cuerpo cualquiera de labor se junten para proteger sus intereses mutuos, alcanzar mejores sueldos y reducir las horas de trabajo por medio de una habil política, que de obtener que todos los obreros piensen y procedan según un plan dado de acción. La organización obrera que se da cuenta de su fuerza y de su debilidad y mide sus demandas y dirige su acción según la situación, será idónea de hacer más adelantos con el tiempo que la organización que se impacienta del poco progreso realizado y trata de efectuar más que el que su habilidad propia y las condiciones presentes lo permiten. Si se consideran las dificultades que se presentan al movimiento obrero, se verá que este ha hecho muchísimos progresos en el pasado y continuará mejorando la condición del obrero en el futuro con un paso mucho más rápido. El adelanto se hará en proporción exacta con la fuerza real de la organización. Cada uno debe, pues, prestar la espalda a la rueda y contribuir personalmente al esfuerzo común dándose cuenta que si se hace poco a la vez lo que se haya hecho sumará mucho en ganancias materiales.

SIGUASE ADELANTE.

La Union Internacional, durante la crisis, se ha mantenido poco más o menos tal cual, lo que es digno de reparo al mismo tiempo que de satisfacción. No hay porqué seguir adelante ahora y lo haremos, con un poco más de actividad de parte de todos los trabajadores de buena voluntad. Mucho depende también de los manufactureros, quienes si desean obtener éxito, deben adoptar métodos modernos y mantener siempre por encima la calidad de sus mercancías. La etiqueta por si sola no hará que los cigarros se vendan, para obtener las ventas, se necesita energía, animo y perseverancia de parte del patron y un surtido de artículos que sea siempre de par con lo mejor. Las uniones deben contribuir a la obra común ayudando a los manufactureros para el rechazo del peligro de la formación de un "trust" gigantesco en nuestra labor. Los métodos, estilos y prácticas de hace 25 ó 30 años no sirven en esta lucha y han de ser botados a un lado y deben ser abandonados por los que cuentan. Quedarse en la lucha y alcanzar la victoria.

Que ninguno se espante, se desaliente ó se deje botar del camino. El pasado histórico demuestra plenamente que el movimiento obrero es lógicamente correcto. No importa cuanto todos nosotros deseamos que se alcance un estado industrial mejor de un solo brinco; las condiciones generales que tenemos delante, así como el desarrollo del movimiento en el pasado, indican claramente que la mejor manera de alcanzar condiciones mejores y permanentes es seguir el camino de las uniones de labores. El plano también tiene la ventaja de obtener el mejoramiento de la condición de los miembros, pues todos esperamos unidos y combatimos unidos por la emancipación final.

UNIONS DES MÉTIERS.

L'avènement et le développement du système d'organisation des métiers sont basés sur l'histoire du passé. Ce système est logique, démocratique; il pratique la tolérance envers les opinions de ses propres membres et celles des autres, avec qui il n'a aucune querelle aussi

longtemps que les autres ne se mêlent pas de ses affaires. Il borne sagement ses efforts dans une sphere d'action légalement défendable. Il s'occupe du présent et de l'immédiat avenir. Il tend à obtenir ce qu'il est possible d'obtenir et ce qui est à la portée de la main. Il s'occupe des situations telles qu'elles se présentent; il extrait de ces situations les meilleurs résultats possibles en ce qui concerne l'augmentation de la liste de ses membres. Il se rend fort bien compte des conditions d'inégalité qui se présentent sur la route du labour et il les regrette, et il est regrettable qu'il ne puisse plus rapidement renverser les barrières qui empêchent l'accès d'un état des choses idéal et parfait dans la vie sociale. Mais il se rend aussi compte par l'étude de l'histoire que l'univers ne peut être transformé en un clin d'oeil, que "Paris ne s'est pas fait en un jour" et que les esprits, pensées, espoirs et aspirations de la grande majorité du peuple qui forment l'entité de la race humaine ne peut être ébranlée par des résolutions et par la dénonciation énergique des affaires en général. L'Union des Métiers croit fermement qu'il faut commencer à bâtir par la base et continuer ainsi vers le haut, pas à pas, pierre à pierre, donnant un fondement solide à l'édifice afin de graduellement élever dans les airs le monument qui un jour sera le prototype d'un parfait et complet système industriel, un système dans lequel l'ouvrier recevra les fruits de son labour avec équité, où il n'y aura ni freons ni non-producteurs. L'impatience que certains éprouvent d'atteindre à cet état idéal les choses, les a poussés à recommander l'adoption de toutes sortes de plans solidisant des lignes à nous faire atteindre plus tôt cette terre promise. Mais celle-ci, hélas! ne pourra être atteinte qu'après une dure lutte et par les étapes accomplies grâce efforts des travailleurs eux-mêmes et encore faut-il qu'ils s'y maintiennent. Regardons la question en face et cherchons quelle est la route à suivre. Le mouvement ouvrier réclame l'augmentation des salaires, la diminution des heures de travail, l'élargissement des consciences de ses membres par la dispersion des superstitions religieuses et des préjugés de races et de caste, réunissant ainsi leurs forces en faisceau et apprenant à s'en servir avec avantage. Ainsi et par ce plan, les Unions hâteront le jour de la délivrance. Elles, au moins, présentent donc un plan d'action tangible, un plan qui, s'il n'atteint pas (mais il l'atteindra) le but qu'on se propose, au moins fait quelque chose pour ses membres en cours de route. Que l'état futur s'occupe de lui-même et consacrons nos meilleurs le meilleur de nos efforts à obtenir les meilleures conditions possibles de travail. Nous en avons grandement besoin.

L'unioniste inconsistent dans cette ville et en fait, dans toute autre ville du monde, est le frein d'arrêt qui bloque le progrès du unionisme des métiers. Nos commerçants remarquent les unionistes qui achètent parfois des marchandises non-unionistes faites dans les prisons et alors ils se moquent de votre journal unioniste. Exigez des marchandises unionistes et vous verrez que les commerçants vous respecteront alors, tout au moins pour votre montre de principes. Si votre boutiquier n'a pas de marchandises portant l'estampille de l'union et vous déclare qu'il lui est impossible d'en obtenir riez-lui au nez et allez dépenser votre bon argent chez le marchand qui désire être dans le mouvement. Les marchands faites dans les prisons et celles non-unionistes dénotent des conditions qui, si vous

désirez qu'on les maintienne, vous forceront à faire la concurrence à des produits anti-hygiéniques et émanant du travail forcé infligé aux enfants.

UNE JOURNÉE DE TRAVAIL PLUS COURTE.

Si l'on avait diminué les heures de travail pendant la crise industrielle de façon à ce que tout le monde pût être employé, même si l'on avait dû réduire le nombre des heures de travail à quatre par jour, aurait réduit la durée de la crise, qui atteint maintenant deux ans et demi, à pas plus de six mois en tout. Sans entrer dans le détail des influences économiques qui occasionnent la stagnation industrielle, nous dirons qu'une des causes de la continuation de la crise est que les sans-travail cessent de consommer. Ceci commence par un arrêt général dans toutes les branches. Si, au contraire, tout le monde pouvait travailler, ne fût-ce que quelques heures par jour, tout le monde continuerait à consommer en proportion directe des salaires acquis. Ceci aurait permis de tourner aux roues de l'industrie, d'abord lentement, il est vrai, mais sans arrêt et en augmentant de vitesse jusqu'à ce que le train habituel ait été de nouveau atteint, ce qui, d'après notre plan, serait arrivé au moins deux ans plus tôt qu'il n'est possible de l'espérer si l'on persiste dans la présente attitude, qui peut se définir par le fameux "Va comme je te pousse." Il est possible que si l'on avait adopté le plan de réduire les heures de travail jusqu'à ce que tout le monde ait été employé, la crise aurait été si courte qu'elle serait passée sans attirer l'attention.

Celui qui ne peut voir que la question des salaires dans l'unionisme des métiers, risque fort de se montrer froid, calculateur et sans intérêt aucun pour les autres affaires de la vie. Il y a maintes excellentes raisons qui militent en faveur de l'existence des unions ouvrières: la question des salaires n'est qu'une d'elles. Dire que l'unionisme est basé sur les salaires seuls, ce serait comme dire que la religion chrétienne est basée sur la seule bourse de quête. Les deux assertions seraient également fausses l'une et l'autre, excepté pour les "icebergs" humains dont toutes les pensées sont concentrées sur le tout-puissant dollar.

Luttez pour l'étiquette. N'ayez donc pas peur de la tenir élevée hors de la boue. Maintenez ce grand emblème des salaires équitables et de l'unionisme au-dessus de tous et toujours au premier rang. Luttez pour l'étiquette! Luttez pour toutes les étiquettes!

Le réformateur moyen généralement se montre prêt à réformer tout le monde excepté lui-même, et neuf fois sur dix, il aurait besoin de la réforme bien plus encore que celui qu'il voudrait réformer.

Kdyby byly výrobní třídy důkladně zorganizovány v náležitě dělnické unie v mezích jejich lotyšských řemesel, nebylo by průmyslové tísně a čtyry pětiny nedostatku, bídy a starostí mezi námezdními dělníky by zmizely. Jedna příčina průmyslové stagnace leží v tom, že dělník nejsovo organizován nenúže požadovat a obdržet na mzde spravedlivý podíl bohatství, jež vyrobí. Následkem toho přidáváme k bohatství této země stále více nežli můžeme spotřebovat. To est neschopnost spotřeby která vede k průmyslové stagnaci kteráto poslední na základě přirozeného práva trvá dokud nadvýroba není vyčerpána. Jakmile se výroba vyčerpá následuje zase pravidelná perioda. Budou-li si dělníci vě-

domi, že ve spojení jich spočívá síla a přikročí ku spojení vše se rázem změni. Když to se uskuteční jest cíl odborových organizací dosažen a možno pak přikročí k logickému luštění a praktickou cestou budou luštěny další problémy. S dobře organizovanou odborovou organizací chceme a být v posici používati uplný podíl toho co vyrobíme a následovně také spotřebujeme. Dělna práce může být regulována tak, aby všichni ti kdož jsou práce schopni a pracují měli příležitost žít tak jak se na řádné občany patří. V této zemi blahobytu není člověk nikdy jistým, že neztratí zaměstnání a krutý osud nedostatku v pádu ztráty zaměstnání těžce doléhá na prsa pracujícího lidu. Vše to může a bude změněno odborovou organizací. Jest to pouze otázka času a jedině dělnictvo může na ni odpovědět jak dlouho ještě chce mnoho dobrých postavení ztrácet. Tak brzy jak zastavíme vzájemně si všíž dení do vlasů a budeme hledět postaviti sobě silnou hospodářskou organizaci na první místo, tu den kdy dosáhneme úplného vítězství jest nedaleký. Nikdo se zdravým rozumem přec ne bude upírat odborové organizaci, že nevykonala mnoho dobra. Proč tedy nebýt nápomocni ku přivedení dobré věci ku konečnému cíli? Těm lidem, kteří říkají, že odborová organizace jest dobrá ale ti předáci že nestojí za nic a jini, at' již jsou toho vědomí neb ne, prohlašujeme, že konečné osvobození dělnictva a přiznání lidských práv vykonají pouze odborové organizace.

Ukažte Váš zájem v organizování. Navště vujte schůze Vaší unie, a žijte v zásadách Vaší unie každodenně.

Káznice vyrábějící zboží rozšiřují nemoe. smrt a ničí napořád naši zemi. Chraňte Vaše zdraví—žijte a žádejte na výrobkách které v ži votě potřebujete uniovou známku.

Uniová ochrana.

Unie chrání nejen dělníky ale i zaměstnavatele. Vzhledem k hodnotě práce uniové, počítá zaměstnavatel uniový na dobré uniové dělníky, kdežto jeho konkurent neuniový nemůže od svých lačných pracovních sil odbrátit tak do brou práci. Nejen to ale uniová známka jest i zárukou pro obchodníka. Unionistům dává pří ležnost by žili jako řádní Američané. Uniový headquaters jest pro dělníky tím čím jest pro zaměstnavatele—clearinghouse. Jest to pak po hodlně posílají si v pádu potřeby do headquar ters pro pomoc. Jest to sice dobrá věc sbořiti to co není dobré a postaviti znovu ale pozdější směr závisí pak na inteligenci hnutí a práce a přináší sebou mnoho nedostatků. Zisk však jest větší než ztráta. V době kdy panující stránka lidské povahy se vybouří, právě v té době shle dáváme se s oboustrannou snahou která nese se výhradně ku zlepšení průmyslové situace. Odborové hnutí dojde ku svému cíli. To jest při rozený vývin nynějšího stavu věcí.

Kdokoliv běže dítě v jeho útlem mládí kdy potřebuje klidu ku svému vývinu ze školy a dává jej do továren neb mlýnů, kde ono musí dlouhé hodiny pracovat, páše tím dvojitý zločin. Páše zločin na tom mladém životě a znovu zlo čin na budoucí lidské společnosti. Mnohem více by prospělo lidstvu kdyby místo do továren posílali dítky do škol do té doby než úplně vy spějí. Jest to smutné ale pravdivé, že směr vý chovy mládeže místo co by stoupal klesá.

Hrozné odhalení o vykořisťování dětí učinili tovární inspektori v New Yorku. Zjistili ja kým způsobem tovární upíři ssají ze svých mladých obětí. Drá žádosti byly podány inspekto rům by mohli na dále zaměstnávat děti ve svých dílnách a páchat na nich zločin znovu v tom bohatém a lidnatém městě nového světa.

Bylo dokázáno jak získávají jsou děvčata mezi 13 neb 14 roků státi a doháněny ku práci 68 hodin týdně neb 11 hodin denně a za tu dfinu ohdrží \$3.00 týdně. Soudece před skonče ním soudu označil podobné jednání jako krimi nální a otroctvé. Stejná Fosterova volala in spektory, by podobnému jednání přístě věnovali lidu "o pozornost. Dokazovala dále, že dítky které jsou napadeny, že při práci mluvily, musí

vždy zaplatit 10c pokutu v každém případě. Přijdou-li o 5 minut pozdě do práce musí zaplatit vždy 2c pokuty. Nyní jest třeba by lid byl ze svého spánku svědomí vyburcován a upozorněn na to, že půjde-li to takhle dále, bude bude zde zcela jistě zavedeno moderní otroctví. Proto na stráž všichni přátelé lidskosti a pokroku.

Ruhm des Gewerkschaftswesens.

Mag es nun gut oder schlecht sein, Thatsache ist, daß die Bedürfnisse des Arbeiters sich vervielfach tigt haben, daß seine Fähigkeiten entwickelt wor den und daß sein Streben erwachte. Es ist der Ruhm des Gewerkschaftswesens, daß es seinen geringen Antheil dazu beigetragen hat, jene recht schaffene Unzufriedenheit in ihm wachzurufen, welche ihn, wie Elber Twiss, veranlaßt, immer mehr und mehr zu fordern; aber im direkten Ge gensatz zu dem schüttern, von der Weltthätig keit abhängigen Unabwies wird er nicht von den dienstfertigen "Bumblers" des Konservatismus in Angst und Schrecken versetzt. Hier, ich sage es nochmals, muß es sich zeigen, wie sich die Clasi ficität der demokratischen Einrichtungen auf das Aeußere auswirken läßt. Man kann es kaum als gut bezeichnen, Menschen in dem Glauben an po sitivische Gleichheit aufzuwachen, wenn sie auf dem Gebiete der Industrie gezwungen sind, sich dem Despotismus zu beugen. Es ist nicht weise, in ihnen einen Durs nach Wissen zu wecken, wenn sie nicht die Mittel und nicht die Muge haben, diesen Durs zu löschen. Es ist höchst unrecht, ihnen zu gestatten, das Schöne in der Kunst und in der Natur schägen zu lernen, wenn wegen ihrer Arbeitsbedingungen der größte Theil ihrer Exi stenz bei unablässlicher Arbeit in schlechter und dürftiger Umgebung verbracht werden muß. Aber lang abgesehen von dieser Phase des Gegenstan des ist der Gewerkschaftler der Ueberzeugung, daß ie bestehenden physischen Bedingungen unter den Lohnarbeitern das Verlangen nach kürzerer Ar beitszeit rechtfertigen und es auch fernerhin rechtfertigen werden, da die Glückchancen für die Ar beiter eben wegen ihrer Arbeitsbedingungen weit geringer sind als die ihrer gleichalterigen Gefähr ten in den sogenannten unabhängigen Klassen.

Mit anderen Worten, der Gewerkschaftler ist der Ansicht, daß der soziale Dienst, welchen der Handarbeiter leistet, ihn zu seiner Behauptung rechtfertigt, daß die Gesellschaft nicht das Recht hat von ihm erwarten, daß er durch schlechte Bedin gungen in diesem Dienste, gegen welche es kein Mittel giebt, die Dauer seines Lebens unter die normale Grenze verkürzt.

So lange noch Hunderte von Millionen Arbeiter überall in der Welt, schlechte Wohnungen ha ben und schlecht gekleidet und ernährt sind, so lange noch bei Millionen Anderer der Geist nicht geweckt ist und die Fähigkeiten nicht entwickelt sind, kann die Thätigkeit des Gewerkschaftler hums mit Sicherheit darauf gerichtet sein, ihre Verbrauchsfähigkeit zu erhöhen, indem es ihre laustkraft vergrößert.

Moralisch, geistig und physisch.

Zu allen Zeiten sind wenigstens einige Leute, und zu gewissen Perioden sind fast alle Leute von dem Wunsche befeelt gewesen, ihre physische Kraft zu vergrößern. Die Geschichte ist voll von Bei spielen, daß wilde Stämme und halb civilisierte Nationen sowohl wie die sogenannten höher ent wickelten Gemeinwesen die Entwicklung athleti scher Männer und Frauen begünstigten. Alles dieses weist auf die Thatsache hin, daß unter allen gesellschaftlichen Vorbedingungen das Grundprin cip und der alles beherrschende Wunsch in dem Bestreben, eine kräftige und physisch höher stehende Klasse zu entwickeln, zu finden ist. Die Größe unseres Landes beruht auf der sittlichen, geistigen und körperlichen Wohlfahrt des ganzen Volkes. Wir sind der Ueberzeugung, daß die große Mehr zahl des Volkes mit dieser Ansicht übereinstimmt, und daß sie eine dahin zielende Bewegung ermu nigen würde, wenn die damit verbundenen That sachen ihr in gebührender Weise vorgelegt wür den. Wir glauben, daß die Bewegung für kürzere Arbeitszeit eines der kräftigsten Mittel ist, welche sich zur Zeit zu diesem Zwecke anwenden lassen,

da in ihr sich Vorzüge verbinden, welche die sitt liche, geistige und körperliche Hebung der Massen bezwecken. Von welchem Standpunkte aus man sie auch betrachtet will: die Bewegung zur Her beiführung eines kürzeren Arbeitstages bedeutet mehr Zeit zum Nachdenken, zum Studieren und zu einer besseren Ausbildung; mehr Zeit für die Erholung und bessere körperliche Entwicklung; mehr Zeit für berebenden Umgang und die Ent wicklung von höheren sittlichen Idealen. Die Parole muß sein: acht Stunden für die Arbeit, acht Stunden zum Ausruhen und acht Stunden für das, was ein Jeder sich ausucht. Dieser Schlachtruf muß überall auf der ganzen Linie ertönen. Den Kampf aber muß man hineinbringen in alle Lebensbahnen, und Niemand soll seine Bemühungen in dieser Richtung einstellen, bis der Erfolg unser Streben trönt, und jeder Mann und jede Frau den Vorzug eines kurzen Arbeitstages genießt.

Die Gewerkschaft ist das Symbol der menschl ichen Gerechtigkeit und der menschlichen Freiheit, voll von ehrenhaften Ueberlieferungen, veredelt durch Selbstaufopferung, und erleuchtet durch In telligenz und Heldenthum. Sie ist voll von Ideen, wie von wissenschaftlichen Aufschlüssen für diejeni gen, welche den verbrecherischen Erbsis, die den amerikanischen Arbeitern und Arbeiterinnen bei ihrem Bestreben, auf dem Wege zur Glückseligkeit fortzuschreiten, die Bahn verlegen wollen, entgegen treten.

Die organisierte Arbeit schreitet auf ihrem Wege zu der schließlichen vollständigen Herrschaft mit einem Vertrauen und solch stetigem Gewinne fort, daß ihre Freunde darob Begeisterung, ihre Feinde aber Kleinmuth fühlen. Arbeitet an dem guten Werke mit jedem in eurer Macht liegenden Mittel fort, ihr Gewerkschaftler und Gewerkschaft lerinnen!

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Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized).....	50
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100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect".....	.75
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*Envelopes, 500, prepaid.....	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid.....	1.20
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 324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
 C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
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MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Leek st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 †22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 94 Sycamore st., Gd. Rapids.
 69 C. C. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., L. B. 112, Three Rivers.
 *130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
 *167 F. E. Smallidge, 124 King st., E. Owosso.
 *169 Norman Lennox, 915 Mackinac ave., Cheboygan.
 *184 A. W. Lefler, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A. Bay City.
 186 T. J. Broderick, 309 2nd st. E., Flint.
 *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
 †208 Wm. H. McKinstry, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 394, Kalamazoo.
 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
 *263 John G. Terbillie, 25 E. Maumee st., Adrian.
 *268 Henry Anderson, 414 S. Charlotte st., Escanaba.
 *272 W. A. Hough, 414 Dorrance pl., Lansing.
 *284 David Morgan, 249 W. Kirby av., Detroit.
 302 A. G. Heldenreich, Box 220, Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
 *330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
 340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
 366 Leo. J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
 *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
 397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
 403 J. Harrington, 226 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
 *408 Nicholas Miller, 94 Portage st., Houghton.
 *413 J. P. Meehan, 108 Pewabic st., Laurium (Calumet).
 452 Wm. T. Bray, Box 414, Petoskey.
 *457 Amos D. Hill, 217 Main st., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
 *463 Harry V. Isaacs, P. O. Box 484, Pontiac.
 468 A. W. Kamp, 313 Mechanic st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 †77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
 *98 Henry Feyder, 309 Webasha st., St. Paul.
 271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
 J. Patchkowsky, 511 E. 7th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
 321 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

*251 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 H. F. Ratz, 223 E. 4th st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 H. Mulford, Box 433, Hibbing.
 434 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Faribault.

MISSOURI.

23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Etchenbeiger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Heilmann, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 Mr. F. E. O'Hern, 404 Olive st., Hannibal.
 95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmund st., St. Joseph.
 *102 J. E. Butler, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 R. S. Yarnesson, 110 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 *1231 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 J. H. Hebbeln, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 63, Joplin.
 442 C. A. Davis, 38 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

312 Dan McMahon, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 J. J. Gilliam, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 446 Henry Kusche, 116 S. 30th st., Billings.

NEBRASKA.

*92 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 C. C. Lightner, 1022 W. Division st., Grand Island.
 *276 Mike Bajefek, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 M. B. Till, 345 N. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

307 Emil Lorke, 137 S. Virginia st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
 *Wm. A. Cook, 23 Washington st., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuenke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *117 Andrew E. Hanks, 121 South st., Orange.
 *131 Henry Iulish, 101 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Illifors, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingstone ave., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 484 Central ave., W. Hoboken.
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 199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
 230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Dellus, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klalber, 512 Liberty st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

12 Fred Weigel, 732 Michigan st., Buffalo.
 75 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 146, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Jacob B. Sigel, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *T. Hughes, 17 Breese st., Utica.
 *Jas. Horn, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Willson, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
 12 Jos. McCullough, 23 North st., Oneida.
 *E. C. Hunter, Trades Union Assembly Hall, Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 Jas. Dundon, 5 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 533 Grove st., Elmira.
 *168 J. M. Hayford, 356 Livingston av., Albany.
 Jas. L. McHale, Room 23, Beaver bl., Albany.
 74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 Chas. H. Hahn, 157 Main st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 E. J. Cox, 51 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 *84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 *7 James Orr, 7716 4th ave., Brooklyn.
 *89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
 190 Adolph Groelinger, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Coxsack av., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 John H. Ostendorf, 894 Tomkins st., Cortland.
 121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 E. Bupp, 408 E. Yates st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 *124 A. Allen, 254 Hamilton st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billinghamer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 130 Powery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
 *203 J. P. Gontor, 83 Pine st., Wellsville.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Chas. Lowy, 190 East End av., New York.
 Jno. C. Hillsfort, 246 First ave., New York.
 218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 292 Chenango st., Binghamton.
 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
 *251 C. L. Lindlaw, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.

*Max Rosenhain, 1511 3d ave., Yorkville Bank Bldg., New York.

*265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, 23 Champlain st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Leavenworth, 78 Liberty st., Oswego.
 *283 Dan De Lant, 22 High st., Box 21, Geneva.
 *292 Thos. E. Silvester, 367 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn.
 *298 J. L. Aickellgott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 Frank Rigby, 28 Chestnut st., Auburn.
 327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsack.
 337 W. A. Philip, 23 George st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
 *348 H. G. Neumeyer, 65 W. Erie av., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
 *417 Jos. Waite, 17 Gazelle st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *430 Peter Mooney, 121 W. Broadway, Fulton.
 483 Bruce B. Dick, 26 Bleecker st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

OHIO.

14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 J. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
 *48 Ed. Lujan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
 45 L. E. Horlacher, 221 N. Light st., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 75 Frank Herold, 360 Siebert st., Columbus.
 79 Frank Miller, 210 Stone st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudeman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1148 Arch st., Canton.
 123 Carl Gagle, 522 N. 7th st., Hamilton.
 *A. P. Lombard, 818 Buckeye st., Hamilton.
 137 Andrew Paul, 6 S. Erie st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 268 W. Federal st., Box 32, Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 Chas. O. Dozer, 636 Seborn st., Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 614 W. Main st., Newark.
 219 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Pliska.
 *313 Wm. F. Batt, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerhelm, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 385 Chas. H. Rice, 15th st., Portsmouth.
 J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st.
 *416 P. H. Brady, 20 Read st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

392 L. L. Swineford, 113 N. Grand st., Enid.
 401 M. L. Noll, 116 N. Oklahoma av., Shawnee.
 450 M. E. Ioreyth, Box 771, Room 34, National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

*202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
 425 Jos. L. Moore, 414 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, care Flynn & Co., Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
 64 Frank I. Flocken, R. F. D. 2, Box 18, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schultz, Box 301, Penn st., Meadville.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *107 Jos. Setterle, 211 Chestnut st., Erie.
 *108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Chas. Gerold, 13 Dartmouth st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebner, 416 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, 1. R. 25, Denver.
 *165 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 Emil Friedman, 222 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 *A. P. Bowler, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigbee ave., York.
 John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 Harry Burns, 604 S. Duke st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kozwinkle, 607 Prospect av., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 1103 Snyder ave., Scranton.
 301 Juan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *D. S. Lieb, Box 96, Akron.
 309 E. S. Mumma, Box 73, Rothsville.
 A. S. Wencher, Box 94, Rothsville.
 *316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *317 John H. Schmidt, 21 McCaragher st., Wilkes-Barre.
 Wm. Zelker, 33 Church st., Wilkes-Barre.
 *320 Earl Gotschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 John Weiser, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Oliphant.
 *439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

119 Adolfo R. Vega, Carretera 43—San Juan.
 —Juan G. Garcia, Carretera 43.
 148 P. Vega Santos, Box 131, A. Ferres, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Aurelio Guzman, Gurabo.
 Fernando Marcano, Gurabo.
 194 Clotilde Rivera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
 Juan Rivera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
 333 Alnardo Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
 Jesus M. Garcia, San Lorenzo.
 374 Francisco Gutierrez, Punta Brava, Mayaguez.

Tomas Rodriguez, San Pedro st., Mayaguez.
 376 Amandes Rodriguez, Utuado.
 Alberto Negrin, Utuado.
 386 Pedro Maldonado, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
 *388 David Storer, Box 163, Utuado.
 390 Alfonso Davila, Vega-Baja.
 448 Julio Figueroa, Stop 7, San Juan.
 Pedro G. Andujar, Stop 7, San Juan.
 449 Eladis O. Moura, Baidorioty, 79 st., Ponce.
 Jose Toro, Calle Virtud 22 Playa, Ponce.
 458 Emilio Mejica, Cidra, P. R.
 Jose V. Miranda, Cidra, P. R.
 460 Guillermo D. Lopez, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 Gaspar Garcia Voles, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 467 Manuel F. Rojas, Arecibo.
 Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 Juan Hernandez, Federacion Libre, Juncos.
 473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
 Jesus Colon, 27 Trece st., Catano, P. R.
 481 Cirilo Aviles, Box 163, Bayamon.
 Manuel Soler, Puerto Rico st., Bayamon.
 485 Manuel L. Sanchez, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
 Franco W. Fvernaint, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

*10 J. J. Bachman, 143 Carpenter st., Providence.
 *24 A. E. Hohler, 128 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.
 303 Francis A. Keegan, 286 Main st., Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

*153 John Gilberg, 1309 N. Philip av., Sioux Falls.
 275 W. H. Magnus, Lock Box 7, Aberdeen.
 377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
 *387 Peter Halverson, Box 343, Yankton.
 491 D. L. Kirby, 632 Fifth st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

83 Geo. Lehning, 713 Church st., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 21 N. 2d st., Memphis.
 318 Wm. E. Eckenroed, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

123 J. N. Phillips, Box 673, El Paso.
 *Moises Napoles, El Paso.
 *216 J. P. Fagan, 1119 Broadway, Galveston.
 262 A. C. Portman, 615 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Cutter st., San Antonio.
 364 H. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 A. C. Fielitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

*11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

133 M. F. Fisher, 510 N. 30th st., Richmond.
 J. A. Provoo, 3 W. Clay st., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 E. T. Cannoles, 29th st., near Church, Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

*109 E. A. Millette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 E. Lewis, Box 831, Tacoma.
 *138 J. Kokes, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
 355 W. A. Mitchell, 823 2d ave., Spokane.
 *397 J. G. Duppenhaller, 1005 Harris av., So. Bel-
 lingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 Thos. O'Dea, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

418 John Hunt, 11 Mathus st., Kingston, Jamaica.
 J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
 John Reinert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
 *34 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Emil Hieckel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
 *85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
 *135 C. Meydman, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
 *162 Frank Amach, 500 E.asant st., Green Bay.
 168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 John Reiter, 1209 Harrison st., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
 *287 Jas. N. Johnson, 613 Jenkins st., Menominee, Mich. (Marquette).
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
 304 C. E. Jones, 1214 N. Charlemagne st., Racine.
 *323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *341 C. H. Martin, 513 Oak st., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurms, 745 White Rock av., Wauke-
 sha.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
 *477 Jos. Schmitt, 195 Western ave., Manitowish.
 *482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIV.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 15, 1909.

No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS.

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1704 Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

214 Bluffton	\$100	236 Reading	\$100
215 Logansport	100	239 Lyons	100
217 So. Chicago	100	240 Norfolk	100
218 Binghamton	100	241 Syracuse	100
219 Mobile	100	242 York	100
221 South Bend	100	243 Chicago Heights	100
223 Ottumwa	100	245 Ashland	100
224 Salt Lake City	100	247 Blue Island	100
226 Haverhill	100	249 Findlay	100
227 Chicago	100	250 Belleville	100
228 San Francisco	100	251 New York	100
229 Millville	100	254 Wapakoneta	100
231 Amsterdam	100	256 Boise	100
232 Sellersville	100	257 Lancaster	100
234 Guttensberg	100	258 Streator	100

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included. The last paragraph, or last twelve lines of Section 67, on page 28, is the old law and doesn't belong in the Constitution.

NOTICE.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 20-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All international assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

L. Rosenberg appealed against No. 97, Boston, for fining him \$10. The appeal was not sustained.

C. E. Spohn appealed against No. 10, Providence for recinding a fine of \$2, imposed on a member for attempting to draw illegal sick benefits. The appeal was sustained.

Max Jacobson Cigar Co. appealed against J. A. B., St. Louis, for refusing it the label unless the firm deposited the constitutional \$100 for further use of the labels. The appeal was not sustained.

F. A. Wessler appealed against No. 44, St. Louis, for fining him 50c for failing to perform committee work assigned. The appeal was not sustained.

E. B. Collins appealed against No. 316, McSherrystown, concerning a fine imposed upon him. This question having previously been up for decision on appeal and then disposed of cannot now be recognized.

L. Dankerwertz appealed against No. 295, Scranton, for refusing to accept an application for membership. The appeal was sustained.

Union No. 26, South Norwalk, appealed against Financier Strasser concerning a deficiency of \$77.44 which the Union had illegally charged up as label agitation but which was expended as per capita tax to central and state bodies. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Rowley appealed against No. 492, Colorado Springs, for refusing to allow him an apprentice to start as a manufacturer and use the label without employing a journeyman. The appeal was not sustained.

W. G. Bieri appealed against No. 42, Hartford, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The evidence shows that appellant paid his dues in time to a fellow workman who handed the money to a shop mate who in turn placed it among some papers on his table and

subsequently overlooked it. As the member was not wholly at fault the appeal was sustained.

A. Velleman appealed against the action of Union 97, Boston, in adopting the following motion: "That we (Union 97, Boston) refuse all Belgium cards until further investigated by the International president."

The law governing reads as follows:

(A) A cigarmaker or packer coming from a foreign country, who shall have been a member in good standing of a cigarmakers' or packers' union organized on trade union principles for at least three consecutive years, shall be admitted to membership free of initiation. Application for admission shall be made not later than four weeks after arrival within the jurisdiction of this organization. Foreign traveling cards issued by unions connected with a national organization of the trade shall be countersigned by the national secretary of the organization. These provisions shall apply only to unions which accept cards of membership of the C. M. I. U. of A.

(B) A cigarmaker or packer coming from a place in a foreign country where a trade union exists without a union card, or having a union card less than three years old, shall not be admitted to membership by any local union until satisfactory proof has been furnished that a three years' apprenticeship has been had at the bench in a union shop.

(C) A cigarmaker or packer coming from a place in a foreign country where a trade union does not exist shall give satisfactory proof of having worked at the bench at least three years before being admitted to membership.

(D) The International Executive Board to decide what constitutes a trade union organized upon trade union principles.

The decision is:

Under the laws the union is the first court, and it should first act upon all foreign cards. It has a right to compel the applicant to furnish indisputable evidence of the genuineness of the cards or any statement thereon. The applicant has at all times the right to appeal against any action first taken by the local union.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 392, Enid, Oklahoma, to impose International fine of \$50.00 upon E. W. Davis, No. 120,380, for allowing himself to become suspended and employing non-union help; also to have the firm of Bandy & Davis, known as the Enid Cigar Mfg. Co. deposit \$100.00. The following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 340, Traverse City, Mich., to impose fine of \$50.00 on George Hormuth, No. 91,688, for conduct unbecoming a union man, working against the interests of the union, and for allowing himself to become suspended. The following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved application of Union 231, Amsterdam, N. Y., to fine C. A. Rheame, No. 84,369, \$50.00 for working in closed shop of Louis Gregar; and also \$25.00 for conduct unbecoming a member and for slander against the officers and members of local 231. The following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved application of Union 118, Peoria, Ill., to fine Albert Lawson \$100.00 for working in the unfair shop of F. T. Lewis; and to fine B. Pollock \$25.00 for quitting a job in a union shop just a few weeks prior to serving his time and going to work at Lewis' shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved application of Union 28, Westfield, Mass., to fine Peter Marichek, No. 120,347, \$50.00 for selling non-union cigars and placing the label with his own factory No. 351, thereon. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved application of Union 54, Evansville, Ind., to annul the card of and fine Alvis C. Jordan, No. 7,303, \$50.00 for quitting a union shop and taking a job in the shop of A. Glanig, below the Bill of Prices. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 6.

Note.—The other two members of the Board approved the fine but not the annulment of card.

Approved the application of Union 466, Easton, Pa., to suspend and fine W. H. Poff, No. 9,527, \$25.00 for opening up (with partner) a cigar store and factory and filling his case and show window with trust made cigars and other cigars from the cheap district, not bearing the label. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Note.—One member disapproved of suspension.

Approved application of Union 110, Washington, D. C., to annul the cards of, and fine Luther Harrison and Jos. Canter \$100.00 each, and to fine Henry Brawner, a former member, \$100.00, for working in a scab shop. Also to fine Chas. Hall \$100.00 and suspend him, for applying for a job in the scab shop of Henry Offterdinger, and stating he was done with the Cigarmakers' Union. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 6. (Favor whole proposition.)

Note.—Two members disapprove expulsion, and one member favors a fine of \$75.00.

Approved application of Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y., to fine Jacob Breinin, No. 68,255, \$25.00 for selling cigars below \$20.00 per thousand. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 317, Wilkesbarre, Pa., to fine Peter Tyrpak \$25.00 and have him deposit \$100.00, for wrongfully using the label. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office, after being advertised in Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago P. O. By order P. O. Dept., Washington.

Union 123, Oneida, N. Y., for T. J. Keenahan.
Union 483, Gloversville, N. Y., for Thos. F. Kelley.

Union 9, Troy, N. Y., for Bert Smith (100329).
Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for John Adams, Louis Dorner, John Cashion, Wm. Ohlrich and H. Von Dorsten.

Union 266, Memphis, Tenn., for Ed Schultz, Jack Sweeney and August Judell.
Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y., for Chas. Pulver (35292).

Union 179, Bangor, Me., for B. C. Coke (2), and for Sam Furley (7065).

Union 491, Huron, S. Dak., for G. B. Westbrook.
Union 397, Reno, Nev., for Fred Gels (70478).

Union 22, Indianapolis, Ind., for Wm. Birmingham, George Titus, Lawrence McGuire, Clarence C. Murphy and Thomas Drake.

The International President, for Wm. Worley, Mike Walsh, L. H. Wolter and C. W. Bernhardt.

Union 447, Kenosha, Wis., for Henry Nielson.
Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D., for James Brown and Mike Spasweek.

Union 208, Kalamazoo, Mich., for John Bacon (2), Alph. Deslauriers (2), Frank Ernst, Webster Gardner (3), J. D. Fahay, Benj. Levy, Leslie H. Nash (2), Sam Pearlstein, W. J. Rendy, A. Seha, J. L. Sullivan, Jean Vyverman, L. H. Walters.

Union 12, Oneida, N. Y., for Rueben Soliday.

The International President holds mail for J. W. Campbell.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

Boston, Mass., December, 1909

Article No. 2.

Part one of "The Report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the Tobacco Industry," dated February, 1909, contains material of much value to tobacco workers on the subject of "The Tobacco Combination"; which is made up of the American Tobacco Co. and its subsidiary concerns. A study of its 471 pages cannot fail to impress the candid reader with the conviction that our national government officials have the sincere purpose to solve "the trust problem" as related to the tobacco industry. It is certainly a comprehensive document. It is announced that part two, which is to be published later, will deal with the competitive methods of the tobacco combination.

To come to the point at once "the Report" shows that the real entrance of the American Tobacco Co. into the manufacture of cigars dates from the time it purchased the business of Powell, Smith & Co.; that was in 1901. The American Tobacco Co. paid George J. Smith and Harry J. Luce, proprietors of the Powell, Smith & Co. cigar manufacturing concern, \$2,130,664 for their business; \$1,250,000 in cash and a 7 per cent interest in a New Jersey corporation which was later to be organized under the name of the American Cigar Company. As one of the conditions of the sale, it was also agreed, that Mr. Smith and Mr. Luce should devote all their time to the management of the newly organized company's factories for which they were each to receive a salary of \$10,000 a year, for five years. Messrs. Smith and Luce were members of the original board of directors of the American Cigar Co., which was composed of 17 members, with James B. Duke president of the American Tobacco Co., at its head.

The business of Powell, Smith & Co. included factories at Kingston, N. Y., employing 1,600 persons; at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., employing 300 persons; and at New York City employing 1,000 persons. The number of cigars sold by the firm and its net profit for each of the three years preceding the sale of its business is reported as follows:

Date.	Powell, Smith & Co. No. of cigars sold.	Net profits.
1898.....	52,199,257	\$127,475.12
1899.....	61,036,256	185,170.77
1900.....	70,046,663	Not given.

On January 12, 1901, nine days after the purchase of the business of Powell, Smith & Co., the American Cigar Company was incorporated with a capital stock of 10 millions of dollars, which has been increased until (with its subsidiary companies included) it now amounts to 117 millions.

The newly organized corporation acquired control of the cheroot business and the cigar leaf houses of the American Tobacco Co. for which it paid \$3,909,952. The American Cigar Co., up to the end of 1906, purchased the following cigar, cheroot and stogie manufacturing concerns:

1901—Firm, location, business, and amount paid:
S. Levy & Co., Passaic, N. J., cigars, \$11,789.
Hummell & Vogt Co., Louisville, Ky., cigars, \$42,428.

Barlow, Rogers & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., cigars, \$205,631 cash and \$100,000 common stock in American Cigar Co.

Hamburger, Homan & Co., New York City, Philadelphia, Camden, Trenton and Baltimore, cigars, \$711,000 cash and \$600,000 in 4% gold notes.

Binghamton Cigar Co., Binghamton, N. Y., cigars, \$1,000.

Havana-American Co., New York City, Binghamton, Ybor City, Tampa and Key West, Fla.,

New Orleans and Chicago, cigars, \$4,000,000 in 4% gold notes of the American Cigar Co.
Brown Bros. Co., Detroit, cigars, \$469,272 in cash and stock.

1902—
H. de Cabana y Carabajal, Havana, Cuba, cigars, \$1,500,000.

Roth, Bruner & Feist, Cincinnati, cigars and cheroots, \$225,472.

1903—
Philippi Cigar Mfg. Co., Philippi, W. Va., cigars, \$4,204.

Cigar manufacturing business of the United Cigar Stores Co., New York City, cigars, \$54,141.

1904—
Porto Rican Tobacco Co., Porto Rico, cigars and cigarettes, \$133,400.

1906—
M. W. Mendel & Bros., New York City, cigars, \$643,482.

The American Cigar Co. operated 40 factories in the United States in 1906; 11 of which it controlled through the Havana-American Co. The location and output of the combination's factories in 1906 are reported as follows:

Location of plant.	Output.
1. Jersey City, N. J.....	190,939,000
2. Richmond, Va.....	188,498,000
3. Kingston, N. Y.....	43,030,000
4. Philadelphia, Tenth St. and Washington Ave.....	42,684,000
5. Detroit, Mich.....	37,786,000
6. Lancaster, Pa.....	30,132,000
7. Binghamton, N. Y.....	27,762,000
8. New Orleans, La.....	25,842,000
9. New York City, 1510 Ave. A.....	25,312,000
10. Cleveland, O.....	24,697,000
11. Camden, N. J.....	21,142,000
12. Dayton, O.....	20,461,000
13. Trenton, N. J.....	20,220,000
14. Mansfield, O.....	19,895,000
15. New York City, 15½-19 Bowery.....	16,248,000
16. Passaic, N. J.....	15,608,000
17. Cincinnati, O.....	14,102,000
18. New York City, 447-449 E. 42d St.....	13,142,000
19. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	12,867,000
20. Newark, N. J.....	12,562,000
21. Louisville, Ky.....	11,150,000
22. Greensboro, N. C.....	11,273,000
23. Lynchburg, Va.....	10,819,000
24. Petersburg, Va.....	10,164,000
25. Greenville, S. C.....	7,653,000
26. Charleston, S. C.....	7,235,000
27. Savannah, Ga.....	4,559,000
28. New Orleans, La.....	2,777,000
29. New York City, 82 Bowery.....	1,410,000
Havana Factories—	
30. Tampa, Fla.....	20,851,000
31. Tampa, Fla.....	11,895,000
32. Tampa, Fla.....	9,272,000
33. Tampa, Fla.....	3,532,000
34. Tampa, Fla.....	18,000
35. Key West, Fla.....	5,262,000
36. Key West, Fla.....	3,601,000
37. Key West, Fla.....	2,169,000
38. Key West, Fla.....	609,000
39. Chicago, Ill.....	19,674,000
40. New Orleans, La.....	18,293,000

Beginning with the Jersey City plant the first 29 factories on the list, operated directly by the American Cigar Co., manufacture the following leading brands of cigars (the remaining 11 making Havana brands): The Crema, Anna Held, Continental, Geo. W. Childs, Recruit, Benefactor, Lillian Russell, La Belle Creole, etc. The leading brands of "little cigars" are: The Royal Bengal and Floradora. The leading brand of cheroots is the Old Virginia. The sales of these three kinds of goods are divided by the American Cigar Co., in one of its official statements for the year 1906, as follows:

Cigars.....	559,560,144
Little cigars.....	116,607,226
Cheroots.....	188,642,511
Total.....	864,809,881

The following table shows the number of cigars produced in the United States in 1906. Also the division of the output between the independent manufacturers and the American Cigar Company's including its subsidiary concerns, the American Stogie Co., and the Havana-American Co.:

1906—	
Total output in the U. S.....	7,147,548,312
Division of the total output:	
Independent manufacturers, 6,094,742,454, or 85.3%.	
"The Combination":	
American Cigar Co.....	\$70,314,806
American Stogie Co.....	\$2,314,525
Havana-American Company.....	\$0,176,527
Total.....	1,052,805,858
	or 14.7 per cent

Although the data in this paper, as in that

of my October article, is somewhat dry reading, I am sure that as it deals with a matter vital to our standard of living, it will receive the critical attention of our members. We must fortify ourselves with facts.

This official "Report," presenting to us the inside data of the tobacco business, should enforce upon us the conviction that we must prepare to fight the fight of our lives. Now is the time to begin, for it is not now too late. Next after the knowledge of our handicraft comes the necessity of understanding the doings of the entire tobacco industry, and this knowledge which is requisite for our intelligent action as an International Union the official report of the tobacco business of the United States puts into our hands.

From the "Report" we may learn the facts concerning the past, present and intended activity of the American Tobacco Co. and its subsidiary concerns. Facts that will enable us to convince the independent cigar manufacturers and the independent cigar dealers that their best interests will be served by creating a demand for union made cigars. Facts that will enable us to convince the smoking public that the principles of a living wage—the family wage—a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, an equal chance for all will be best advanced by refusing to patronize the output of the Tobacco Combination and by asking for blue label cigars and blue label cigars only.

David Goldstein.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1909.

In the November Journal Union No. 129 of Denver, Colo., presents an amendment to the constitution providing for the holding of an International Convention, also a letter advancing certain reasons in advocacy of the same. Union 129 in its letter totally ignores the most important point in the holding of a convention, namely, its cost. A convention will cost us about \$80,000. The question naturally arises will the expenditure of so large a sum of money justify the results? Is it wise or good economy to spend \$80,000 for something we can get for almost nothing or at most for a few hundred dollars? Even if a convention should devise and adopt a valuable measure, it must be submitted to a popular referendum vote for ratification before becoming a law. What, if the members by popular referendum vote should reject the work of the convention, would be the return for the vast sum expended? Where would we be at? The answer is plain, we would be precisely in the same position as before the convention was held, with the further painful knowledge of having thrown \$80,000 to the dogs. Union 129 says in its letter that it is prompted by several good reasons in offering its amendment, and which are as follows, I quote:

"To devise ways and means to build Cigar-makers' Home, to legislate for the permanency of the above.

"To inaugurate an Old Age Pension System.

"To institute a Bureau of Publicity."

In furtherance of the above objects, Union 129 in its letter says, I quote again:

"By having the Home and Old Age Pension System we would save some money."

What is meant by the above is not quite clear, the word "have" in second line is probably a typographical error, and should read "save some money." If my surmise is correct let me say to Union 129 that instead of an "old man's home," or an "old age pension" saving us some money, it would eat up a whole lot more money. I am not now discussing the merits or demerits of old age pensions or old

men's homes, they are very worthy objects, but there is one thing I wish to impress upon Union 129, as also all other members of the International Union, and that is the stubborn fact that old men's homes and old age pensions, either one or both, even to a very limited extent cost a deal of money, and is an impossibility without an increase in our dues. Union 129 in its zeal to have a convention, next goes out of its way to attack the referendum. I quote from its letter the following:

"No doubt a great many will say, will the referendum not serve the purpose? Hardly, the referendum is better in theory than in practice."

The above is a cold blooded perversion of the history of the International Union, as a matter of fact we have successfully practised the referendum theory for over twenty-five years, and during the past thirteen years we have had no other system of government. All our legislation during that period of time has been by means of the direct, popular initiative, and referendum vote of the members, since no conventions have been held since the 19th session at Detroit in 1896, during the above thirteen years our annual financial reports show that we have steadily advanced in membership, financial resources, assistance to members, influence and prestige, and more than held our own in matters of wages, general conditions of labor, etc. Despite panics, trade depressions, etc., all of which proves that the referendum theory has been a practical success to an eminent degree in our International Union and leaves no ground whatever for the disparaging remarks in the letter of Union No. 129. The initiative and referendum is the most priceless boon that can come to the common people, it is the acme of democracy, the death knell of autocracy, and tyranny. Let us by all means progress and improve upon its use and insist upon its extension not only in our International Union, but in the political system of our country. Next in its letter, Union 129 makes the old complaint as follows. I quote again:

"Denver does not want to be misunderstood, that in asking for a Home the inference may be drawn that we want it here. Denver is willing to have it anywhere. We are more than willing to share our part of it, but we do not believe it is right for other unions to throw the sick members on our hands, and that settles it as far as they are concerned."

In regard to the above let me say Union 129 is entirely mistaken when it says other unions throw their sick members on the hands of Union 129, other unions simply issue traveling cards upon demand to its membership, after which these other unions have no control over their destination and becomes an entirely individual matter. If then individual members flock to Denver it is not the doings or fault of these other unions, but distinctly and wholly the doings and fault of the individual member, flocking there, nor is Union 129 under any obligation to provide for their maintenance, further than to pay them their regular benefits as guaranteed by the constitution. No member has the right to go to Denver for his health unless he or she provides the means of subsistence in advance. If anyone goes to Denver without the required cash to feed, clothe and cure themselves they must take the consequence, theirs is the risk, and responsibility, and theirs only, they have no claim on Union 129 or the citizens of Denver. No fault can be found with Union 129 if it ignores their ap-

peals for charity, Union 129 ought not and cannot be expected to support all who flock thither to get cured of tuberculosis. I, and the rest of us have no reason in justice or equity to expect the few members in Denver to do that, if Union 129 elects the self-imposed task of doing so, it is its own concern and should stop hollering about it. No doubt an old man's home would be somewhat of a relief to Union 129 in its self-imposed task, no matter where it is located. As to the argument of Union 129 in the concluding part of its letter, about a Bureau of Publicity, needs no comment at my hands, the following taken from the November Journal effectually disposes of that subject, I quote:

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., offers the following amendment to Section 165, to be known as Section 165B:

Bureau of Publicity.—That we establish a Bureau of Publicity and Lectures for the purpose of educating the masses in the jurisdiction of the Cigarmakers' International Union, to-wit: Union Labor and Labels vs. Convict Labor, Child Labor, Trust and Tenement House Made Cigars.

First. That this Bureau be under the control of the International Executive Board, the International President to be the President of the Bureau, and the balance of the Executive Board to choose one of its members as its secretary. They to devise ways and means to educate the masses in unionism and advertise the Blue Union Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union in a systematic way throughout this country and Canada.

Second. That an International assessment of 50c be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members to be used exclusively for this purpose.

If Union 129 is so anxious to have a Bureau of Publicity let it get to work immediately by sending out circulars (at a trifling cost) to local unions, urging them to second, and vote for the amendment of Union 44 of St. Louis, and we will have the Bureau of Publicity for almost nothing instead of throwing away \$80,000 for the same thing. The amendment fully covers the ground Union 129 desires in its letter, and may be of great value if adopted, besides it can be in full operation long before a convention and its final ratification by popular vote can give it effect.

Let us now take up the other two subjects in the letter of Union 129, and see if an old man's home, and old age pension can be best promoted by means of a convention. I hold that a convention would hinder, or handicap the project, because a convention could do no more than frame a law, subject to a popular vote of the members. Let us take for granted the popular vote would approve such a law, would we be the gainer. Decidedly not, because we would simply get a law authorizing the home, or pension, nothing more, and the tremendous cost of \$80,000, the expenditure of so vast a sum of money simply for the making of the law, would be the height of folly, a senseless, I may say criminal profligacy, it would weaken and reduce our general fund to the extent of \$80,000, and thus render us poorer and less able financially to put the law into practical operation. I say common sense, or mere kindergarten knowledge of economics would demand that we secure the law for practically nothing, or at most at a trifling cost by means of the referendum, and then use the \$80,000, or so much thereof as needed to build the home, or start the pension, whichever we select to try first, instead of burning up the money for a convention. If Union 129

is sincere in its reasons given in its letter advocating a convention, I respectfully and without presumption suggest the following plan:

First. Let Union 129 appoint a committee for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the projects of a home or pension. Let the committee gather the necessary data, statistics, cost, finance, etc., let them secure the advice, and the knowledge of persons expert, or familiar with such matters. The committee can take its time and work deliberately and systematically, and thus secure a much more comprehensive and practical plan than any committee however able that a convention could select, because a convention committee has but a few days to give to so complex and difficult an undertaking.

Second. After the committee has finished its labors and evolved a plan let Union 129 submit it as an amendment to our constitution for popular vote. By the above method we would get a law based upon scientific data and practical knowledge, and a general fund richer by the \$80,000 saved through not holding a convention, and which would come in very handy in building the foundations of either a home or pension. If Union 129 does not care to undertake this task, let it offer an amendment to the constitution instructing our International Executive Board to get together and do the preliminary work, embodying their finding in a law for submission to popular vote for approval. In conclusion I again maintain my objections contained in former letters regarding conventions, no convention is justified involving the expenditure of \$80,000, unless some grave crisis threatens the existence of our organization, or the welfare of its members; no such crisis exists at this time, and the only purpose a convention can serve now is to provide opportunity for a bunch of fad-dists, dreamers, and world improvers to indulge in a talk fest on wild ideas, and impossible theories, and to give a couple hundred good fellows an excursion at our expense. I trust the good common sense of the members will assert itself and vote down the amendment providing for the convention and the senseless squandering of \$80,000.

Yours fraternally,

John S. Kirchner.

Antwerp, Nov. 2, 1909.

Conference held by the Confidentialmen of the International Union of Tobacco Workers, at Antwerp on October 31, and November 1, 1909.

Order of the day.—Immigration and Emigration of Tobacco Workers of the International Union, with a view to the amendment coming from Union 179, Bangor, U. S. A., published in the Cigarmakers' Official Journal of America, dated September 15, 1909, and reading as follows: "Union 179 of Bangor submits the following amendment to the International Constitution of the C. M. I. U. of A., etc., (See September, 1909, Journal)."

The International Secretary Mr. Henri Jugters, opens the conference, welcomes the confidentialmen and expresses the hope that this meeting may have the effect that is expected from it.

Represented are: Germany-Luxemburg, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium and England. Mr. H. Breuns, confidentialman of Holland, is elected President, and the International Secretary, Henri Jugters, is elected to draw up the protocol.

After the opening speech of the President, he gives the floor to the International Secretary, who gives particulars of the communica-

tion from U. S. A., stating that the conference is taking place on proposal of Denmark. He points out that he doubts very much that in case the new amendment of Union 179 should be adopted, the good relations which are existing as yet in our trade between the United States and Europe could be continued. He thinks that it would be a great mistake to be more severe regarding the length of time of membership required of cigarmakers coming from Europe, in order to be accepted into the C. M. I. U. of A., and if they moreover asked a high admission fee, it would be absolutely impossible for European cigarmakers to join the C. M. I. U. of A.

All present at the conference are of the opinion that the new amendment would only cause inconvenience to America, because it would not in any degree prevent the immigration of foreign cigarmakers, and besides it would be the cause of a conflict within the C. M. I. U. of A., and the logical consequence of this would be the formation of two different factions, which would fight one against the other, to the advantage of the employers, owing to the want of co-operation among the union men. We would very much regret this effect and therefore entertain the hope that there will not be found many union men who are so short-sighted as to vote for the amendment of Union 179. Several speakers are pointing out that this measure would not lessen at all the immigration of working people to the U. S. A., and that it would be preferable to adopt bills for the International Peace Agreement. If the C. M. I. U. of A. joined our International Union, by paying the small fees, they would contribute largely to the improvement of the condition of our tradesmen, and in this way lessen the number of immigrants into America. As a matter of fact, the countries in Europe, where the situation of the tradesmen has improved during the last few years, are no longer sending tradesmen to the United States. For instance it now happens very seldom that a cigarmaker goes to the United States, from Sweden, Denmark or the northern part of Germany to look for better conditions. This is the result of their holding out to the last of a long and sharp fight.

We are unanimously of the opinion that all local unions that still pay traveling benefits for immigration to America, must be prevailed upon to stop it, in order to suppress the immigration of European working people to America. We further believe that we must make every endeavor to prevail upon the C. M. I. U. of A. to join our International Union, and in this way amendments would become unnecessary, as we would all then be quite disposed to do all in our power for the benefit of all. In order to attain this result, it has been decided, that if the amendment of Union 179 should be adopted, we would request the C. M. I. U. of A. to admit two delegates of ours to their next convention, in order to get this amendment abolished, and at the same time to explain to the C. M. I. U. of A. the advantages of their joining our International Union. M. Henri and Mr. B. Cooper, confidentialmen of England, were elected delegates.

It has been decided to send the protocol of this meeting to the President of the C. M. I. U. of A. and to earnestly request him to have it published in the Cigarmakers' Official Journal.

The following resolution has been adopted unanimously: "Our International conference of the Confidentialmen held at Antwerp, notices with deep regret the amendment coming from

Union 179 Bangor, which says that organized Tobacco Workers arriving from a foreign country, may only be accepted upon presentation of a five years' Union card and payment of an admission fee of \$100 payable in advance. Further that not having such a card, they must present a three years' apprenticeship card of a union shop, and pay an admission fee of \$200. Our conference expects and hopes that all impartial tradesmen of the United States will vote against such a retrograde amendment, representing the purely egoistic desire to render difficult the immigration of our organized trades colleagues."

With this, the President, Mr. Breuns closes the conference, cordially thanking all, and expressing the hope that the conference will have the desired effect.

Fraternally yours,

International Secretary.

For Germany-Luxemburg, Carl Deichmann.

For England, B. Cooper.

For Holland, H. Breuns.

For Denmark, F. Moller.

For Sweden, A. Kinstrand.

For Belgium, Henri Jugters.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1909.

Dear Sir and Brother: The proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, will be ready for distribution in a few days, at 25 cents per copy. \$20.00 per hundred.

The book contains the reports of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Council, and all committees, and matters of an important nature. Send in your orders early before the edition is exhausted.

Frank Morrison,

Secy. American Federation of Labor.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 5, 1909.

Union, No. 129, Denver, Colo., herewith furnishes list of Unions that sent donations to this Union in response to the circular letter sent out October 16 for Oscar F. Tucker. Mr. Tucker died in this city, October 18 and this Union instructed its Secretary to return all the money that came for him, at the same time thanking them for the donation. Any Union that sent money to this Union and whose name does not appear in this list or who have not received their money back will please notify us.

J. A. Board, Chicago, \$1.00; No. 294, \$2.00; No. 471, \$1.05; No. 315, \$1.00; No. 141, \$2.00; No. 132, \$1.00; No. 144, \$5.00; No. 251, \$1.00; No. 6, \$2.00; No. 138, \$1.00; No. 149, \$1.00; No. 44, \$2.00; No. 242, \$1.00; No. 98, \$1.00; No. 165, \$1.00; No. 91, 50c; No. 281, \$1.00; No. 54, \$1.00; No. 25, \$2.00; No. 490, \$1.00; No. 317, \$1.00; No. 32, \$1.00; No. 17, \$5.00; No. 455, 40c; No. 60, \$1.00; No. 491, \$1.00; No. 375, \$1.00; No. 75, \$1.50; No. 414, \$1.00; No. 303, \$1.00; No. 109, \$1.00; No. 102, \$2.00; No. 167, \$1.00; No. 120, \$1.00; No. 336, \$2.00; No. 206, \$1.00; No. 273, \$1.00; No. 125, \$2.00; No. 20, \$1.00; No. 80, \$1.00; No. 500, \$2.00; No. 2, \$2.00; No. 202, \$2.00; No. 426, \$2.00; No. 118, \$1.00; No. 41, \$2.00; No. 252, \$1.00; No. 188, \$2.40; No. 212, \$1.00; No. 475, \$1.00; No. 114, \$3.00; No. 174, \$1.00; No. 58, \$2.00; No. 407, \$2.00; No. 26, \$2.00; No. 331, \$1.00; No. 122, \$1.00; No. 179, \$2.00; No. 146, \$1.00; No. 126, \$1.00; No. 55, \$1.00; No. 262, \$1.00; No. 209, \$1.00; No. 22, \$1.00; No. 92, \$2.00; No. 369, \$1.50; No. 145, \$1.00; No. 28, \$1.00; No. 357, \$1.00; No. 162, \$1.00; No. 287, \$1.00; No. 130, \$1.00; No. 290, \$1.00; No. 245, \$1.00; No. 325, \$2.00; No. 329, \$1.00; No. 94, \$1.00; No. 300, \$1.50; No. 417.

GOOD.	DULL	
84 Saugerties	5 Rochester	247 Blue Island
	18 Brattleboro	249 Findlay
	19 Sault Ste Marie	250 Bellville
	20 Decatur	259 Bloomington
	25 Milwaukee	263 Dallas
	36 Topeka	263 Adrian
	40 Biddeford	264 Rutland
	43 Hartford	266 Memphis
	44 St. Louis	267 Catlettsburg
	46 Grand Rapids	272 Lansing
	47 Quincy	276 Plattsburgh
	48 Toledo	279 Plattsburgh
	52 Elmira	280 Owego
	53 New Orleans	282 Bridgeport
	56 Leavenworth	286 Wichita
	58 Montreal	287 Marinette
	60 Keokuk	290 Jancsville
	64 Lebanon	294 Duluth
	66 Lewiston	295 Scranton
	69 Three Rivers	297 Canton
	71 Elgin	300 Michigan City
	73 Burlington	301 Akron
	74 Poughkeepsie	303 Tecumseh
	75 Columbus	304 Racine
	76 Hannibal	306 Muncie
	78 Hornell	310 Manistee
	80 Danville	311 Auburn
	82 Meadville	314 Jackson
	85 Eau Claire	315 St. Cloud
	86 Mansfield	317 Wilkes-Barre
	88 Dubuque	318 Chattanooga
	89 Schenectady	323 Joplin
	93 Omaha	327 Coxsackie
	96 Akron	330 Alpena
	97 Boston	332 San Diego
	99 Ottawa	338 Eureka
	102 Kansas City	340 Traverse City
	104 Pottsville	341 Neenah
	107 Erie	344 Atlanta
	109 Aberdeen	349 St. John
	111 Des Moines	351 Mankato
	112 Oneonta	352 Brookville
	114 Jacksonville	355 Honesdale
	115 Canton	359 Atchison
	121 Ithaca	366 Ann Arbor
	124 Watertown	367 Ogden
	127 Mattoon	368 Pt. Huron
	129 Denver	371 Barre
	130 Saginaw	372 Marshfield
	132 Brooklyn	373 Sherbrooke
	135 Appleton	377 Mitchell
	136 Hudson	381 Watertown
	142 Lockport	384 St. Augustine
	143 Lincoln	387 Yaukton
	145 Williamsport	392 Enid
	150 Sioux City	399 Vincennes
	151 Lincoln	406 Crawfordville
	156 Suffolk	409 Kewanee
	157 Rockford	412 Newport News
	158 Lafayette	417 Dunkirk
	163 Marysville	419 Salina
	165 Philadelphia	427 Rahway
	168 Oshkosh	481 Litchfield
	173 Davenport	434 Faribault
	173 Zanesville	435 Kenton
	174 Joliet	436 Olyphant
	175 Kingston	442 Cape Girardeau
	176 Newark	443 Albuquerque
	178 Olney	444 Walla Walla
	182 Madison	450 Oklahoma City
	186 Flint	452 Petoskey
	188 Seattle	454 Cedar Rapids
	192 Manchester	455 Galena
	193 Jefferson City	456 Albia
	199 Atlantic City	457 Benton Harbor
	200 Galesburg	463 Pontiac
	202 Portland	466 Easton
	204 New Albany	468 Albion
	205 Battle Creek	476 Pontiac
	209 Coldwater	479 Wheeling
	214 Bluffton	482 Wausau
	215 Logansport	483 Gloversville
	220 New Orleans	488 Middletown
	222 Peru	494 Fall River
	225 Los Angeles	495 Marshalltown
	231 Amsterdam	
	236 Reading	
	239 Lyons	
	242 York	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.				
4.	Cincinnati	.....\$100	110. Washington	.....\$100
21.	Marlboro	.....100	115. Canton	.....100
31.	Connerville	.....100	135. Appleton	.....100
43.	Urbana	.....100	140. St. Catharines	.....100
63.	Corry	.....100	147. Union Hill	.....100
69.	Three Rivers	.....100	158. Lafayette	.....100
82.	Meadville	.....100	186. Flint	.....100
85.	Eau Claire	.....100	201. Rock Island	.....100
86.	Mansfield	.....100	205. Battle Creek	.....100
88.	Dubuque	.....100	209. Coldwater	.....100
89.	Schenectady	.....100	405. Birmingham	.....100
97.	Boston	.....100	428. Trenton	.....100
106.	Ogdensburg	.....100	455. Galena	.....100

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

462. Tampa	\$3.50	475. Fitchburg	\$.50
161. Denver	.60	454. Cedar Rapids	.50
500. Tampa	3.50	278. London	1.50
290. Janesville	1.00	118. Peoria	.50
80. Danville	3.00	268. Escanaba	.80
303. Woonsocket	1.00	497. Kankakee	1.75
112. Oneonta	1.00	106. Ogdensburg	1.00
77. Minneapolis	.50	10. Providence	.50
268. Escanaba	1.50	408. Houghton	.50
409. Kewanee	.50	187. Covington	3.00
107. Erie	1.50	487. Baker City	2.50
407. Norwich	1.00	J. A. B. Brooklyn	1.00
417. Dunkirk	.50	176. Newark	1.00
134. LaPorte	1.50	321. New Britain	.50
60. Keokuk	.50	204. New Albany	.25
30. Indianapolis	1.00	80. Danville	.50
200. Galesburg	1.50	111. Des Moines	1.50
283. Geneva	1.00	57. Champaign	.50
24. Muskegon	.40	39. New Haven	2.00
396. Northampton	.50	87. Brooklyn	.50
5. Rochester	1.50	382. Rushville	1.00

STATIONERY.

73. Alton	\$1.75	372. Marshfield	\$1.75
34. Chippewa Falls	3.50	57. Champaign	1.20
464. Tampa	3.50	314. Jackson	1.20
333. Sedalia	1.75	13. New York	3.50
69. Three Rivers	1.75	283. Geneva	2.50

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

490. Fairfield	\$	9.50
496. Waterloo		.65
51. Peekskill		.22
266. Memphis		3.66
74. Poughkeepsie		.50
92. Worcester		.66
15. Chicago		.75
123. Hamilton		1.35
91. Allentown		1.01
469. Bakersfield		1.01
188. Seattle		4.87
187. Covington		.60
6. Syracuse		6.85
25. Milwaukee		5.85
103. Ansonia		1.54
167. Owosso		3.38
333. San Lorenzo		5.84
323. Sheboygan		.22
228. San Francisco		2.10
321. New Britain		.42
483. Gloversville		1.30
97. Boston		4.50
423. Sterling		.75
500. Tampa		.75
44. St. Louis		.90
141. New York		15.00
187. Covington		.20
231. Amsterdam		.25
33. Indianapolis		.50
122. Warren		.25
138. Newark		.75
186. Flint		.15
446. Norristown		.55
165. Philadelphia		.40
257. Lancaster		.35
49. Springfield		6.00
110. Washington		6.00
202. Portland		1.00

Receipts for November\$2,763.17
Balance Nov. 1.....4,129.64

Total\$6,892.81

EXPENDITURES FOR NOVEMBER, 1909.

Office rent	\$	90.00
Salary to International President		120.00
Salary to clerks		450.00
Printing 2,000 Bohemian Constitutions		62.00
Printing 5,000 English Constitutions		87.50
Printing 5,070 blank cards of membership		101.50
Printing 200 cards		1.25
Printing 525 ballots for Seventh V. P.		6.00
Printing 500 circular letters ref. V. P.		3.50
Printing 1,000 circular letters		7.00
Printing 500 blanks		4.00
Printing 3,000 postals, form 1		6.00
Printing stationery for local unions		24.20
Printing 2,880,000 blue labels and numbering		345.60
Printing October Journal		313.94
31 reams Journal paper		174.02
Wrapping paper and twine		27.60
W. Standcombe, sal. and expense to North Adams		7.65
Geo. R. French, sal. and expense as organizer		200.00
E. E. Greenwalt, sal. and expense as organizer		194.90
W. V. Todd, sal. and expense as organizer		200.00
W. R. Ferguson, sal. and expense to Salamanca		6.88
W. A. Campbell, sal. and expense as financier		125.00

A. Strasser, sal. and expense as financier	50.00
H. Hauck, sal. and expense as financier	100.00
J. T. Smith, sal. and expense del. to A. F. L.	50.00
International President, expense to Label Department, Toronto	52.10
M. Fuento, expense as organizer and Spanish translation	20.00
A. Sinerez, expense as organizer and Spanish translation	25.00
International President, expense to Tampa on union business	126.45
Postage on letters and cards	55.06
Postage on October Journals	28.61
3,000 postals for form 1	30.00
Expressage on labels and supplies	131.55
Telephone service	5.20
Organizing expense, telegrams, fare, at Tampa	13.30
Exchange on checks	2.44
Electric light and fixtures	2.40
Carting supplies to Chicago unions	1.00
Expressage on package from Marietta	.70
Office supplies	9.08
18 telegrams not prepaid	10.07
Expense for November	\$3,269.48
Balance Nov. 30	3,623.33
Total	\$6,892.81

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 144, New York, N. Y., as published in the October Journal, as follows:
Strike out of Section 81 all on line 13 after the word "sustained," up to and including the word "decided," on line 15, and insert the following:

"Unless the shop or shops involved shall have voted by secret ballot whether an application for strike shall be made, and if the vote is in the affirmative, the same shall be referred to the Joint Advisory Board, who shall have the power to make an application for strike to the International Union without submitting the same to a referendum vote of the members affiliated with the Joint Advisory Board, but no application to strike shall be made unless a committee of the J. A. B. first visits the firm to investigate the grievance." Section to read accordingly.

Received the endorsement of Union 8, Hoboken; 29, Jacksonville; 149, Brooklyn; 25, Milwaukee; 165, Philadelphia; 292, Brooklyn; 117, Orange; 90, New York; 462, Tampa; 141, New York; 257, Lancaster; 415, Elkhart; 39, New Haven; 439, Carbondale; 305, Monmouth; 71, Elgin; 15, Chicago; 106, Ogdensburg; 129, Denver; 491, Huron; 455, Galena; 75, Columbus; 406, Crawfordsville; 468, Albion; 89, Schenectady; 118, Peoria; 179, Bangor; 336, Gloversville; 213, New York; 16, Binghamton; 489, Gloversville; 315, St. Cloud; 496, Waterloo; 500, Tampa; 13, New York; 266, Memphis; 312, Livingston; 88, Dubuque; 87, Brooklyn; 142, Lockport; 228, San Francisco; 9, Troy; 269, Nashua, N. H.; 114, Jacksonville; 251, N. Y.; 215, Logansport; 44, St. Louis; 135, Appleton; 341, Neenah; 94, Pawtucket; 417, Dunkirk; 57, Champaign; 42, Hartford and 148, Caguas.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 54, Evansville, Ind., as published in the October Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 193 by adding, on line 4, the following: "Of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee. This shall apply to all past and future offenses." The section to read as follows: "Any officer or member of the International Union or any officer of any local union who shall obtain money or benefits under false pretenses, or who shall appropriate any money belonging to the union to his own use shall not be eligible to hold the office of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee of any local union or the International Union. This shall apply to all past and future offenses. And notice of all defalcations and misappropriations of moneys shall be forwarded to the International President, who shall publish the same in the Official Journal. Defaulters shall not be entitled to receive any benefits prescribed in this Constitution until their defalcations have been paid by them."

Received the endorsement of Union 15, Chicago; 129, Denver; 102, Kansas City; 72, Burlington; 179, Bangor; 407, Norwich; 174, Joliet; 315, St. Cloud; 330, Alpena; 500, Tampa; 69, Three Rivers; 182, Madison; 460, San Juan; 291, San Jose; 228, San Francisco; 9, Troy; 57, Champaign; 114, Jacksonville; 215, Logansport; 5, Rochester; 12, Oneida, and 14, Chicago.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., as published in the October Journal, received the endorsement of Union 90, New York; 15, Chicago; 315, St. Cloud; 500, Tampa; 291, San Jose; 223, San Francisco; 269, Nashua; 341, Neenah, and 404, Austin.

Not having received the required number of endorsements cannot be submitted to popular vote.

Union 77 offers the following amendment to Section 219 by adding the following:

And if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption.

Union 10, Providence, R. I., offers the following amendment to the constitution:

Amend Section 156 by adding the following to the last line:

Or to manufacturers who send out loose labels to their agents, or representatives, in any locality.

Sec. 156 to read as follows:

Each local union shall furnish, through its shop committeeman, to all strictly union shops, free of charge, as many of the labels as may be required from week to week for all cigars actually made by members of the union and persons holding retiring cards. All label orders shall be signed by the shop collector. The label orders are to be furnished by the International President at cost. No shop shall be considered a strict union shop unless the packers of the shop are members of the International Union, and the apprentice laws of the local union be complied with. Where the manufacturer deals in Chinese, tenement house or scab cigars, it shall be optional with local unions to withhold the label from such firm. It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer or firm whose name or firm name appears in or about the box containing Chinese, tenement house or scab cigars, or whose name or firm name appears on or about such non-union cigars. All labels issued must bear the ink stamp. It shall be optional with local unions to paste them on the boxes. But in no case shall the union label be used in a factory in the United States which pays less than \$7.00 per thousand, and no less than \$1.00 for packing per thousand, and in Canada, which pays less than \$6.00 per thousand for mold work—5 molds of 20 bunches.

Nor shall it be allowed on any cigars sold for less than \$20.00 per thousand. This shall not debar local unions from establishing a price above \$20.00 per thousand. No union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery. It shall be optional with local unions to grant labels to members who are not employing any journeymen if they have not been members for one year. This shall not apply to members suspended who were, prior to their suspension, members of the International Union for one year or longer, provided they be reinstated within six months after suspension. But in no event shall a manufacturer be permitted to use the label who offers presents as an inducement for the sale of his goods, or to manufacturers who send out loose labels to their agents or representatives in any locality.

The amendment of Union 148, Caguas, P. R., as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 92 as follows:

Add after the word "Washington," sixth line, the words "Porto Rico." Section to read:

No strike shall be approved or sustained by the International Union for an increase in wages between the first day of December and the first day of April of any year except in the states of California, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oregon, Washington and Porto Rico.

Received the endorsement of 231, St. Louis; 5, Rochester; 437, Cairo; 330, Alpena; 9, Troy; 462, Tampa; 174, Joliet; 99, Ottawa; 72, Burlington; 32, Louisville; 215, Logansport; 129, Denver, and 291, San Jose.

The amendment of Union 129, Denver, Colo., as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Amend the constitution as follows:

The next session (convention) of the C. M. I. U. shall be held in Indianapolis, Ind., beginning Monday, May 9, 1910. The necessary changes for electing delegates, etc., to be left to the discretion of the International President.

Received the endorsement of 90, New York; 402, Richland Centre; 315, St. Cloud; 437, Cairo; 58, Montreal; 213, New York; 33, Indianapolis; 107, Erie, 174, Joliet; 167, Owosso; 42, Hartford; 102, Kansas City; 318, Chattanooga; 491, Huron; 253, Oakland; 232, Sellersville; 32, Louisville.

The amendment of Union 22, Detroit, Mich., as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Amend the constitution as follows:

That a 5-cent assessment be levied on all 30 and 15-cent contributing members, the proceeds thereof to be sent to the Swedish strikers.

Received the endorsement of 404, Austin; 315, St. Cloud; 174, Joliet; 102, Kansas City; 72, Burlington; 15, Chicago; 232, Sellersville.

The amendment of Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Amend the International Constitution as follows:

Section 165B:

Bureau of Publicity.—That we establish a Bureau of Publicity and Lectures for the purpose of educating the masses in the jurisdiction of the Cigar-makers' International Union, to-wit: Union Labor and Labels vs. Convict Labor, Child Labor, Trust and Tenement House Made Cigars.

First. That this Bureau be under the control of the International Executive Board, the International President to be the President of the Bureau, and the balance of the Executive Board to choose one of its members as its secretary. They to devise ways and means to educate the masses in unionism and advertise the Blue Union Label of the Cigar-makers' International Union in a systematic way throughout this country and Canada.

Second. That a semi-annual International assessment of 50c be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members to be used exclusively for this purpose.

Received the endorsement of 281, St. Louis; 318,

Chattanooga; 72, Burlington; 491, Huron; 32, Louisville; 215, Logansport.

(Note—At the request of Union 44, the word semi-annual has been inserted in the second part, this issue as the union made this omission in submitting the amendment.)

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return same to union making request.

Union 445, Billings, Mont., writes: "Members owing private loans to Union 445, Billings, Mont., must make settlement before the next issue of the Journal, otherwise names and amounts owing will be published and the enforcement of the constitution will follow. Secretaries holding cards of same will please take notice and notify owing members of the fact. This is final."

Union 285, Fort Worth, Tex., requests that secretaries holding cards of the following please collect private loans: Frank Loftus (\$1750), \$1.00; George McCann (30808), \$1.00; James W. Olinier (82990), \$9.00; John E. Sampson (115644), \$1.00; John Horner (99461), \$1.00; John Dudding (29506), \$1.00; Guy Bruce (108086), \$1.00, and John Briant (114998), \$1.00.

Union 451, Bushnell, Ill., requests that members owing private loans pay up before the next issue of the Journal, as the loans have been standing long enough, and the union needs the money.

Union holding the card of Fred Mohle (63176) please collect \$3.55 private loan and forward to secretary of Union 138, Seattle, Wash.

Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Unless Harry Allen starts payment on private loan due Union 5 we will demand his suspension."

Union 182, Madison, Wis., writes: "Any secretary holding the card of Frank Kleshermeir (25610) please collect private loan of \$3.00 and send to the secretary of 182. This loan was made him on August 13, 1909, and he promised to send it back right away. I haven't heard anything from him since. He was going to LaCrosse, Wis."

Union 129, Denver, Colo., requests secretaries holding cards of members owing this union private loans to call their attention to it and ask these members to make an effort to pay up. We need the money very badly. We do not like to advertise them, but have to do it in some cases.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—List of members owing private loans: F. R. McIntyre (\$3488), \$8.00; Sam Ratner (36252), \$15.00; D. Greenberg (1584), \$15.00; E. R. Murphy (115702), \$3.50; H. Good (53280), \$18.00; Jas. Sherman (61384), \$3.00; E. Enright (73406), \$17.00; J. W. Lewis (31408), \$12.50, and each of the following \$2.00: Fay K. Brown (103618), Jas. Byrnes (70537), W. W. Balfour (119065), J. J. Monahan (65842), J. J. Pollard (86680), Chas. W. Eastberg (86951), Fred Miller (5547), Jos. J. Hamm (100235), Arthur L. Carter (52730), Alfred Van Wymerch (\$1093), Chas. S. Hamilton (86621), and Joe Fealey (117363); F. J. McEvoy (99403), \$2.00; Frank Kemler (6049), \$2.00; Mosher (7438), \$2.00; Ernest Dralle (50823), \$1.00.

The following owe private loans to Union 28: John Conway (83361), Jan. 24, 1905; P. J. Niles (11268), June 13, 1905; E. F. Quinn (104088), June 26, 1905; E. L. Ball (27927), March 12, 1906; Ed. Niehoes (44486), April 11, 1906; Harry Benjamin (98020), April 19, 1906; John Ryan (13101), Sept. 6, 1906; S. J. Murphy (62244), Sept. 24, 1906; Tim Harney (68924), Oct. 8, 1906; J. M. Cullough (69576), Aug. 20, 1907; Fred C. Kay (100054), Nov. 16, 1907; Louis Buhles (74025), Dec. 16, 1907; Al. Lawson (97251), Feb. 18, 1908; H. Archambeault (94223), Mar. 2, 1908; Rufus Crocker (67537), Feb. 25, 1908; John Dudding (29506), Mar. 3, 1908; Chas. Gibson (76118), Mar. 4, 1908; Jas. N. Dennis (92678), Mar. 21, 1908; Paul E. Caulk (26265), Mar. 25, 1908; J. H. Stognee (79149), Mar. 26, 1908; Wm. Mosher (7438), April 3, 1908; F. Fay (36621), April 4, 1908; G. W. Claypool (94374), April 8, 1908; J. Everitt (115363), April 8, 1908; D. P. Brown, Jr. (99570), April 9, 1908; Clarence Murphy (866691), April 15, 1908; Jas. J. Pollard (86680), April 18, 1908; F. H. Hanson (85088), April 18, 1908; Carl Leets (89689), April 18, 1908; Chas. W. Eastberg (86951), April 28, 1908; H. Kestner (42275), June 8, 1908; John Sent (84698), June 19, 1908; Mike Fahey (32057), July 1, 1908; John Slater (88035), Aug. 31, 1908; Frank Van Boom (64690), Aug. 31, 1908; M. F. Burke (60525), Aug. 31, 1908; Walter Rich (3979), Oct. 6, 1908; John Purtell (3850), Nov. 14, 1908; Frank Clifford (106407), Dec. 17, 1908; J. B. Welch (52063), Dec. 26, 1908. All have got to pay up before Dec. 15, 1909. S. J. T. Wall, Financial Secretary No. 28, Westfield, Mass.

Union 486, New Westminster, B. C., requests secretaries holding cards of the following members to please collect private loans from them and remit to Union 486: Geo. Sehm (65893), \$2.00; C. O. Foster (113633), \$2.00; P. Mayrshick (49383), \$2.00; H. Meek (111564), \$2.00; M. W. Balfour (119065), \$2.00; Jas. Brown (66930), \$2.00; F. Schatter (10000), \$2.00; N. Duplessis (40694), \$2.00.

Union 221, South Bend, Ind., requests the secretaries holding the cards of the following to please collect amount opposite each name, due for board which the union went security for, and remit to Union 221: Chas. Trie, \$4; Chas. Leitmeier, \$4.90; H. J. Breen (78062), \$5; E. C. Thomas (93343), room rent, \$2; Tom Welch (70851), \$3.85; R. Stack (74330), \$1.10; Wm. Kane (82614), room rent, \$1; Chas. Sil-

vers (73539), \$17; J. J. Hlavach (110737), \$3.25. Also the following to collect: M. L. Goodman (10026), 50c; Jas. F. Doyle (61923), 55c; Ben Rickey (80337), 25c; Thos. Gyles (3374), 25c; John Chase, 25c; J. J. May (10653), for due stamps and assessments, year 1899, \$4; John Rapp, board bill year 1899, \$2.50; John Howard (63558), 55c; Frank VanBrown (64690), 15c; Emil Sorensen (101503), 55c; Frank Duker (66438), \$1.20; Albert McCann (72084), board bill, \$5.90; Robert Sims (34612), 75c; Ike Imboden, 45c; Frank Kreiselmeier, 50c; John Elsenhart (51987), 50c, Dec. 25, 1908; E. Beckwith (114937), 25c; Peter Klein (58074), 55c; Walter C. Warner (12896), 55c, Feb. 17, 1909; Geo. Vance (84422), 35c, Mar. 31, 1909; Walter Colby (72273), 50c, June 26, 1908; A. G. Monnich, 25c, Nov. 6, 1908; E. M. Doherty (67738), 25c, Dec. 11, 1908; John Fahey (3057), 45c; Frank Duker (66438), board bill, \$3.80, Jan. 13, 1908; George Thompson (37657), 55c, Oct. 14, 1907; S. Sepneski (4730), 85c, Jan. 4, 1908; Willie Heasley (103623), \$3.25, Aug. 7, 1909; Frank F. Bechtel (5130), 15c, Sept. 10, 1909; also request the secretary that holds card of Jas. E. Hegarty, ex-financial secretary of Union 50, Terre Haute, Ind., to collect 90c due Union 221 for due stamp which Fred S. Lebban paid him for in September, 1894, and which he has failed to send to Union 221, and also 20c postage due Union 221, total \$1.10; Manuel Mosiroff (73366) meal ticket, \$3, year 1901; English Geo. Brown (14402), private loan granted him on Feb. 6, 1904, \$5; Chas. C. Miller (16292), board bill, \$3; Edward Cavanaugh, from Detroit, Mich. (83426), \$2.

Union 387, Yankton, S. D., wishes Vincent Miller to repay private loan granted him in June, 1909, before the next issue of the Journal or they will take action.

UNION NOTES

Notes by Union 97, Boston: Trade very quiet.—Label committee wrote to all the candidates for political honors requesting them to use union-made cigars during the present campaign and received affirmative replies.—Brockton Shoe Council and C. L. U. label committee are doing good work.—Label committee has the promise that another National cigar stand will go.—Our label committee have done good work in the University city. Committee addresses unions, clubs and fraternal organizations. Advertising pays. Don't hide your light under a bush. All successful merchants bring their commodity in the public eye. Follow their example. New England Conference has become a factor in New England and this work will tell.—Our Sixth International Vice-President and the president of New England Conference were factors in the fight for license in this state.—President Wiener addressed the Liquor Dealers' Association here by invitation.—Is it not wonderful what a lack of reasoning power with that vast octopus, best known as the Trust, trying to break up the labor movement, that trades unionists buy trust-made cigarettes and tobacco? I don't mean trades unionists, I mean men who pay dues. Quite a difference, you know.—Women's Trade Union League are agitating a minimum wage law for the unorganized.—97's executive board contributed \$100 to the evicted victims of Ludlow and got the Boston American to open up a subscription list. We notice 49, of Springfield, was the largest donor of that city. These people are non-union, yet it was organized labor who came to their rescue. And they say we are selfish.—Brockton is going to have a label exposition. Of course we will be there and have a blue label booth.—The label is the greatest weapon organized labor has at its command. Use it.—We gave \$150 to the Tin Plate Workers now on strike.—If all the trades unions would imitate us in small initiation fees and our traveling card system, so that an international card would be a man's passport for work, and not try to build a Chinese wall around themselves, perhaps the various trades would add to their membership and prohibit overtime while men are loafing.—We bought tickets for the Bakers' Smoke Talk.—97 is likely to take action on the license question. Just keep your eye on us.—There is but one way in which the so-called independent dealer can succeed against the trust, and that is to unionize his shop and put the label on his goods. Those who think alike should act together.—There should be a protest to congress from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast against that government guarantee on Manila cigars.—Are we to be the last union to adopt the old-age pension? That would make our chain of benefits almost complete.—Capital is combining fast.—Yes, we can lick the trust, but we have got to boom the label, and that takes cash.

The state of trade in Denver, Colo., is decidedly bad. There have been from 50 to 60 out of work for the last month, and Saturday, Dec. 4th, the Solis Cigar Company laid off all of the cigarmakers until after the first of January, making 75 more on the out-of-work list. There is not one chance in a hundred of traveling members catching a job here, and this union requests members to not come here with the hope of getting work.

Union 87, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Will you please publish in the Journal that H. Freshman (56145) owes a fine of \$25 for misuse of the label. He was fined by Union 87. This notice should have been sent to you last February. We have collected none of the fine because he has been continually reporting out of work, but he is now circulating around the country."

Union 350 voted to remit the fine of \$25.00 imposed on Ben Rickey (80337), old number, for scabbing.

Ed J. Kelsey (97976) has again overdrawn his loan account. Any secretary holding his card, or if card is presented, secretaries are requested to confiscate same. He is hereby fined \$45.00 for accepting illegal loans.

Union 466, Easton, Pa., writes: "The secretary holding card of Charles Slater (75244) please collect \$4.00 balance of fine imposed on him for violating the eight-hour law. If not paid by the January, 1910, issue of the Official Journal, we will proceed against him as the constitution directs in such cases."

Secretary of Union 205 would like to hear from F. D. Parks (96101).

Any union holding the card of M. B. Anthony (107506) please notify the secretary of Union 499, Trinidad, Colo.

Secretary of Union 156, Suffield, Conn., would like to hear from Ben Barr (39947).

Secretary of Union 196, Grand Island, Nebr., asks any secretary holding card (87534) of Wm. Gladfelter to please collect \$3.50 paid him illegally.

Secretary of union holding card or collecting dues of C. A. Diehl please notify the secretary of Union 10, Providence, R. I. Very important business.

Will Mr. Edward Coleman correspond with the secretary of Union 414, Winnipeg, Canada, when he will hear of something to his advantage.

Secretary of Union 3, Paterson, N. J., would like to hear from Ira Follett and Paul Brown.

Secretary of Union 183, Mendota, Ill., would like to hear from James Ward and Frank Aberle (48079) on important business.

Union 268, Escanaba, Mich., would like to hear from Thomas Felix (18364).

Union 282, Bridgeport, Conn., writes: "Any secretary holding the card of Fergus Fay (36621) please collect \$2.70 unpaid board bill and forward to secretary of Union 282, Bridgeport, Conn. If not heard from by next issue of the Journal, Mr. Fay may hear something to his disadvantage."

Union 205, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "Any member taking a job in Scritter's shop will be fined \$25.00."

Any secretary holding the card of John Fassiller (22733) please forward to this union \$1.00 he over-drew on sick benefit. By Union 258, Oakland, Calif.

Secretary holding the card of Arthur Lansing (114286) please notify secretary of Union 182, Madison, Wis.

Union 369, Sherman, Tex., requests J. J. Pollard to settle that old matter at once.

Secretary holding the card of Robert Kennedy (85979) please notify F. C. Fox, secretary of Union 370, Jamestown.

Secretary holding the card of L. C. Rhodes kindly notify him to square up with Union 387, Yankton, S. D. If he can't this union wants to know why.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union; or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans as provided in the constitution.

In all cases where fines are imposed by local unions it will facilitate matters by giving the number, if party fined is a member of the union:

Elias Grene (50147) was fined \$10.00 by Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., for working below the bill of prices.

Union 301 has fined Geo. Martin (93940) the sum of \$5.00 for allowing himself to be suspended.

Union 476, Pontiac, Ill., fined Matt Fitzsimmons \$5.00 for allowing himself to be suspended for non-payment of dues and loans.

Union 237, Huntington, Ind., fined John Selfert (4798) and N. J. Selfert (102171) \$5.00 each for allowing themselves to become suspended.

Union 2, Buffalo, N. Y., imposed a fine of \$5.00 each on J. C. Winter, J. Gordan and Al Danits for allowing themselves to be suspended.

Union 309, Rothsville, Pa., imposed a fine of \$5.00 upon Martin Hornberger (84306) for allowing himself to become suspended.

Mr. Phil Hahn has been fined the sum of \$5.00 by Union 32, Louisville, Ky., for working in an unfair shop.

Union 395, Waterbury, Conn., placed a fine of \$10.00 on Chas. Reichert (6993) for allowing himself to be suspended and beating a board bill of \$2.

NOTICE.

December 19 the following monthly report blanks were mailed to all local unions:

12 fin. report blks.

12 label report blks.

6 O. O. W. and Loan report blks.

16 State of Trade report blks.

15 supply order blks.

1 officer's report blk.

These will be addressed to the newly elected officers as far as possible. All old officers receiving same will immediately turn them over to the proper ones to receive them.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents. Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 15, 1909.

A merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9, 1909.

To the Officers and Members: Fellow Workmen—The Joint Advisory Board of Tampa, Florida, and several of our local unions there and members thereof, stated that a crisis had been reached in the movement there, and earnestly requested me to go to Tampa before the expiration of the law permitting cigarmakers of Florida to join the union on payment of \$1.00 initiation fee, which request I complied with, arriving there on the 17th of November, and remaining until December 1st. There are a great many interesting things in connection with our movement in Tampa, Florida, some of which I will embrace this opportunity to bring to your attention. The real history of the movement there, however, reads more like a dime novel, and should some day be written up at least for record in the archives of this office, if not for publication.

A remarkable change has taken place in Tampa since the first time I went there, about ten years ago. In order that you may get a clear idea of the situation there, let me say that in the city of Tampa, in so far as our trade is concerned, the homes and lives and mode of living of the cigarmakers there is nearly the same as a city in Cuba, Spain or Italy. The same habits, hopes, aspirations, nearly the same manner of living and the same language exist there as in the mother country.

The immigrant coming to almost any other place soon absorbs the ways and manner of living of the average American; not so in Tampa, for the simple reason that the immigrant arriving in Tampa is surrounded by people of his own nationality, speaking the same native language. The result is that today in Tampa over ninety per cent of the cigarmakers talk Spanish and Italian and mighty few speak English. They have the same habits and live almost as they did in the mother country. They have their social clubs, their theaters in which the actors do not speak a word of English. The program is in Spanish, the names of the theaters are Spanish, and all the signs and printing outside are Spanish.

They still maintain the fashion of two meals a day. The first meal is between nine and ten and the last meal is after they have finished their work, between five and seven. At one of the mass meetings I spoke at in Tampa the hall was crowded and as many more were unable to obtain admission, and I venture the assertion that there were not ten people in or out of the hall that could speak or understand English.

The cigarmakers of Tampa formerly had an

organization there, practically local in character. The International Union first established a union in that city in 1892, and I deem it advisable to say how and impress upon your minds the fact that the International Union never interfered with the other organization in any way, shape or manner. We had a strenuous time in finally getting a foothold in that city. In former days with or without organization hasty impulsive strikes were the order of the day; mistrust, distrust and general confusion reigned and the condition of the workers grew steadily worse in so far as wages and conditions were concerned. Regardless of how ill-timed or ill-advised other strikes have been, no member of the International Union ever took a strike job.

Formerly these people owing to the fact that they were not closely associated with Americans and American ideas, had very little use for Americans or American institutions, including the International Union, and when I first went to Tampa I was met with a polite exterior but decidedly cool indifference and often open manifestations of displeasure. Our efforts to organize Tampa have been met with poor success until quite recently. One of the drawbacks to organization in Tampa, formerly was the "Citizens' Committee."

There are few industries, except building trades, in Tampa, except the cigar industry, which can be easily moved, in fact the Clear Havana industry of the South was originally started in Key West and was partly transferred to Tampa through a big strike in Key West. If the cigar industry was to be moved from Tampa, it would mean great loss to the city. The bosses and the citizens are well aware of this fact, hence the "Citizens' Committee" were ever ready to back the employers in any effort to stifle the growth of unionism. The citizens through their committee were always ready to fight for the maintenance of their property.

The International Union has had to break down the prejudice, distrust and oftentimes opposition of the workmen in the first instance, the natural opposition of the employers in the second instance, and last but not least the desperate opposition of the "Citizens' Committee." Great credit is due to the handful of men there, who in the face of all opposition had the courage and manhood to keep the spirit of unionism, brought into life by the International Union, always alive.

Today there are about 7,500 cigarmakers, packers and selectors in that city. The packers, 380 in number, are thoroughly organized, and the selectors, 160 in number, are completely organized. We have recently organized an overwhelming majority of the cigarmakers, leaving a few still outside the unions. The great bulk of these we have in the union have very recently joined. They were still coming in every day up to the time I left.

In addition to having the cigarmakers join the International Union, my chief work there on this occasion was to impress upon them the absolute necessity of respecting, obeying and abiding by our own laws, especially as they relate to strikes. The employers' or manufacturers' association, which is complete, had agreed to restore the scale of prices prevailing in 1901, and while they had not recognized the union, they were negotiating with a committee of cigarmakers, everyone of whom was a member of one of the unions and members of the Joint Advisory Board.

The negotiations, however, were not going fast enough to suit some of the more impul-

sive, and it required eternal vigilance and mighty strong arguments to keep the members from rushing on strike. I am convinced that the employers are making an earnest effort to restore the 1901 bill, but when you consider that some shops are paying \$10 a thousand less than others you will realize that the task to regulate the price and agree among themselves is no easy one. They would promise to have the matter regulated at a certain day, and then tell us that they were unable to reach an agreement.

Despite these delays and despite the fact that the every-ready knocker, the fault-finder, was out with his statement that the Joint Advisory Board had sold out, may it be said to the everlasting credit of the present Joint Advisory Board that they manfully stood by the plan of exhausting all other means of settlement before resorting to a strike, and that they have succeeded at this writing in holding the cigarmakers in check as well.

The Joint Advisory Board was in session every night, and when not speaking to meetings of cigarmakers I attended the Joint Advisory Board meetings. I did everything in my power to encourage and sustain them in the application of rational methods, and to establish the fact that through strong compact organization, such as the International Union, they could demonstrate their ability to control themselves, to maintain and improve conditions, through the more rational method of conferences, conciliation, and arbitration, and that strikes should only be resorted to after all other methods had been exhausted.

I repeatedly informed them that their leadership rather than their honor was at stake in this crucial contest, and impressed upon their minds that if they could demonstrate first to the employers and second to the citizens of Tampa that they could control themselves and compel obedience to their own laws, that they would try to settle all differences by conference, conciliation and arbitration, that they would lay the ground work for a strong substantial union that would ultimately lead to success. I left in the hands of the Joint Advisory Board the following statement:

"Fellow Workmen of the City of Tampa, Fla. Greeting—Let me take this means of again stating and in writing some of the things that I have verbally stated to you and the cigarmakers, packers and selectors during my recent stay in your city.

To my mind the most important thing for you to do at present is to establish the fact that the J. A. B. and the unions can control themselves.

If you will and can succeed in convincing the employers that you will refuse to countenance or sustain hasty or ill-advised strikes and that you will and can settle all wage and other disputes by the more rational and satisfactory method of conference through your accredited committees, you will establish confidence in yourselves, in the rank and file, and win the respect at least of the employers and citizens generally.

It seems to me that it is your first duty to do this and if you succeed you will lay the foundation for a substantial union through which and by which all of your just grievances can be settled without loss of time to you or loss of time to the employers and the consequent destruction of property and the possible loss of many of the members and the sure loss of the confidence of the employers and the community at large.

While I realize that there are considerable

just grounds for the impatience of some of the cigarmakers and others, and I understand their eagerness to resort to more drastic means to hurry present negotiations, still the fact remains that the employers have a great task before them in regulating the differences existing in their own ranks and it takes some time to do this, and for this reason I am in hearty accord with the plans and policies so far employed by the J. A. B. and earnestly recommend and urge all cigarmakers, packers and selectors to be patient, and above all to give the J. A. B. an opportunity to carry out its plans of conciliation and of the settlement of present and future troubles or differences by the more rational methods of direct negotiation through committees.

A careful study of the entire situation warrants me in saying that in my judgment the J. A. B. has so far adopted the means best calculated to serve your best interests and to further say that the delay against which so many complain is not in any way the fault of the J. A. B., and that it is now and has been no fault of theirs that negotiations now in progress have not been successfully terminated.

No member or cigarmaker, packer or selector is justified under the circumstances in unduly criticizing the J. A. B. or the committee for existing delays and no honest person who is fairly inclined will do so.

I suggest that you beware of the alleged leaders who seek to plunge you into discord and the turmoil of endless and often useless strife.

I think I see a new era of prosperity for the cigar trade and the workers in Tampa, and I am sure that my conclusions are correct and that the future will so prove if you will be guided by fearless and conservative leaders, who have the courage of their convictions and the manhood to express them whenever occasion for the best interest of all concerned may require.

Remember that it takes more courage to stand up for the right course of action sometimes than it does to stand up and talk to the gallery. The man who has the courage to stand for what he thinks is for the best interests for all concerned in the face of the misguided and impatient demands of the masses is far better than the so-called radical, and will accomplish more of a lasting nature if given the support he is justly entitled to.

Try the new method. If it is not successful it can do no worse for you than the old ones which have been so destructive of your best interests.

What you need first is to organize and to establish through it some stability of action such as will command the respect and confidence of yourselves and the employers as well.

Be true to yourselves and to the men who are manfully serving your best interests and success will crown your reasonable and just demands. With best wishes for ultimate and deserved success, I am,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) G. W. Perkins,

Int. President, C. M. I. U. of A.

After a careful study of the movement there in all its phases, covering a period of fifteen years of actual and personal observation, I am convinced the manufacturers realize that unless some means are adopted whereby they can control competition among themselves, they will eventually destroy Tampa as a Clear Havana Center, and while I feel that they dread the annoyance of the old style organization there, however, I believe that they realize that something must be done. Perhaps they

will meet with the International Union half way, and they have decided to force through their own organization a restoration of the bill of prices of 1901, and while the cigarmakers now realize that this is being done through the fact that they are members of the International Union, it is hoped they will continue to pay dues and remain loyal members of the International Union.

However I see a vast change for the better in the attitude and feeling of the average cigarmaker of Tampa toward the International Union, compared with ten or even four years ago. While I was formerly received with cool and marked indifference, with meetings poorly attended, this time at every meeting we had, except one and that was not very well advertised, there was a full attendance. In one instance not half of those who sought to could gain admittance to the hall. I saw in the faces of the audience a more friendly spirit, and an eagerness to hear everything said. While on former occasions my words were received with cool indifference, this time there was a marked change for the better, in so far as the general expression, and what seemed to be genuine interest was accorded me.

All of this is some slight indication of the changing attitude of the cigarmakers of Tampa toward the International Union, and in it I see great hope for a steady gain and progress of a substantial and lasting nature for the cigarmakers, packers and selectors.

The condition of the cigarmakers during the last ten years has gone from bad to worse. The apprenticeship question is one of the big issues that will have to be met. They are making "Rosagos," seconds which sell for \$35 a thousand, for as low as \$7 and \$8 a thousand. These cigars are supposed to be clear Havana, made of scraps and seed binders. The regular cigar in some instances is made for as low as \$14 a thousand. The great bulk of the jobs run from \$16 to \$19 a thousand. But very few comparatively pay from \$20 to \$34 a thousand. The average weekly wages of cigarmakers of Tampa are very low. Skilled clear Havana Spanish style workmen are receiving less wages in Tampa today than the average union cigarmaker receives for making mold work or the ordinary American style of handwork, in the organized cities. The most of them realize now that they are doing this because of lack of organization.

There are a great many more things that can be said in connection with the movement there which some day I shall write. No one can tell what the result of the present movement will be. Present indications, however, warrant the hope that the groundwork has been established for a future successful movement of our union in that city.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. Perkins,
Int. President.

The publication of the Internal Revenue Report for 1908, comprising all the revenue districts, contains many inter-

CIGAR PRODUCTION OF 1908.—estimating facts and much valuable information for comparison. The decrease in production in comparison with 1907 averages over eleven per cent; although some districts have gained an increase.

The total number of cigars manufactured weighing more than three pounds per thousand was 6,488,907,269; showing a decrease of 813,122,542 in comparison with 1907. Total number of licensed manufacturers for 1907 was

23,882. Total manufacturers for 1908, 22,868; showing a decrease of 1,014.

Small cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000 amounted to 1,072,512,540. Over one-fourth of all cigars over three pounds were made in the four revenue districts of the state of Pennsylvania; next in order come the states of New York, Ohio and New Jersey.

The following is a detailed account of the various revenue districts:

Alabama	6,021,900
Arkansas	1,821,323
California	50,707,673
California	10,771,081
Colorado	21,865,360
Connecticut	75,595,575
Florida	310,174,176
Georgia	9,117,423
Hawaii	1
Illinois	215,447,396
Illinois	24,825,692
Illinois	65,627,117
Illinois	17,443,572
Illinois	72,561,469
Indiana	44,108,321
Indiana	19,862,388
Iowa	71,864,881
Iowa	25,125,077
Kansas	2,250,450
Kentucky	48,816,663
Kentucky	6,400,693
Kentucky	3,432,518
Kentucky	167,341
Kentucky	42,468,034
Louisiana	101,413,281
Maryland	174,137,907
Massachusetts	227,596,318
Michigan	57,249,402
Michigan	72,004,723
Minnesota	47,829,525
Missouri	18,511,640
Missouri	13,068,317
Montana	28,521,422
Nebraska	34,088,908
New Hampshire	54,253,948
New Jersey	387,898,727
New Jersey	1,987,438
New Mexico	87,179,536
New York	161,682,642
New York	565,866,493
New York	127,475,174
New York	186,014,000
New York	57,913,061
North Carolina	10,269,469
North Carolina	183,100
North and South Dakota	11,508,036
Ohio	219,789,593
Ohio	120,524,929
Ohio	134,787,111
Ohio	174,099,304
Oregon	8,356,869
Pennsylvania	601,116,406
Pennsylvania	712,277,371
Pennsylvania	62,752,894
Pennsylvania	379,715,608
South Carolina	18,381,577
Tennessee	8,667,808
Texas	8,509,978
Texas	4,158,381
Virginia	188,922,974
Virginia	12,065,112
Washington	14,184,150
West Virginia	135,444,471
Wisconsin	72,397,961
Wisconsin	39,455,164

The production of West Virginia and the twenty-third district of Pennsylvania consists mostly of stogies and tobys.

The settlement of the bill of prices in Tampa, Fla., by conference and conciliation, without the loss of a single day of work, proved a signal success. The advocates of CONFERENCE AND CONCILIATION, hasty and impulsive strikes

received a lesson to be remembered for years; their theories, about taking the manufacturer by the throat and inflicting as much injury as possible, have proved to be both visionary and foolish. What we want is construction and not destruction; union and success by rational means and methods.

In this connection the correspondent of "Tobacco," a paper in the interest of the retail trade, writes from Tampa, Fla., dated December 4:

"Owing to the fact that both the manufacturer and operators desired only absolute fairness, the cloud of threatened labor troubles has disappeared, both parties having agreed to an adjustment of sizes and prices, with but a few unimportant changes from the old scale. A committee of five prominent manufacturers was appointed by the

Cigar Manufacturers' Association to make a factory to factory visit, and recommend the changes as agreed upon. This committee devoted the entire week to the work, meeting with the heartiest co-operation of the factories and their employees. Too much cannot be said in commendation of the manner in which the situation has been handled by the officers of the Manufacturers' Association, and the committee representing the cigar makers, and both sides are to be congratulated upon the clear business-like adjustment."

The conferences progressed for over one month, which gave the manufacturers ample time to fill all the pressing orders without any interruption whatsoever. This, no doubt, was appreciated as being fair and "business-like," as the correspondent of "Tobacco" explains.

"The new bill of prices," granting an increase from one dollar to twenty dollars per thousand, according to sizes and shapes, goes into effect on January 1, 1910.

Since writing the report of the organization trip to Tampa and published elsewhere in this issue the following telegram was received from **RATIONAL METHODS WIN.** Seventh Vice President Bradford: "Tampa, Fla., December 10. G. W. Perkins, President. Committee wins complete victory. Increase ranging from \$1 to \$20 per thousand. Bill takes effect January 1."

The foregoing is a splendid vindication of the men who under the new order of things in Tampa had the courage and manhood to stand by their plans and new policy of conciliation, negotiation and the effort to settle all trade disputes by the more rational and sensible methods of conferences. It further justifies the predictions we made in the report concerning conditions there. The peaceful settlement of the great question confronting the workers of Tampa by the rational method of negotiation with the employers through accredited committees is a splendid object lesson for the more impulsive there and elsewhere who formally rushed on strike at a moment's notice and then as suddenly rushed back but without any material gain or lasting benefit to themselves.

Great credit is due the Joint Advisory Board of Tampa for their determination to try the new methods which have proved so successful in this crisis, and their courage in manfully standing by their plans in the face of the criticism and unwarranted attacks of their more impatient and impulsive associates.

The inauguration of the policy of trying to first settle all trade disputes by the more rational methods of conferences with the employers in Tampa presages a new era of success for all concerned in the business in that city. If the workers will remain loyal to the organization and true to themselves and their own best interests by a steadfast adherence to first the union and secondly to the plan which has just proved so successful they will be successful. We congratulate the J. A. B. and those officers who stood by them and the members in Tampa for first the inauguration and application of the new departure and secondly for the splendid results so far accrued.

As a matter of record and of interest as well to the present generation of cigarmakers we print herewith a permit which it was necessary to obtain before a cigarmaker could work at his trade:

A PERMIT.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Cigar Maker's Permit.

To whom it may concern:

This permit is granted to Peter J. Heeny, of

the Town of Suffield, in the county of Hartford and state of Connecticut, to carry on the trade of cigar making, at No. street, in said Town in the 6th Division of the 1st Collection District of said state, in conformity with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864.

Witness my hand, this 29th day of July, A. D. 1864.

(Signed) S. F. Burham,
Assistant Assessor, 6th Division, 1st Collection District, State of Connecticut.

Every person making Cigars is required to take a Permit from the Assistant Assessor of the District in which he resides, for which he must pay a fee of 25 cents. If a person holding a Permit makes Cigars in any other District than that in which he resides, he must procure the endorsement of the Assistant Assessor of such District upon his Permit, for which endorsement he must pay a fee of 10 cents. Any violation of either of these provisions subjects the offender to a fine of \$5 for each day, or to imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, and to the forfeiture of all the Cigars and Tobacco found in his possession.

Every person making Cigars is required to keep an account of the total number made, and their kind and quality; and the account must show for whom such Cigars are made, and his or their place of business. A copy of this account, verified by oath, must be delivered to the Assistant Assessor of the District on the first Monday of every month. Any violation of this provision subjects the offender to a fine of \$100, or to imprisonment for 30 days.

If any person employs another to make cigars without having the Permit or endorsement required by law, he is subject to a fine of \$10, or to imprisonment for 10 days.

The amendment proposed by Union 144, New York, N. Y., to the laws governing strikes are

of a far reaching consequence; it is a radical departure in many respects, hence we deem it our duty to make a few comments.

In the first instance it proposes to strike out the following:

"Shall be made unless all the unions have acted conjointly and all organizations have balloted, and a majority of all votes cast have so decided."

The following is to be inserted:

"Unless the SHOP or SHOPS involved shall have voted by secret ballot whether an application for strike shall be made, and if the vote is in the affirmative, the same shall be referred to the Joint Advisory Board, who shall have the power to make an application for strike to the International Union without submitting the same to a referendum vote of the members affiliated with the Joint Advisory Board, but no application to strike shall be made unless a committee of the J. A. B. first visits the firm to investigate the grievance." Section to read accordingly.

The amendment would apply, if adopted, to the following cities: St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Tampa, Fla.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J.; Jersey City Heights, N. J.; Union Hill, N. J.; Guttenberg, N. J.; Utuado, P. R.; San Juan, P. R.; Jacksonville, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; and Detroit, Mich.

No reason has been assigned why a single shop shall be made superior to the whole

union; at the same time depriving the members employed in other shops to vote on questions so vitally to their interest. A single shop strike may lead to a lock-out of a dozen or more shops, involving thousands of members, necessitating heavy local assessments, while every member, no matter where employed, is bound to pay.

This proposition destroys the vital principle of democratic government, the right of the members to vote on all questions. It is wrong in principle and bad in practice; it has been a failure in long runs wherever attempted. We could cite numerous instances in other trades.

This amendment has to be viewed from a broad standpoint, affecting, as it does, numerous cities outside of New York City.

It is an attempt to encourage hasty and impulsive strikes; to strike, so to speak, at "the drop of the hat," and to prevent conference and conciliation and the settlement of minor disputes.

Strikes should be the last resort, when all attempts to settle, although involving delay, have failed. This policy should be impressed upon the minds of the members.

The trouble in Feifer's factory, which was settled without a strike, is cited as a cause for changing an important part of the constitution. From reports received from all sources, giving the facts in the case, it is the strongest argument against the amendment. The firm substantially agreed to all disputed points, which improved shop conditions generally, and gave satisfaction, except to a few malcontents, who believed in "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt."

Trades Unions built upon the principle of destruction have no stability; neither have they a chance for future success. The destruction of a union factory means loss of employment to members; it means lower wages in New York City, where scab shops and open shops are still playing an important part in the cigar industry.

The production of cigars in the second and third revenue districts of New York City, for which taxes were paid in

TRADE NOTES. the month of November, 1909, amounted to 68,331,440, while for the corresponding month in 1908 taxes were paid for 67,276,000. This shows an increase of 1,055,440 cigars in comparison with the same month of the former year.

* * *

The total export of cigars from Havana from January 1, 1909, to November 15, 1909, amounted to 156,498,263; while for the corresponding period in 1908, 160,859,588 cigars were exported. This shows a decrease of 4,361,325 cigars.

* * *

During the month of October, 1909, the Internal Revenue district of Florida paid taxes for 32,018,313 cigars; while for October, 1908, taxes were paid for 29,695,933. This shows an increase of 2,322,380 cigars in comparison with the corresponding month of the former year.

* * *

The production of cigars of the Ninth Revenue district of Pennsylvania for which taxes were paid for November, 1909, amounted to 66,885,910, while for the corresponding month in 1908 taxes were paid for 64,201,680. This shows an increase of 2,684,230 cigars in comparison with the former year.

* * *

If label agents and local label committees would knock as vigorously trust cigars and

non-union cigars as they knock union cigars from other districts, much more headway could be made in the progress of label agitation.

Mr. Henry Juetgers, General Secretary of the National Cigarmakers' Union of Europe, advertises himself on his envelopes as a dealer in leaf tobacco in Antwerp, Belgium. Above the ad. is the imprint of a wood cut showing a bunch of leaf tobacco with clasped hands over the globe.

The growth of the women members in the Trades Unions of Great Britain is remarkable. In 1896 the women members numbered only 7.8 per cent. From 1896 to 1904 it rose from 7.8 to 7.9 per cent of the total organized members. In 1907 the organized women numbered 201,709 being a gain of 59.7 per cent over 1904.

The chief obstacles to women organization has been the temporary nature of employment, low wages, class distinctions and general apathy. As a result of this rapid organization of the women into the Trades Unions may be noted increased wages, the promotion of health and safety in employment, and the furtherance of protective legislation in the interest of the movement in general. From this we may express the hope that the time is not far distant when a like result can and will be accomplished in the United States. The only safety of the women lies in a compact and intelligent application of the Trades Union movement and until they are thoroughly organized they will be forced to work cheap and stand as a menace to the male members of the organized as well as the unorganized trades.

The United States Supreme court has granted an appeal in the Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison case which means that the whole case will now go before the highest court and we may expect a ruling on the material points involved in the whole controversy and means perhaps that we may know from the court of last resort just what our rights concerning free press and free speech really are at least from a legal standpoint. While we think we know what the constitution says in this regard we are not sure what the august court will say and we await its verdict with considerable interest. In the meantime they will not have to go to jail pending the deliberations of the court and we will not have to send that package of "scraps" we agreed to send weekly to our old friend during his enforced confinement.

Thos. F. Tracy, our second vice-president, was unanimously re-elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Department of the American Federation of Labor. His report of the department for the first few months of its existence shows it to be in a position to successfully work out the problems for which it was created.

Key West should follow the lead of Tampa and if it does and adopts the same rational methods after first organizing it will be successful.

Boost All the Labels

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

(Continued from November Issue.)

"Your committee recommend the endorsement of what the president has to say under this heading, and expresses the hope that the interchange of fraternal visits may be continued and extended. We, therefore, recommend that the convention concur in the recommendation made by the Executive Council to the effect that a representative of the American Federation of Labor attend the next convention of the International Conference of Trade Unions which will meet shortly after the close of the British Trades Union Congress, and having in mind the report made by the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, we recommend that the convention concur in the request made to send Mr. Gompers as our special representative to the British Trades Union Congress. We further recommend that he be instructed to attend the International Congress of Trade Unions, and that he visit such other countries as the Executive Council may deem advisable."

The Executive Council authorized me to visit several countries in Europe for study and rendering such assistance as might be mutually helpful to the workers everywhere. The resolution just quoted indicates that there was a misapprehension upon our part as to when the International Trade Union Conference was to be held. However, the International Secretariat, Mr. Carl Legien, of Berlin, when informed that I had been authorized to attend the conference consulted by correspondence with the officers of the trade unions of the various countries, and they voted to hold the Congress in Paris, 1909. Instead of in Stockholm, 1910, as had been previously resolved.

I also received an invitation from the officers of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain to attend their annual convention at Blackpool, England. A number of invitations were extended me from representative labor men and government officials to visit their respective cities and countries.

In the course of the tour in Europe taken in obedience to your mandate, I made studies of the labor movement and the conditions of the wage-workers in the following places:

United Kingdom—Liverpool, Dublin, Blackpool, Manchester, London, and Ipswich; France—Calais and Paris; Belgium—Brussels and Antwerp; Holland—Amsterdam; Germany—Hamburg, Berlin, Munich, and Cologne; Bohemia—Prague and Pilsen; Austria—Vienna; Hungary—Budapest; Italy—Milan, Rome, Naples, Genoa, and Turin; Switzerland—Berne and Basle. Brief visits were made to other cities—The Hague, Bremen, Dresden, Verona, Venice, Mayence—sufficient to widen to some extent the general field of observation.

The more important of the gatherings attended were (1) the tenth annual general meeting of the General Federation of British Trade Unions held at Blackpool, July 1-2; (2) the sixth conference of the International Secretariat of Trade Unions held at Paris, August 30-31 and September 1; (3) the forty-second annual British Trade Union Congress held at Ipswich, England, September 6-11. Special central labor committee meetings, were attended in a number of cities visited, besides labor addresses which were made on a number of occasions. In all the places visited both the labor and the general news press gave much space to the action of the American unions in sending a delegate on a general mission to Europe, the reporters interviewing me with regard to our trade union organization, the sphere of its action and its achievements.

The British General Federation of Trades reported this year at Blackpool as having a membership of 695,998. From March 31, 1908, to March 31, 1909, it dealt with 638 disputes, involving 54,962 persons, the total outlay in the resultant benefits being, in American money, more than \$600,000. In the dispute in the Lancashire cotton industry more than 45,000 claimed benefits. The year had brought a strain on the Federation through unemployment. The chairman in his annual address said that not one of the disputes had been caused by demands made upon the employers by unions. The decrease in the reserve fund of the year was \$47,000; there remained \$370,000. The number of organizations affiliated in the Federation is now 131. All are also represented in the Trade Union Congress.

The president of the Trade Union Congress at Ipswich, announced that 495 delegates were present, representing a membership of 1,701,000. Among the delegates were 33 members of Parliament, 29 justices of the peace, 1 mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. The subjects before this year's congress creating the most interest were government labor exchanges, which have now become an established fact; propositions affecting Great Britain's scourge of unemployment; amendments to the old age pension and compensation acts, and proposed changes in the national school system. The congress expressed the accepted trade unions views or made definite recommendations in regard to such questions as the employment of women and children; overtime; the extra unrequited work and long hours of government employees; land taxation; international blacklegging; freedom of the press; evictions during labor disputes, and the factory acts. A proposal to advocate proportional representation was lost by a large majority. As usual, compulsory arbitration was overwhelmingly rejected. A tailors' union label was indorsed—the hatters having already a label.

During congress week at Ipswich well attended demonstrations, various in character, took place

nightly in the public halls, and on Sunday in some of the churches. Among the movements thus promoted were those for women's trade union leagues; co-operation; temperance; the catholic federation; poor law reform; Ruskin College; reform in Salvation Army industrial methods; abolition of insurance avails, and several ideals of socialism.

It is to be observed that while the single organization of the American Federation of Labor administers the funds contributed by the international unions in cases of trade disputes, decides at its conventions upon the policy relative to any proposed acts of Congress or the legislatures, and takes advisory notice of elections involving rights essential to the wage-workers or citizens, in Great Britain these several features of working class achievements are performed by three separate agencies.

The General Federation of Trades was called into existence ten years ago because the function of national financial assistance to unions suffering from the stress of self-protection against employing class aggressors could not be assured by the one central organization already existing.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, as its name implies, has for its purpose the work carried on in America by the state federations of labor and federation legislative committees; namely, the promotion of laws protective to labor. The Trade Union Congress seldom takes cognizance of any resolutions except such as contain instructions to its Parliamentary Committee whose chairman is president of the congress.

The political sentiments of the 1,701,000 members sending delegates to the Congress are by no means in agreement. Fifty-two union card holders are in the House of Commons, of whom 34 are in the "block" which has subscribed to a compact on a working platform on labor affairs. The rest are, in cases in line with the Liberal Party, and in others independent. Within the "block" there are strongly marked partisan differences. The labor bills passed in the House of Commons have, of course, been those accepted by the Liberal Party.

The various labor representatives in the United Kingdom doubtless represent, on the whole, a movement necessary to its working people at the present time. The Taft-Vale decision evoked a spirited political protest from the wage-workers. Whatever dissensions, uncertainties of purpose, and lack of cohesion among the political representatives of labor may exist in the House of Commons must bar adverse judgment in America. The difficulties with which the wage-workers in politics in the Kingdom contend are many and various. The state pays no salaries to legislators. Forty per cent of the wage-workers in some cities are excluded from franchise, while property qualifies its holders for multiple voting. The hereditary lords and the partisans of the crown are interested enemies of democracy; the aristocracy, buttressed by vested rights, nurtures an unprogressive public sentiment; real estate taxation, as compared with our American methods, is grossly partial to unused land-holders; the working classes are only beginning to make their voting power tell on the old party organizations.

At the Paris conference of the International Secretariat the principle which was brought out above all others, and emphasized on every possible occasion, was that the working classes of all countries today oppose war. They are systematically arraying themselves against the present military establishments and other preparations that in themselves constitute a warfare which bears most heavily on the working classes whose sons must fill the ranks, and which heaps up national debts that must be paid from the proceeds of toll. At the close of the conference a mass meeting was held in one of the large halls of Paris, attended by thousands of wage-workers, who listened to the delegates representing not only all the larger countries of Europe, but America, condemning the attitude of the privileged classes toward war and denouncing them as standing apart from the mass of the people, ready to perpetuate their powers through the interruption of social progress due to war.

It must be admitted, however, that the conferences of the International Secretariat as yet find but little practical work to look after except the promotion of peace, the interchange of amenities, and the publication of labor statistics. The representation is not purely trade union. Professor Huysmans, of Brussels, international secretary of the Socialist party, was one of the two delegates representing Belgium, where trade unionism is about at the lowest ebb reached in Europe. The delegates from Austria and Holland confined their many speeches to wholly socialistic propaganda and denunciations of true trade unionism. The two delegates from France, leaders of the General Confederation of Labor, were classed in the French press and by the socialist delegates as anarchists. Upon explaining that the American Federation of Labor had not yet decided to become affiliated to the International Secretariat, and that it was beyond my power, without your authority to become affiliated, I was accorded a seat in the conference with a voice and, of course, without a vote.

Discussion on the very few propositions introduced at the conference, such as those condemning the importation of non-unionists from one country to another during labor disputes, the action of the

Prussian police in imposing excessive restrictions on wage-workers at the frontier; assistance for the Swedish strike; the promotion of the eight hour day, were over-shadowed by somewhat heated criticisms in turn of the French, the English, and especially the American trade union movements, by delegates from the countries whose unions have hardly emerged from crude beginnings, and are yet in large masses led by partisan, non-wage working class politicians. In these debates the delegates from Germany, France, and England, maintained a wholly fair and honorable attitude toward the trade union movements in the countries criticised.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor adopted two resolutions to be presented to the International Conference at Paris in the form of suggestions. They are as follows:

"The International Trade Union Congress recommends to the trade union centers (General Federations or Congresses) of all countries the discussion of the proposition of establishing an International Federation of Labor, the autonomy of the trade union movement of each country being ordained and guaranteed, the purpose of the federation being for the protection and the advancement of the rights, interests and justice of the wage-workers of all countries and the establishment of international fraternity and solidarity."

"It shall be the purpose of the labor movement of all countries to endeavor to the fullest extent to prevent the workers from one country being induced to emigrate to other countries during periods of industrial depression or when trade disputes exist or are in contemplation; that it shall be the duty of the recognized representatives of the labor movement of the country affected to notify the International Secretary, who in turn shall at once communicate the situation to the representatives of the trade union movement of each country."

These I submitted for such consideration as the conference could give, and I entered into a detailed statement in support of their favorable consideration. Of course, it was entirely out of the question for the conference to vote upon them, inasmuch as they were not on the agenda of business and were not presented in the form of propositions by a duly accredited delegate, but the conference decided that both questions shall be printed upon the program or agenda of the next International Conference which is to be held at Budapest, August, 1911.

On the whole, the conference served to clear the field for a possible deliberative international body, democratically organized, leaving to the labor movement in each country its autonomous rights, and excluding questions not within the sphere of trade unionism.

I am fully persuaded, and have no hesitancy in recommending, that though the International Secretariat leaves much to be desired, yet the best interests of the workers of America will be served by our adherence thereto. Financially the cost would be but small, the substantial benefits would of necessity be exceedingly meagre, yet the spirit of international fraternity which it would foster would be immeasurable. I feel assured also that our adherence to the International Secretariat would hasten the establishment of an International Federation of Labor.

Well worthy of our study in America are the legal methods of establishing employers' liability in case of accidents that are now in force in Germany and Great Britain. Among the subjects which at present engage the attention of the working classes abroad are old age pensions, municipal labor exchanges, and government industrial insurances, to the establishment of which in this country are difficulties that do not exist under European governments.

There is much to report to you and our fellow-workers of vast interest, but which cannot be included here, but it remains to be said now that in no country in Europe does there exist a national labor organization of any form better adapted to obtain directly successful results in the interests of the workers than the American Federation of Labor. Nowhere is there equal national or international unity in trade unionism, free from entangling alliances. Nowhere are the unions of the various trades organized on a better basis—that of but one general union for the entire industrially united area, national or international. Nowhere is the just idea of trade autonomy better maintained. Nowhere have there been greater achievements in advancing wages, shortening the work-day, generally improving workshop conditions, or in convincing all ranks of society that the organization of labor is the great contributory and potent power to social peace and general prosperity.

Fraternity of Labor.

While our trade union movement and Federation are purely American, the spirit and purpose of international amity and universal peace is an accomplishment we strive to attain. During my stay in Paris, and in connection with the international labor conference there, no incident occurred which afforded me greater satisfaction than participation in and delivering an address to a great mass gathering of Parisian workmen in which representatives of labor of many countries delivered addresses for the abolition of war and the attainment of universal peace. It was my pleasure to voice the sentiment of America's workers for labor's solidarity and for the fraternity of man.

The interchange of fraternal delegates between the labor organizations of other countries and our own has contributed toward a better understanding of our respective movements and aspirations. The freer and more general mutual acceptance

of union cards issued by bona fide trade unions will cement the bonds of unity, fraternity, and solidarity as will no other factor.

Let it be known and accepted that workers who have manifested their intelligence and concern for their own welfare, as well as that of their fellows, by membership in bona fide unions in their own country, and that they will be universally regarded as brothers, and it will give an impetus to organization in trade unions the world over.

On behalf of this convention, I extend a most cordial and hearty welcome to the fraternal delegates, the ambassadors of labor from Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada. They are the bearers of messages of good will and fraternity, and we trust that their stay with us may be both pleasant and interesting.

Hatters' Strike—Steel Workers' Strike.

During the year two trade contests of considerable importance occurred—the United Hatters of North America and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. That in the hat trade was more in the nature of a lockout inaugurated by the Hat Manufacturers' Association, which is part of and whose attitude was endorsed by the National Association of Manufacturers. Ostensibly it was a concentrated effort of the hat manufacturers of the country to discontinue the use of the union label; in fact, it had for its purpose the reduction in wages and the imposition of onerous conditions. The United Hatters of North America resolved to resist. On January 14, 1909, the 59 hat manufacturers of the association in the United States closed down their establishments, their workmen striking against the conditions sought to be imposed.

The United Hatters of North America exhausted their funds in the payment of benefits of their members and to those other workers involved in the contest though not members, and submitted to me an appeal for financial assistance, which in turn was submitted to the Executive Council, who approved the levying of three one-cent assessments upon the members of all affiliated organizations. That levy yielded \$41,852.59, and was turned over to the organization.

Subsequently the Executive Council approved and sent broadcast a circular appeal for voluntary financial assistance and the voluntary contribution of 10 cents per member upon certain days. After the contest had been prolonged eight months, thirty manufacturers came to agreement with the union and re-established the former good relations existing before the contest. Since then fourteen other manufacturers have come to agreement with the union, and the information has been given me within this past week that the prospects of the final termination of the struggle are good, and this long drawn out battle for labor's rights has resulted in an honorable and advantageous adjustment.

The strike of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was inaugurated July 1st. It was in protest against the company's order declaring for the so-called "open shop" and a reduction in wages. Union and non-union workmen made common cause in protesting and striking. Before leaving on the European trip I had a conference with President McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, when he related the deep indignation felt by the workers in the industry, and that the strike would be inevitable when the company's order would go into effect. In anticipation, I made arrangements so that our Federation through its officers and organizers and such other assistance as we could give, would be helpful to the men and the organization engaged in the contest. In some instances victory has been achieved for the workers; in others the struggle is still on.

Porto Rican Labor Movement.

The conditions of the labor movement in Porto Rico have improved, and with them the corresponding advantages accruing to the workers and the people generally on the island. In Porto Rico there is no influence so potent for the Americanization of the people of the island as our labor movement there. For your information and for the interest it contains I quote a report just made to me by our representative on the island, Santiago Iglesias, which says:

"In the last year 32 new locals have been organized and more than 2,000 new members were initiated in the labor movement. Our State or Insular branch, the Free Federation of Workingmen, has inaugurated a 'Sick and Death Fund Benefit' for all locals of Porto Rico, and has already more than 1,500 members affiliated to it, causing great benefit to the labor movement of the island.

Several strikes have occurred this year, which have been fought with relative success on every occasion, getting for the men and women involved in them, better conditions and wages.

Just at this time I am conducting a Bakers' strike at Mayaguez, Local No. 390, which was inaugurated and approved by the Bakers' International since last May 6th. It is carried on with great enthusiasm and intelligence by 56 men, and we hope to obtain a complete and decisive victory. The bakers are struggling to get more wages, less hours and better conditions.

After the receipt of your letter I have sent blank forms of statistics to the 120 locals in good standing throughout the island, asking from them information regarding their membership and benefits received by them.

Until today I have received answers from 99 local unions as follows:

Ninety-nine locals have a membership of 5,344
Lockout benefits paid.....\$ 2,710.35

Sick benefits paid..... 10,027.77
Strike benefits paid..... 5,849.58
Death benefits paid..... 1,815.00

Grand total\$20,402.70

Money in the treasuries or banks belonging to the 99 locals, \$16,270.99.

This is the economic standing of the principal organization of this island.

As you know, when you appointed me general organizer of Porto Rico, in 1901, not one organization affiliated to the American Federation of Labor was in existence in Porto Rico.

According with the reports that I keep in file in our office, our organizations in Porto Rico have produced the results which were to be expected from a country where the 85 per cent of the workers cannot read and write and did not know the principles and practices of American trade unionism.

In reality, since 1902, there were 267 local unions with charters formed in the island by the work and propaganda of our organizers, and they were as follows:

State Branch	1
Central Labor Unions, American Federation of Labor	1
Protective Women's, American Federation of Labor	21
Tobacco Strippers, women, American Federation of Labor	6
Bricklayers, American Federation of Labor	12
Garment Workers, women, American Federation of Labor	1
Federal Labor Unions, American Federation of Labor	20
Agricultural Unions, American Federation of Labor	63
Tobacco Selectors, American Federation of Labor	2
Bakery and Confectionery Workers	14
Barbers' International Union	3
Boot and Shoe Workers	9
Carpenters and Joiners' Brotherhood	36
Cigarmakers' International Union	20
Coffee Selectors	1
Hodcarriers and Building Laborers	7
Hotel and Restaurant Employees	1
Longshoremen Workers	15
Machinists	7
Painters and Decorators	5
Tailors	2
Typographical Union	2
Embroidery	1
Meat Cutters	1
Horseshoers	1
Coach Drivers	1
Coopers	1
Chartered unions	267

We had constituted and organized these 267 locals with 11,000 workers all over the island in good standing, and these have been reduced to 120 locals, numbering about 5,500 members in good standing. But we hope in the near future most of the old charters will be reinstated.

More than once I had the opportunity to explain to you the true causes of this situation in the labor movement of Porto Rico. Persecutions, injustices, misery, treacheries, and also a wave of anti-Americanism propagated by the politicians here, and the ignorance of the great mass of the people, are the leading causes.

The labor movement in this country is undergoing the same calamities, intermissions, and crises suffered by American labor movement about forty years ago, in the United States, as well as those suffered in Europe. Its history is the same and it is mathematically repeated just as in any other country.

The aggressive methods employed by our many enemies, most of them anti-Americans and reactionaries of the monarchical times are fighting our Unions and their development; and this has contributed and is contributing to retard the advance of our movement. But, despite all their efforts, we are advancing and progressing in a safe and permanent way.

We believe that the labor movement in Porto Rico, is now placed on a safe and more solid base and its advance will be gradual in the future, but continuous and permanent.

The labor movement in this country, despite its relative small number of members in good standing, is, however, the one exerting a most powerful influence to avoid the deviation of the public opinion towards the reactionary and monarchical cause, to which the heirs of the past government try to give it impulse. This has been proved by the last rebellion of the Unionist Party against the American Administration and the American Methods. On last March the Unionist politicians created a grave crisis to the American government of this island and the people. The legislature of Porto Rico closed without passing the budget for 1909-1910, the deficiency bill for 1908-1909, as well as other important bills. None of the labor bills were enacted, although they were of economic character, such as the Bureau of Labor, Eight Hours Bill, Employers' Liability Bill, and others. The principal argument used in opposition to these bills was "because they are American."

The Unionist party sent their leaders to Washington to ask for more political power, and at the same time their followers started a campaign in Porto Rico against the American control of public affairs in this island. Then our American Federation of Labor started another campaign against the anti-Americans with a magnificent success for

the honor and dignity of American institutions. We, the organized workers know that, "in the ratio as political power is given today to these reactionary politicians so the labor and American institutions of freedom and human progress be lost."

Our Federation of Labor is the one which is defending and maintaining for ever the American public education and liberties; it is the one resisting the big politicians and capitalistic combination; and lastly, it is the more honorable guard, watching for the true rights and liberties of the masses of the people of Porto Rico.

Of course, the existing system of the Government of Porto Rico is not a democratic one in form; but in practice, it has made the island progress with intensity and it should continue its work protecting the masses of the unhappy workers, under the control of honest and true Americans and Porto Ricans. We do fear the reaction of the monarchical and clerical elements of Porto Rico in whose hands the fatal ignorance of the people has put the power of the majority of the voters.

Now, the principal question which will cause a fundamental change in the actual conditions will be the granting by Congress of full American citizenship to all the people of Porto Rico. The refusal to grant this has been the strongest argument used by the enemies of American control of the island.

During the last eight years we have greatly advanced in this country with the help of the American labor movement and we hope our progress will continue."

We continued our efforts to help our fellow-workers in Porto Rico in every way within our power and in addition to the special organizer and representative, Santiago Iglesias, a number of efficient and faithful general organizers are constantly giving the best efforts of which they are capable for the organization and improvement of the conditions of the workers of Porto Rico.

So many references have been made in other portions of this report to the part played by the American Federationist in the struggle and achievements of the year that it is hardly necessary under this head to point out specifically and at great length the importance of our official magazine in working out the destinies of the American labor movement.

The struggle for the maintenance of free press and free speech relates directly to our official magazine. Should the efforts of our opponents be successful, we would be denied the right to print freely the things which it is most necessary that our fellow-workers and the general public should know. While I have pointed out elsewhere in this report, the struggle is by no means terminated, yet I can say with sincere conviction that at no time in the past has there been any change in my policy of writing and printing freely what the people should know of our labor movement, nor should there be any change in the future.

Not only have the columns of the American Federationist contained the best thought put forth by able writers, but it has been an open forum for the discussion of the economic problems of the day, and for the dissemination of information which could be sent forth through no other better channel.

In our struggle for the maintenance of free press and free speech the files of the American Federationist will afford inspiration to the historian and information to the student as to the temperate, yet insistent, manner in which we have struggled for the preservation of constitutional rights, not only for the workers, but for all the people for all time.

The work which the American Federationist has already performed will become more and more important as time goes by—there is much yet to do. There may be some wrong to be combated, some injustice to be righted, some improvement to be secured, some advantage to be gained for the toilers. There will always exist the necessity for a free forum, having the confidence and esteem of the workers, through which shall be stated the accurate attitude and record of the doings of our organized labor movement; to voice the timely protest, a voice that shall ring clear and true. It is our aim to have the American Federationist truly express and reflect the sentiments, hopes, and aims of the toilers for the welfare of all.

The American Federationist continues to grow in the estimation of thoughtful people and of the public generally. That it is appreciated is shown by the large amount of its editorial and other matter which is continually reprinted by the labor press and other publications in America and other countries.

It has been my aim to maintain a temperate, just, and courteous spirit in all editorial utterances, and yet to stop at no limit of plain speaking which might be necessary to place before all the position of labor on the vital problems of our time. I believe this attitude has been appreciated even by our most bitter opponents though it would be too much to say that they have replied in the same spirit.

The blackmailing and boycotting tactics of certain opponents still continue, and their one hope and strongest effort is so to cripple our advertising that the magazine will become too expensive for our Federation to bear and thus be unable to carry on its good work.

The increasing number of public problems which demand attention and elucidation at the hands of the workers makes it necessary to publish a magazine of large size and one which in appearance and character of contents may challenge favorable comparison with any publication, and yet I would wish to impress strongly upon the workers the necessity

of securing for our official magazine a much larger circulation; this, not only for the financial support which would result, but more especially that the matter set forth may reach all the workers, even those who are not yet officially associated with us as members of our unions.

The support and sympathy of our members and friends have been the greatest possible inspiration and encouragement in aiding the American Federationist to the accomplishment of its high ideals. I feel that with the continuance and spread of this feeling much greater things may be accomplished.

Labor Press.

Again I may refer to the splendid service rendered our movement by the Labor Press of America. In no country on the globe are there so general or so effective publications purely devoted to the interests of the wage-earners as are issued by the men of our movement. The service of the labor press in organizing and uplift work cannot be calculated in dollars and cents. It is our duty as trade unionists not only to give them our moral support but the more substantial assistance that they may live and prosper and be of still greater efficiency to help in the struggle for justice and right.

Conclusion.

In conclusion let me reaffirm my conviction that the labor movement of our country will emerge triumphantly from the persecutions of those who would hamper its beneficent activities. Our work for the uplift of humanity goes steadily on through gloom and through sunshine. Defeat is not possible to those who toil for humanity. Our brief summary of the events of the past year gives us every reason to hope for even greater victories in the future. We are progressing toward the day of real freedom and brotherhood for all humanity. In our labor movement lies the hope and promise of the future. Let us be of good cheer and make this convention the instrument of even greater achievements for the future.

The year has been full of constant work and duties which I have endeavored to perform to the best of whatever ability I may possess. It is true that for four months the work varied from previous years, but it was only different in place, and partly in character, for wherever I happened to be it appears that my greatest desire and pleasure are to be of service to my fellows in the great work for the common uplift, and to me there is no line of activity so potent to accomplish this as in the labor movement of our time.

There is no one who realizes more than do I how far short comes my work and this report from the ideals which I have set for myself, but from that realization comes also the consciousness to me that I have tried to do my very best to be helpful to my fellows. With that one goal constantly before me, I work on and on.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Paul Chamison, Belle Fourche, So. Dakota, would like to hear from Ed. Smith. By Union 14, Chicago, Ill.

A. C. Modigius would like to know the whereabouts of Mat Webber. Just for old times sake. By Union 167, Owosso, Mich.

The mother of Tony Kosak would like to hear from him immediately. Address 118 South Iowa St., Sioux City, Iowa.

The members of the W. L. Stein shop of Baltimore would like to find the whereabouts of Wm. B. Layden, last heard of in San Francisco on Clayton street. His daughter Elaine would like to hear from him. By J. Reilly, Shop Collector of Steins.

Joe McCabe, Peoria St., Peru, Ill., would like to hear from Frank Marx, No. 28067.

Mrs. Herman would like to hear from her husband, L. Herman, No. 106523. By Union 97, Boston, Mass.

The mother of Jos. Maurer, No. 838,885, is anxious to hear from him. By Union 38, Springfield, Ill.

Al. Deforge would like to hear from John Sullivan of Park City, Utah. Address care of Sec'y. of Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn.

Chas. Hathaway, formerly of Binghamton, is asked to write to his mother. Address 17 Jacques St. She is very ill. By Union 5, Rochester, N. Y.

Otto Tonne would like to hear from M. J. Garvin.

Will Charles Geiss please send his address to John Brainerd, Grand Junction, Colo.

Mrs. Walters of Burlington, Ia., would like to hear from her son, Joseph Walters, No. 104865.

George Ettinger would like to hear from Chas. Klima at once. Important business. Address 8 J. Washburn, 704 Central Ave., Hot Springs, Ark.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of relatives of Wm. Fermun, No. 49848, who died in Denver, Colo., Nov. 5, 1909, please notify the secretary of Union 129, Denver, Colo.

Will Wesley Nemecek, formerly of Union 205, please communicate with John W. Reid, care Sec'y Knudsen, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

Robert Sim's wife would like to hear from him at once. Address care Sec'y. of Union 221, South Bend, Ind.

E. J. Anderson wishes to hear from Herbert Bren. Good news awaits him. By Union 253, Oakland, Cal.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of James M. Maher will confer a great favor by informing his daughter, Miss Maggie Maher, 401 Dundas St. London, Ont.

Harvey Frants would like to hear from Fred Crowley. Address care Sec'y. Union 42, Hartford, Conn.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., writes "Mr. Frank H. Gill, send your present address to Jas. E. Faulkner, 201 R. R. Bldg., Denver, Colo."

A. F. Howard would like to hear from Charles W. Morris. Address Box 291, Americus, Ga.

Mr. Fred Kopp, address 2536 N. Grats street, Philadelphia, Pa., desires to hear from his brother, Mr. Herman J. Kopp. When last heard from he was in Montana.

LOST CARDS

Section 11. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate.

Members having lost their traveling cards take notice:

No duplicate card will be issued for lost card unless the full name of members, the card number, the date of initiation and the union where the card was last deposited are given. Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Secretaries have no right to issue certificates in place of lost cards. Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made. Report full name, number, date and place of initiation and when and where card was last deposited.

Private loans will be entered on duplicates issued upon request of unions.

Enter all loans granted in figures and letters.

Secretaries will please notify this office as to whether any private loans are due on cards reported lost, otherwise they are issued with only the International loan account. This does not release members from their just obligations to the unions. The absence of the private loans, however, quite often cause members to overlook those loans and suspensions follow.

86484 Thos. Vieau.—Init. Nov., '99, at 162. Reported lost Nov. 26, by No. 256.

77710 L. St. Jean.—Init. Apr., '96, at 58. Reported lost Nov. 29, by No. 39.

A party claiming to be Jerry Moran reports loss of card and due book—giving different accounts of initiation. The party is a fraud, as no such a person was initiated or withdraw as stated.

Secretaries would do well to take a description of those without any evidence so they can be shown-up.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following, and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence, relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 37, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Nick Lauer and Ed Hawkins.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—Robert Liebermann (47981), who died on Nov. 19, 1909. The union adopted resolutions of condolence and regret.

Union 483, Gloversville, N. Y.—James M. Montgomery, who died Oct. 12, 1909. Members attended prayer service. The remains were shipped to Kingston, N. Y., for burial.

Union 285, Fort Worth, Tex.—E. M. Wells, who committed suicide November 25th. The union attended the funeral in a body.

REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIERS.

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1909.
Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

No. 9, Troy, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in very fine order, all around accuracy. The accounts, Local and International, balanced at the end of every month in the day book and a voucher on file for every item of expense. The only fault is that the sick benefit cards are not always returned. Stamp and cash accounts always as they should be—correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1901.....\$ 1,285.03
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1909.....50,967.03
Expended over percentage in 1903-5-6-7-8 1,609.16
Total\$53,861.22
Expense to Sept. 1, 1909.....53,480.98

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1909.....\$ 380.24
Funds of Union—
Sept. 1, 1909, in Troy Trust Co. Bank.....\$ 380.24

No. 11, St. Albans, Vt.

The books and accounts here are only in fair order. Not enough attention paid to money in bank, interest, etc. The loans granted are at times not attended to as they deserve. Benefit cards and vouchers in pretty good order. Corrected the cash and stamp accounts. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1905.....\$ 198.11
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1909.....1,049.24
Due to International Union on examination.....9.60

Total\$1,256.95
Expense to Sept. 1, 1909.....1,065.31

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1909.....\$ 191.64
Funds of Union—
Sept. 1, 1909, in Franklin Co. Trust and Savings Bank.....\$ 40.00

Savings account in Franklin Trust and Savings Bank.....138.81
In possession Secy. H. H. Holland.. 13.33

Total\$ 191.64

No. 18, Brattleboro, Vt.

The books and accounts here have a right to be as good as the best. The amount due on examination is illegal O. O. W. benefit, \$6.00, and \$71.21 interest not reported during 1906-7-8 and 1909. Such neglect as this is hard to understand—none of it ever having been drawn from bank. Corrected the stamp account also. The books themselves are in splendid order—neat and nicely balanced. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....\$ 686.71
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1909.....1,734.39
Due International Union on examination.. 77.21

Total\$2,498.31
Expense to Sept. 1, 1909.....1,988.37

Balance on hand should be Sept. 1, 1909.....\$ 510.14
Funds of Union—
Sept. 1, 1909, in Brattleboro Trust Bank.....\$111.80

In Vermont Savings Bank.....\$60.75
In possession Secy.-Treas. D. H. Miller.....31.59

Total\$ 504.14

Deficiency of union Sept. 1, 1909.....\$ 6.00

No. 68, Albany, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in their usual good order. Benefit cards and original bills and vouchers signed by whoever receives the money, on file for every item of expense. Cash and stamp accounts practically correct. There was quite a good excuse for not having more money in bank at this time. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1905.....\$ 454.67
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1909.....28,605.45
Expended over percentage in 1905-6-7.....719.08

Total\$29,779.20
Expense to Sept. 1, 1909.....29,101.63

Balance on hand should be Sept. 1, 1909.....\$ 677.57
Funds of Union—
Sept. 1, 1909, in Home Savings Bank.....\$433.19

In possession Treas. Wm. A. McCabe 244.38

Total\$ 677.57

No. 97, Boston, Mass.

The books and accounts here are really in very good order. All benefit cards, original bills for expense and vouchers are filed in the rotation in which they are entered in the expense account. Accounts balanced and verified at the end of every month except the stamps. This has been neglected, but will be attended to in the future, as it is certainly necessary. The secretary is entitled to all the assistance and protection the finance committee can give him. Please see that he gets it in the future. The deficiency here includes International money used for local purposes. This is contrary to the constitution (and while there is a local assessment to cover the amount now being collected, it is a bad habit and should not be indulged in). Trade in this vicinity is looking better and the union, through its label committee and other officers, are straining every nerve and taking advantage of every opportunity to build up, to make general the demand for home-made cigars. Fine label agitation. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 13, 1906, as per financier's examination\$ 38,377.58
Receipts to August 1, 1909.....122,539.67
Expended over percentage in 1906 and 1908167.25
Due International Union on examination.....145.06

Total\$161,229.56
Expense to Aug. 1, 1909.....132,827.09

Balance on hand should be Aug. 1, 1909.....\$ 28,402.47
Funds of Union—
Aug. 1, 1909:

In South End Nat. Bank.....\$ 7,728.81
In North End Savings Bank.....1,150.39
In Willey's Savings Bank.....1,685.43
In Union Institute Bank.....1,437.72
In Old Colony Trust Bank.....3,495.06
In Five-Cent Savings Bank.....1,557.18
In Boston Safe Deposit Bank.. 2,819.32
In Boylston Nat. Bank.....6,270.78

Total in banks Aug. 1, 1909.....\$26,144.69
In possession of Sec.-Treas. J. Lipp1,091.89

Total\$ 27,236.58

Deficiency of union Aug. 1, 1909.....\$ 1,165.89

No. 279, Plattsburg, N. Y.

The books and accounts here show marked improvement in every direction. No. 279 is now in better shape, generally speaking, than in years, and will be still better. A little more experience is all that is necessary with the present officers. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1905.....\$ 362.78
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1909.....1,972.90
Expended over percentage in 1905 and 1907.....57.08
Due International Union on examination.....5.40

Total\$2,398.16
Expense to Sept. 1, 1909.....2,037.71

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1909.....\$ 360.45
Funds of Union—
Sept. 1, 1909, in Merchants Nat. Bank.....\$133.01

Certificate of deposit in bank.....200.00
In possession Secy.-Treas. F. Prunier 22.04

Total\$ 355.05

Deficiency of union Sept. 1, 1909.....\$ 5.40

No. 298, Glens Falls, N. Y.

The books and records, according to statement of the secretary, were burned prior to Feb. 1, 1908. Started this examination with the International Balance for Jan. 1, 1908.....\$ 259.68
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1909.....784.75
Expended over percentage in 1908.....60.75
Due to International Union on examination 23.10

Total\$1,127.26
Expense to Sept. 1, 1909.....1,007.51

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1909.....\$ 119.75
Funds of Union—
Sept. 1, 1909, in Ft. Edwards Nat. Bank.....\$31.50

In possession Treas. H. Hassard, at Ft. Edwards.....10.00

In possession Fin. Secy. J. H. McElligott.....56.95

Total\$ 98.45

Deficiency of union Sept. 1, 1909.....\$ 21.30

Vouchers missing since latter part of November, 1908. Various benefit cards missing. Accounts never balanced. Corrected the cash account. Too bad that affairs should be neglected in any such way. Have the promise of better work, more care, more attention generally. Am in hopes the promise will be kept.

No. 421, Burlington, Vt.

The books and accounts here are not in good order. Immediate improvement is necessary and is promised. \$15.00 was deposited on Sept. 10th and \$35.00 more is to be deposited on Sept. 13th. This being Saturday, Sept. 11th, after banking hours, Monday is as soon as it can be done. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1905.....\$ 198.30
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1909.....690.01
Due International Union on examination.. 31.14

Total\$ 919.45
Expense to Sept. 1, 1909.....708.55

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1909.....\$ 210.90
Funds of Union—
Sept. 1, 1909, in Burlington Savings Bank.....\$127.95

In possession Secy. R. Leprond.....66.04

Total\$ 193.99

Deficiency of union Sept. 1, 1909.....\$ 16.91

The amount due International Union is included in the \$66.04 claimed in possession of Secy. The deficiency is a balance on old account.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1909.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

No. 5, Rochester, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Benefit cards and expense vouchers endorsed. When verifying the bank accounts located \$5.00 error in amount of interest entered in bank book at the bank. Correction was made and the \$5.00 entered in the receipts for October, 1909. Stamp account correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1903.....\$ 3,044.17
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1909.....27,670.50
Expended over percentage 1903-4-5.....186.52

Total\$30,901.19
Expense to Oct. 1, 1909.....27,303.25

Balance should be Oct. 1, 1909.....\$ 3,597.94
Funds of Union—
Oct. 1, 1909, in Rochester Trust.....\$1,665.19

Oct. 1, 1909, in Monroe Co. Sav.....321.31
Oct. 1, 1909, in Mechanics Sav.....960.62

In poss. Treas. P. Fox.....199.58

Total\$ 3,546.70

Deficiency of union Oct. 1, 1909.....\$ 51.24

This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage in 1905, not yet replaced.

No. 7, Utica, N. Y.

The books and accounts here in some respects are very nice. But the failure to report interest, not properly reporting funds in bank, and amount in possession of treasurer, and not having sick benefit cards properly filled out for such expense, are things that must be corrected and am sure they will be for the future. The treasurer deposited in bank \$300 while I was in the city. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1901.....\$ 285.10
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1909.....25,658.02
Expended over percentage in 1902-3-4-5-6-7-8.....600.17

Due to Intl. Union on examination.....53.78

Total\$26,577.07

Expense to Oct. 1, 1909.....25,104.22

Balance on hand should be Oct. 1, 1909.....\$ 1,472.85

Funds of Union—
Oct. 1, 1909, in City Nat. Bank.....1,165.94

In poss. of treasurer, C. A. Brock 306.91

Total\$ 1,472.85

The amount due Intl. Union on exam. is interest not reported.

No. 17, Cleveland, Ohio.

The accounts here as usual accurate. Balanced at the end of every week. Ledger always posted to date. Cash account correct. Surplus in stamps as usual. A few members affected with that leave it all to the Sec'y's style. However, any one receiving benefit here is entitled to it according to the Constitution. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1904.....\$ 7,908.75
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1909.....46,754.11
Expended over percentage 1904-5-6-7 and 8.....486.62

Total\$55,148.48
Expense to Oct. 1, 1909.....37,126.08

Balance on hand should be Oct. 1, 1909.....\$18,022.45

Funds of Union—
Oct. 1, 1909, in Soc. for Sav. Bank.....\$2,237.72

In Citizens' Sav. and Trust.....5,937.87

In Guardian Sav's and Trust.....4,268.02

In Cleveland Sav's and Loan.....1,100.00

In German Am. Bank, Open Acct. 626.73

Total\$18,170.34

Includes local money.....253.98

Actual Int'l funds in bank.....\$17,916.36

Deficiency of Union, Oct. 1, 1909.....\$ 106.09

This deficiency \$106.09 is the amount expended over percentage during 1908 and not yet replaced.

No. 75, Columbus, Ohio.

The books and accounts here are in good order except that vouchers for expense are not always endorsed. They will be in the future. Cash and stamp accounts correct and ledger correctly posted showing the members standing in dues also benefits drawn. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 10, 1907.....\$ 554.28
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....2,693.32
Expended over percentage in 1906.....5.70

Total\$ 3,250.31
Expense to Nov. 1, 1909.....3,128.25

Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 122.06
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1909, in Market Exc. Bank.....\$107.63

In posses. Fin. Sec'y, Frank Herold 14.98

Total\$ 122.61

Cash surplus Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 0.55

Surplus from last examination covers the \$5.70 expended over percentage \$5.70 in addition to this 55 cents.

No. 86, Mansfield, Ohio.

The books and accounts here are really in nice order. Corrected the Int'l balance also the stamp accounts. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense filed in the rotation in which the expense is entered. Ledger correctly posted. Statement as follows:

Int'l balance for Sept. 30, 1904.....\$ 626.78
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....2,204.04

Due to Int'l Union on Exam.....	1.20
Total	\$ 3,832.02
Expense to Nov. 1, 1909.....	3,345.53
Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1909..	\$ 486.49
Funds of Union—	
Nov. 1, 1909, in Mansfield Sav. Bk. \$406.35	
In posses. Fin. Sec. Geo. B. Dorman 19.29	
Total	\$ 425.64

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 60.85
This deficiency is included in the balance due on amount embezzled by ex-Sect'y. G. W. Lauer.

No. 115, Canton, Ohio.
The books and accounts here are in very nice order. Vouchers for expense endorsed by who ever receives the money. Benefit cards correctly filled out. Ledger correctly posted. All accounts balanced weekly also at the end of the month. The cash in possession of treasurer included \$5.95 used locally—contrary to the constitution, must not be repeated. Statement as follows:
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1904.....\$ 429.82
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....2,305.75

Total

Expense to Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 2,735.07
Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1909..\$ 481.76
Funds of Union—

Nov. 1, 1909, in Geo. D. Harter Bk. \$451.55
In posses. Treas. John Bloom.....30.46
Total

Cash surplus Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 482.01
This is local money included in funds; has been so for several years.
No. 137, Massillon, Ohio.
If the vouchers for expense were only in good order, the books and accounts here would be first-class. Benefit cards in good order. Cash and stamp accounts all correct and ledger correctly posted. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 19, 1907.....\$ 529.53
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....1,059.35
Expended over percentage 1907-1909.....57.57
Due Int'l Union on examination.....1.00

Total

Expense to Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 1,647.45
Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1909..\$ 600.04
Funds of Union—

Nov. 2, 1909, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$152.24
Certificate of deposit on bank.....\$300.00
In posses. Treas. Chas. Schram.....5.00
In posses. Fin. Sect'y A. Paul.....22.50

Total

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 120.30
No. 430, Fulton, N. Y.

For a time the books and accounts of this Union were in a bad way, the present secretary looks after things, really tries and will make good. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1905.....\$ 322.03
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1909.....1,376.42
Expended over percentage in 1907.....3.91
Due Int's Union on examination.....2.05

Total

Expense to Oct. 1, 1909.....\$ 1,704.41
Balance should be Oct. 1, 1909.....\$ 360.37
Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1909, in Fulton Sav. Bank...\$294.91
In posses. Fin. Sec. Peter Mooney. 37.30
Total

Deficiency of Union Oct. 1, 1909.....\$ 28.16
Fin. Sect'y Mooney deposited \$25.00 Oct. 4, 1909.

Ex-Sect'y John M. Brosnahan, \$110.20 about Jan. 1, 1909. Embezzled as per-corrected statement, \$72.65. He still owes on this account, Oct. 1, 1909, \$23.05.

No. 483, Gloversville, N. Y.
In some ways the books and accounts here are in good order. If vouchers for expense had been properly endorsed by whoever received the money and interest entered in their reported receipts when it was entered in the bank book, accounts here would have been in very nice order. The interest never having been drawn from bank made it appear that this Union had a surplus in bank. By adding the interest to the receipts simply balances their accounts. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 12, 1902.....\$ 394.08
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1909.....4,491.42
Due to Int'l Union on examination.....44.61

Total

Expense to Oct. 1, 1909.....\$ 4,930.11
Balance on hand should be Oct. 1, 1909..\$ 139.81
Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1909, in City Nat'l Bank...\$197.91
In posses. of Fin. Sec. Bruce P. Dick 11.90
Total

Deficiency

Total

Yours fraternally,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

Woonsocket, R. I., Oct. 12, 1909.
I hereby submit a report on the examination of the books of the following unions: 342, Batavia, N. Y.; 283, Geneva, N. Y.; 348, Corning, N. Y.;

117, Orange, N. J.; 8, Hoboken, N. J.; 131, Jersey City, N. J.; 147 Union Hill, N. J.; 26, South Norwalk, Conn.; 103, Ansonia, Conn.; 395, Waterbury, Conn.; 484, Meriden, Conn.; 321, New Britain, Conn.; 299 Middletown, Conn.; 407, Norwich, Conn.; and 303, Woonsocket, R. I.

Union 342, Batavia, N. Y.
The books of this union are in a fair condition. The stamp account, excepting one 15-cent stamp, is correct. Owing to the absence of the treasurer from the city, could not examine his books. He also holds in his possession important receipts which could not be produced.

Balance June 6, 1907.....\$ 628.59
1907, June 7-Dec. 31.....264.00
1908. Receipts486.40
1909. To Sept. 1.....323.90
1909. To Sept. 7.....2.40
1907. Expended over percentage.....16.03

Total

1908. June, error account of Fin. Sec....\$ 5.70
Expenses—

1907, June 1 to Dec. 31.....\$ 133.64
19081,044.23
1909, to Sept. 1.....196.35

Balance

Funds of Union—
Deposit in First Nat. Bank.....\$337.61
In possession of Thos. Jordan, Fin. Sec....16.28
In possession of Wm. Suloro, Treas.....21.55

Total

Union 223, Geneva, N. Y.
The day book of this union is in a fair condition; there is a difference in the stamp account. Some accounts in the ledger have not been posted for six months and longer. The secretary promised to attend to the work at once; claiming that he was indisposed for some time. Some of the most important receipts were missing. Gave instructions about the registration of the unemployed. Result as follows:

Balance June 1, 1907.....\$1,773.93
1907, June 1 to Dec. 31.....2,054.35
1908. Receipts1,751.65
1909. To Sept. 1.....1,169.90
1909. To Sept. 10.....23.90

1907. Expended over percentage.....18.19
1908. Expended over percentage.....14.53
Error account and stamp difference of Dan DeLant, Fin. Sec.....17.60

Total

Expenses—
1907, June 1 to Dec. 31.....\$3,207.02
19081,180.68
1909. To Sept. 1.....1,305.65
1909. To Sept. 10.....30.68

Balance

Funds of Union—
Deposit in Geneva Nat. Bank.....\$1,055.00
In possession of Dan De Lant, Fin. Sec....26.75
Deficiency18.27

Total

Union 348, Corning, N. Y.
The books of this union are in a fair condition; the stamp account, excepting a few stamps, is correct. Gave a few instructions to the secretary. Result as follows:

Balance Oct. 7, 1907.....\$ 444.22
1907, Oct. 7 to Dec. 31.....95.70
1908. Receipts619.65
1909. To Sept. 1.....242.70
1909. To Sept. 11.....6.50

1907. Expended over percentage.....51.20
1908. Expended over percentage.....33.66
Error account of R. E. Sexton, Ex. Fin. Sec. 1.30
Error account of H. G. Newmeyer, Fin. Sec. 1.20

Total

Expenses—
1907, Oct. 7 to Dec. 31.....\$ 85.14
1908864.66
1909. To Sept. 1.....301.79
1909. To Sept. 11.....6.95

Balance

Funds of Union—
Deposit in First Nat. Bank of Corning...\$173.24
In possession of H. G. Newmeyer, Fin. Sec..36.21

Deficiency

Total

Mr. R. E. Sexton, Ex. Fin. Sec., owes to Union 348 by error account \$8.97.

Union 117, Orange, N. J.
The day book and ledger of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account, excepting a few stamps, is correct. Gave the secretary instructions in reference to entering itemized account of expenses in day book; also in reference

to keeping receipts on file for label agitation expenses. Owing to absence of treasurer had no opportunity to see his books.

Balance April 22, 1907.....\$ 865.77
1907. April 23 to Dec. 31.....621.85
1908. Receipts836.58
1909. To Sept. 1.....621.29
1909. To Sept. 18.....41.80

1908. Expended over percentage.....\$3,037.29
Error account of Fin. Sec.....11.32

Total

Expenses—
1907. April 23 to Dec. 31.....\$ 686.18
19081,130.16
1909. To Sept. 1.....410.19
1909. To Sept. 18.....15.00

Balance

Funds of Union—
Deposit in Orange County Savings Bank...\$560.81
In possession of Andrew E. Hanga, Fin. Sec. 68.61

Deficiency

J. A. Werner, Jr., Ex. Fin. Sec., owes the union a balance of \$160.63, secured by notes and a second mortgage on real estate.

Union 8, Hoboken, N. J.
The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. Receipts for expenses on file. The original receipts for death benefits paid in September, 1909, not being on hand will have to be verified at the next examination. Result as follows:

Balance May 1, 1907.....\$1,957.15
1907. May 1 to Dec. 31.....1,452.01
1908. Receipts2,063.66
1909. To Sept. 1.....3,283.72
1909. To Sept. 20.....102.10

1908. Expended over percentage.....\$8,858.64
Total

Expenses—
1907, May 1 to Dec. 31.....\$1,345.27
19083,508.37
1909. To Sept. 1.....2,952.68
1909. To Sept. 20.....782.50

Balance

Funds of Union—
Deposit in Hoboken Savings Bank.....\$257.23
In possession of Max Schuenke, Fin. Sec....38.67

Total

Union 131, Jersey City, N. J.
The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account, excepting two assessment stamps, is correct. Gave instructions to discontinue the ledger style of registration of the unemployed. Members have to register in rotation on the same page.

Balance April 25, 1907.....\$1,410.58
1907. April 26 to Dec. 31.....809.23
1908. Receipts1,222.20
1909. To Sept. 1.....820.17
1909. To Sept. 24.....90.10

Stamp difference

Expenses—
1907. April 26 to Dec. 31.....\$ 404.40
19081,036.74
1909. To Sept. 1.....1,832.31
1909. To Sept. 24.....33.60

Balance

Funds of Union—
Deposit in Hudson City Savings Institution..\$1,450.01
In possession of Casper Beckmeyer, Treas..50.46
In possession of Hy Hulsh, Fin. Sec......56
In possession of Treasurer, bills paid but not entered44.25

Deficiency

Union 147, Union Hill, N. J.
The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. Instructed the Fin. Sec. not to grant any higher loans than provided for in the constitution, and to the nearest union; also to keep all receipts for expenses on file. Result as follows:

Balance April 26, 1907.....\$1,068.28
1907. April 27 to Dec. 31.....492.34
1908. Receipts663.50
1909. To Sept. 1.....385.00
1909. To Sept. 25.....35.10
1908. Expended over percentage.....34.02

Total

1909. July 8, donation to 132 reported as "officers' salary"	1.00
Expenses—	
1907. April 27 to Dec. 31	\$1,000.25
1908	822.61
1909. To Sept. 1	374.80
1909. To Sept. 25	27.34

Balance	\$2,225.00
	454.24
	\$2,679.24

Funds of Union—	
Deposit in Hudson Trust Company	\$416.58
In possession of Chas. Kohl, Fin. Sec.	38.49

Union 26, So. Norwalk, Conn.

The books of this union are in a fair condition; the stamp account is correct. Instructed the secretary to enter in the day book an itemized account of all expenses, giving the name of the person to whom and for what purpose the money was paid. Result as follows:

Balance Sept. 1, 1905	\$2,748.81
1905. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	364.60
1906. Receipts	1,114.18
1907. Receipts	1,180.72
1908. Receipts	1,113.03
1909. To Sept. 1	655.33
1909. To Sept. 29	53.90
1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, expended over percentage	138.88

Taxes paid to C. L. Union and State Federation reported as "label agitation":	
1906	\$ 6.42
1907	31.95
1908	21.78
1909, to Sept. 29	17.34

Expenses—	
1905. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	\$ 862.82
1906	1,219.92
1907	800.29
1908	1,185.44
1909. To Sept. 1	1,218.46
1909. To Sept. 29	29.09

Balance	\$5,316.03
	2,130.86

Funds of Union—	
Deposit in Norwalk Trust Co.	\$1,453.73
Deposit in South Norwalk Savings Bank ..	534.70
In possession of Wm. F. Korn, Fin. Sec.	48.05
Advanced for postage	1.20
In possession of R. B. Singewalt, Treas.	15.74

Deficiency	\$2,053.42
	77.44
	\$2,130.86

Union 103, Ansonia, Conn.
The books of this union, while in charge of John Ziegler, Fin. Sec., are in a much better condition than formerly. Accounts are balanced monthly. The stamp account, excepting two 15 cts. stamps, is correct. Result as follows:

Balance Sept. 1, 1905	\$ 317.61
1905. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	191.15
1906. Receipts	648.21
1907. Receipts	551.46
1908. Receipts	619.49
1909. To Sept. 30	298.87

1908. Expended over percentage	3.93
1908-1909. Error account of Jerry J. Casey, Ex. Fin. Sec. ....	.90
Stamp difference of John Ziegler, Fin. Sec. ....	.30

Expenses—	
1905. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	\$ 176.54
1906	372.10
1907	505.87
1908	1,102.50
1909. To Sept. 30	203.90

Balance	\$2,360.91
	270.94
	\$2,631.85

Funds of Union—	
Deposit in Savings Bank of Ansonia	\$246.27
In possession of John Ziegler, Fin. Sec.	20.81
Deficiency	3.86

Union 395, Waterbury, Conn.

The day book of this union is in a fair condition; the ledger is in a good condition; the stamp account, excepting a few stamps, is correct. Instructed the secretary to have the vouchers countersigned by the recipients, and to have the sick benefit cards filled out properly.

Balance April 5, 1905	\$ 439.26
1905. April 6 to Dec. 31	894.09
1906. Receipts	1,217.08
1907. Receipts	1,082.55
1908. Receipts	1,100.90
1909. To Oct. 1	906.77
1908. Expended over percentage	16.00

	\$5,656.65
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1906-1907-1908. Label agitation money expended for private loans and donation	92.92
Stamps issued on account of Gideon Char-ette, Ex. Fin. Sec.	14.10
Stamp shortage of Gideon Char-ette	1.76
Stamp difference of Val. Hahn, Fin. Sec.	2.10

Expenses—	
1905. April 6 to Dec. 31	\$ 423.16
1906	1,815.05
1907	713.34
1908	942.59
1909. To Oct. 1	1,253.82

Balance	\$5,147.96
	619.56

Funds of Union—

Deposit in Waterbury Savings Bank	\$141.00
Deposit in West Side Savings Bank	375.00
In possession of Val. Hahn, Fin. Sec.	48.95

Deficiency	\$559.95
	59.61

The union owes to Val. Hahn, Fin. Sec. \$3.10 by error account.

Union 484, Meriden, Conn.

The books of this union are in a fair condition; the stamp account is correct. The sick benefit cards are filled out properly. The funds of the union being deposited in one name, I called attention to the constitutional provision, which requires for trustees.

Balance Sept. 1, 1905	\$ 538.40
1905. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	192.95
1906. Receipts	576.84
1907. Receipts	561.38
1908. Receipts	546.83
1909. To Oct. 1	445.65

1907. April, fine turned into local fund	\$2,862.05
	3.00

Expenses—	
1905. Sept. to Dec.	\$ 242.67
1906	461.48
1907	921.66
1908	481.32
1909. To Oct. 1	511.05

Balance	\$2,568.18
	296.87

Funds of Union—	
Deposit in Meriden Savings Banks	\$297.42
In possession of W. F. Pfizmeier, Sec.-Treas.	11.77

In possession of J. Stremian, label custodian ..	\$309.19
	7.93

Union 299, Middletown, Conn.

The day book of this union is in a fair condition; the ledger is in a good condition. The stamp account of Chas. Anderson, Fin. Sec., is correct; there is a small difference on 20 cts. stamps under former secretaries. The unemployed members registered in ledger style; instructed the secretary to have the members register in rotation. Gave a few more instructions.

Balance Feb. 1, 1904	\$ 126.39
1904. Feb. 1 to Dec. 31	343.35
1905. Receipts	396.40
1906. Receipts	502.20
1907. Receipts	691.10
1908. Receipts	712.35
1909. To Oct. 1	496.91
1909. To Oct. 6	5.50

1906. Expended over percentage	\$3,374.70
1904-1905. Stamp difference of James Convey, Ex. Fin. Sec.	8.50
1906. Sept. stamp difference of E. T. Hill, Ex. Fin. Sec.	2.20
1908. Label agitation not expended turned into local fund	1.20
	7.40

Expenses—	
1904. Feb. to Dec.	\$ 241.72
1905	333.99
1906	443.71
1907	553.47
1908	719.40
1909. To Oct. 1	718.30
1909. To Oct. 6	2.50

Balance	\$3,013.09
	280.91

Funds of Union—	
Deposit in Middletown Savings Bank	\$168.36
Deposit in Central Nat. Bank on call	72.47
In possession of Chas. Anderson, Fin. Sec.	12.90
Deficiency	27.18

Union 321, New Britain, Conn.

The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. The vouchers are countersigned by the recipients. The treasurer's book is partly in a mixed condition.

Balance Sept. 1, 1905	\$ 630.04
1905. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	246.85
1906. Receipts	789.57
1907. Receipts	895.89
1908. Receipts	870.30
1909. To Oct. 1	716.03
1909. To Oct. 8	23.80

Expenses—	
1905. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	\$ 110.48
1906	1,091.82
1907	510.32
1908	672.09
1909. To Oct. 1	1,674.54
1909. To Oct. 8	6.00

Balance	\$4,065.25
	106.65

Funds of Union—

Deposit in Burrit Savings Bank	\$ 57.61
Deposit in Savings Bank of New Britain	8.55
In possession of F. A. Goddard, Fin. Sec.	45.49

Union 407, Norwich, Conn.

The books of this union, while in charge of D. S. Martin, Fin. Sec., are in a good condition. Day book balanced monthly and sick benefit cards filled out properly. The stamp account is correct. Under the former secretaries the books were in a fair condition. Instructed the secretary to have the unemployed members register in rotation and to discontinue the ledger style in the registry book. Results as follows:

Balance Oct. 1, 1905	\$ 851.86
1905. Oct. 1 to Dec. 1	175.90
1906. Receipts	727.97
1907. Receipts	766.89
1908. Receipts	799.15
1909. To Oct. 1	630.09
1909. To Oct. 9	12.10
1906-1907. Expended over percentage	26.03

1905. Nov., error account of Wm. Harrington, Ex. Fin. Sec.

1906. May, error account of Wm. Harrington, Ex. Fin. Sec.	8.70
Error account of D. S. Martin, Fin. Sec. ....	.30

Expenses—	
1905. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	\$ 249.66
1906	483.04
1907	1,483.87
1908	436.56
1909. To Oct. 1	740.65
1909. To Oct. 9 .....	.50

Balance	\$3,394.31
	604.97

Funds of Union—

Deposit in Norwich Savings Society	\$538.32
In possession of D. S. Martin, Fin. Sec.	28.48
1909. Oct. 9, paid by Wm. Harrington on error account	8.70
Deficiency	29.47

Union 303, Woonsocket, R. I.

Considering that the secretaries of this union had no experience and no instruction, the books are in a fair condition. The stamp account, excepting a few stamps, is correct. Walter Melia, Ex. Fin. Sec., failed to account for \$23.44. Secured the amount to the union by a note with two endorsers, payable in six months. The funds of the union being deposited in the name of the treasurer. I called the attention of the officers to the section in the constitution, which required trustees. Gave a few instructions to the secretary in reference to balancing the accounts monthly.

1907. Sept. to Dec.	\$ 34.30
1908	188.17
1909. To Oct. 1	182.35
1909. To Oct. 12	4.90

Stamp difference of E. Haynes, Ex. Fin. Sec.	\$409.72
1909. Aug. loan collected by Walter Melia, Ex. Fin. Sec., not reported .....	.50
Stamp difference of Walter Melia, Ex. Fin. Sec.	1.00
Stamp difference of F. A. Keegan, Fin. Sec. ....	.30

Expenses—	
1907. Sept. to Dec.	\$ 3.95
1908	125.41
1909. To Oct. 1	91.07

Balance	\$220.43
	191.39

Funds of Union—	
Deposit in Woonsocket Institution for Sav-ings	\$161.25
In possession of F. A. Keegan, Fin. Sec.	5.90
Deficiency	24.24

Balance	\$191.39
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Yours fraternally,
A. STRASSER, Int. Fin.

Aus Deutschland.

Die Tabakarbeiter in der Unfallstatistik im Jahre 1905.

Will man das wahre, aber erschütternde Bild von der Lage der deutschen Arbeiterschaft innerhalb der glänzenden Entwicklung von Industrie und Unternehmerprofit in Deutschland zeichnen, dann bedarf es nicht vieler Worte. Die Untersuchungsergebnisse der deutschen Unfallberufsgenossenschaften von 1905 schreien aus ihren Scheinbar so trocknen, nüchternen Zahlenkolonnen so aufreizende Anklagen gegen das Unternehmertum und den Staat der „herrlichen Sozialreform“, daß alle schönen Reden von den Lasten und Opfern, die Staat und Unternehmertum für die „bis an ihr Lebensende aus der vollen Kompottschüssel versorgten Arbeiter“, wie Schall und Rauch im Winde verteuft werden. In den 20 Jahren — seit 1886 bis 1905 — sind insgesamt 6,773,906 Unfälle den Unfall-Berufsgenossenschaften gemeldet worden, wovon 2,828,163 auf die landwirtschaftlichen und 4,688,869 auf die gewerblichen Unfall-Berufsgenossenschaften entfallen. Von 1,555,860 erstmalig entschädigten Unfällen beider Gruppen hatten 614,614 vorübergehende Erwerbsunfähigkeit, 771,273 teilweise und 37,949 völlige dauernde Erwerbsunfähigkeit zur Folge. 132,079 Unfälle aber hatten den Tod zur Folge. Allein in den gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften wurden in den 20 Jahren 780,770 Unfälle erstmalig entschädigt; davon hatten zur Folge: 281,511 vorübergehende Erwerbsunfähigkeit, 275,889 teilweise und 22,477 die völlige dauernde Erwerbsunfähigkeit. Zum Tode aber führten 80,073 erstmalig entschädigte Unfälle. Aber nicht allein die Unsumme von Witwen und Waisen, von Familien, die durch jene Unfälle den Ernährer, Gatten und Vater verloren, zeigen die Rücksichtslosigkeit, mit der der Kapitalismus mit der Gesundheit und dem Leben der Arbeiter spielt. Vielmehr zeigt sich die Brutalität des Kapitalismus, die Art, wie nur der Profit sein ganzes Interesse, nicht aber der Schutz der profitfahrenden Arbeiter vor Gefahren, sein ganzes Interesse in Anspruch nimmt, in der fortgesetzten prozentualen Steigerung der Unfallhäufigkeit und Schwere der Unfälle seit 20 Jahren. So kamen auf je 1000 Versicherte erstmalig entschädigte Unfälle in den Jahren 1886 und 1905: in allen Unfall-Berufsgenossenschaften 2,83 und 6,90, in den gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften 2,80 und 3,81. Es stiegen in demselben Zeitraum, auf je 1000 Versicherte umgerechnet, die Unfälle mit teilweise dauernder Erwerbsunfähigkeit von 1,09 auf 3,59, die Unfälle mit vorübergehender Erwerbsunfähigkeit von 0,57 auf 4,05, während die tödlichen Unfälle nur ganz wenig von 0,70 auf 0,62 sanken. Nur eine Zahl erscheint auffällig, nämlich, daß die Unfälle mit völliger, dauernder Erwerbsunfähigkeit auf je 1000 Versicherte berechnet, von 0,44 im Jahre 1886 auf 0,07 im Jahre 1905 gesunken sein sollen. Das stimmt aber mit den Erfahrungstatsachen nicht überein. Gesunken ist etwas anderes. Diese Zahl beweist nur, schreibt das Correspondenzblatt, daß jetzt weniger als früher an Schwerverletzte die Vollrente bezahlt wird, und daß Anträge nach dieser Richtung häufiger als früher abgewiesen werden. Die Unfallhäufigkeit zeigt am besten die Steigerung der überhaupt gemeldeten, nicht nur der entschädigten Unfälle. In den gewerblichen Unfall-Berufsgenossenschaften kamen auf je 1000 Versicherte im Jahre 1886 27,4 — aber im Jahre 1905 50,57 Unfälle. Danach haben sich die Unfälle der gewerblichen Arbeiter in 20 Jahren fast verdoppelt. Zeigt uns diese Zahl, wie das deutsche Unternehmertum voran ist in der Auffstellung von Risiken und — antisozialen Reformen, so werden diese noch durch den folgenden antisozialen Reform in Schatten gestellt: Die Zahl der Unfälle hat sich verdoppelt, aber die Ausgabe pro entschädigten Unfall ist von 237,17 Mark im Jahre 1887 auf 151,44 Mark im Jahre 1905 gesunken. Steigerung der Unfälle und der Unfallhäufigkeit, Steigerung der Unternehmerröfite (des „National-Vermögens“ sagt Dernburg), Steigerung der Lebensmittelpreise und Herabsetzung der Unfallentschädigungen um 24 Pfg. pro Tag gegen 20 Jahre

vorher — — so sieht es aus im Lande der Sozialreform!

Alle diese Tendenzen, die für die allgemeine Entwicklung zutreffen, haben auch ihre Wirkung für die Tabakarbeiter. Wir bringen für unsere Branche einen Auszug aus den Rechnungsergebnissen der Unfall-Berufsgenossenschaften, dessen gesamte Zahlenangaben für das Jahr 1905 gelten.

Es waren in der Tabak-Berufsgenossenschaft versichert 153,708 Personen, gegen 1904 eine Zunahme der Versicherten um 3561 Personen. Unfälle gemeldet wurden 650, also 11 mehr als 1904. Von den 74 entschädigten Unfällen hatten 6 den Tod, 39 eine teilweise dauernde Erwerbsunfähigkeit und 29 eine vorübergehende Erwerbsunfähigkeit zur Folge. Es kamen entschädigte Unfälle auf je 1000 Vollarbeiter 0,48 und auf je 1000 der gemeldeten Unfälle 11. Einschließlich der Entschädigungsberechtigten aus den Vorjahren wurden für 727 Verletzte Entschädigungen, und zwar 104,200 Mark, also 143,30 Mark für jeden entschädigten Unfall gezahlt. Renten wurden ausgezahlt: 85,969 Mark für Verletzte, 11,077 Mark an die Hinterbliebenen Getöteter. Ferner wurden ausgegeben 5708 Mark für die Kosten des Heilverfahrens und die Unterbringung in Heilanstalten, 950 Mark für Angehörige der Verletzten in den Heilanstalten. Die erstmaligen Entschädigungen wurden an 53 männliche und 19 weibliche Erwachsene, sowie an 3 Arbeiter unter 16 Jahren ausgezahlt. Die Unfälle ereigneten sich: 17 an Motoren, Transmissionen und Arbeitsmaschinen, 1 an Fahrstühlen, Aufzügen oder Hebezeugen, 4 durch feuergefährliche, heiße, ätzende Stoffe oder Gase usw., 19 durch Fall von Leitern und Treppen, aus Lufen in Vertiefungen, 13 durch Auf- und Abladen von Sand, Tragen und Gehen, 4 durch Fuhrwerk und Viehverkehr, 10 durch Handwerkszeug und einfache Geräte und 6 durch sonstige Vorgänge. Gegenüber den 104,200 Mark Entschädigungen steht die Ausgabe für die Verwaltung von 37,082 Mark. Das ist ein skandalöses Mißverhältnis, wenn die Verwaltungsausgaben fast den dritten Teil der Gesamtausgaben aufreffen. Aber noch aufreißender ist die Tatsache, daß die Tabak-Unfall-Berufsgenossenschaft selbst den Jahresdurchschnittslohn des Tabakarbeiters auf 552,80 Mark angibt. Von den Arbeitern der 66 (1) gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften haben nur die Arbeiter der Zuderberufsgenossenschaft einen niedrigeren Jahresdurchschnittslohn von 515,60 Mk., sonst standen die Tabakarbeiter an letzter Stelle.

(Der Tabak-Arbeiter.)

Následující resoluce a dodatky ke stanovám obdržely žádoucí počet schválení od místních unif. Budou předloženy členům k všeobecnému odhlasování.

Od unie č. 89, Schenectady, N. Y.

Aby byla uložena všem 80- a 15-centovým členům mimořádná daň (assessment) v obnosu tří (3) centů ve prospěch p. Tomáše P. Henryho (69758), jenž jest stížen ochrnutím nervů (locomotor ataxia) a nalézá se přes pět let stále v lékařském ošetřování. Bude-li tento dodatek schválen, budíž jmenovanému členu dán odpustný lístek bez oprávnění k další podpoře.

Od unie č. 144, New York, N. Y.

Vyskrtněte na 13. řádku 81. odstavec všecko po slově „sustained“ až včetně ke slovu „decided“ na řádku 15. a místo toho vložte následující:

„Když dšlna nebo dšlny, kterých se to týká, rozhodly tajným hlasováním, má-li býti podána žádost o povolení stávky, a dopadlo-li toto hlasování kladně, budíž to odkázáno Společnému poradnímu výboru (Joint Advisory Board), který budíž oprávněn podati žádost o povolení stávky k Mezinárodní Unii, aniž by ji předložil k všeobecnému odhlasování (referendum) členům, spojeným se Společným poradním výborem, ale žádná žádost o stávku nebudíž podána dříve, dokud nenavštívil výbor J. A. B. firmu a nevyšetřil stížnosti.“ Odstavec má zníti podle toho.

Rozvoj průmyslu pokračuje za naší doby s rychlostí, která nemá příkladu v dějinách lidstva. Dělnictvo, které jest ve všem průmyslovém podnikání nejdůležitějším činitelem, žádá na moderní společnosti vždy větší a stále rostoucí podíl

z toho, co bylo vytěženo z genia a snaživosti. A tomuto požadavku bude dávatí důrazu s rostoucí houževnatostí a inteligencí dnes, zítra a vůbec v celé budoucnosti.

Proto nebude zajiště z místa, řekneme-li, že skutečné jádro blahobytu, o němž dnes tolik slycháme, jest výsledkem hojnějšího užívání a větší spotřeby vyrobených věcí. To jest možno tím, že jsou dnes mzdy vyšší, než bývaly dříve. Pouze vyšší mzdou a kratší pracovní dobou může býti udržován nebo zvětšován blahobyt či prosperita, která jest tak velice potřebnou k našemu pokroku a civilizaci.

* * *

Výroba doutníků ve druhém a třetím okrsku vnitrozemních berní v New York City, za něž byly zaplacený daně v měsíci listopadu 1909, obnášela 68,331,440; kdežto v tomtéž měsíci r. 1908 byly zaplacený daně z 67,276,000 doutníků. Stoupla tedy výroba doutníků o 1,055,440 kusů.

* * *

Za jedenáct měsíců, končících listopadem r. 1909, bylo ve druhém a třetím okrsku vnitrozemních berní vyrobeno 647,052,661 doutníků, z nichž byly zaplacený daně; kdežto v tomtéž období r. 1908 byly zaplacený daně za 690,565,570 doutníků. To ukazuje klesnutí výroby o 43,513,009 doutníků.

* * *

Časopis „Conductor and Motorman“ píše:

„Boss“ jest individuum, které má moc, rozstrkáváti a popoháněti dělníky, aniž by měl na ně ohled jako na činitele lidské společnosti. On je sužuje a mučí a odporují-li mu, propouští je z práce. Jeho jednání a chování jest příkré, kruté a plné nevázanosti. Tento výraz „boss“ pochází ještě z dob otroctví. Nyní jest „boss“ znám pouze jako poháněč dělníků, kde není unie. Jakmile se dělníci zorganizují, stává se z „bossa“ slušný dílovedoucí nebo správce.

Členové unie měli by nakupovati pouze v takových obchodech, kde prodává se zboží, opatřené uniovou známkou. Pomáhajíc jiným dělnickým uniím, pomáháte nejspíš sami sobě. Bud' te důslední a neodbírejte zboží, vyrobené od stávkokasů!

Les résolutions et amendements à la constitution ont reçu le nombre d'adhésions réglementaires de la part des unions locales. Ils seront soumis au vote populaire des membres.

Par l'Union 89, Schenectady, N. Y.

Qu'une imposition de trois (3) sous sera levée sur tous 30 et 15-cent membres au bénéfice de M. Thomas P. Henry (69758), qui a été et est encore affligé d'ataxie locomotrice et aux soins d'un docteur pour plus de cinq ans, et si cet amendement entre en effet, que le dit membre recouvre une carte de retraite non bénéficiaire.

Par l'Union 144, New York, N. Y.

Supprimer la section 81 de la ligne 13 après le mot „soutenu“ jus qu'à et y compris le mot „décidé“, à la ligne 15 et y insérer ce qui suit:

„A moins que l'atelier ou ateliers y intéressés aient voté par scrutin secret qu'une demande de grève soit présentée et si le vote est affirmatif, celui-ci sera soumis au Conseil Uni Consultatif qui aura le pouvoir de soumettre une demande de grève à l'Union Internationale sans la soumettre à un vote par referendum des membres affiliés au Conseil Uni Consultatif, mais aucune demande de grève ne sera soumise à moins qu'un comité du C. U. C. n'ait auparavant visité le patron pour s'enquérir du su jet des greifs.“ La Section devra avoir un texte y adapté.

L'acte obligatoire d'arbitrage de la Nouvelle Zélande a rendu impossibles les grèves. Il règle les salaires et les heures de travail de chaque métier. Tout patron qui ne se conforme pas aux règlements est passible d'une amende de \$1,000, alors qu'un ouvrier peut

igualmente étre condenado a una amende de \$50, et si une union ouvrieré est responsable du trouble, elle a a payer une amende calculée sur une échelle proportionnellement plus élevée que celle du patron.

LE "DELEGUE AMBULANT."

Le "Délegué Ambulant" n'est pas revêtu d'un pouvoir discrétionnaire dans la question de la mise en grève. Les hommes ne suivent pas aveuglément ses ordres. L'agent d'affaires peut ordonner une grève mais seulement lorsque la question a reçu le vote des membres de l'union. Il annonce alors simplement la grève. Parfois il reçoit l'autorisation de déclarer la grève qui lui est donnée par les hommes eux-mêmes, dans un cas extraordinaire, mais même dans ces circonstances, son action doit recevoir l'approbation des intéressés. Ce n'est pas son affaire de susciter des troubles aux ouvriers passifs. On considère comme étant un agent habile celui qui maintient ses hommes au travail. Parfois, il passe sur des violations flagrantes des stipulations consenties par des patrons, mais c'est seulement afin d'éviter une grève. Il est vraiment le "berger" de son union. Il visite les malades, il trouve du travail à ceux qui en manquent, enfin, il s'occupe de ceux qui se trouvent en détresse, quelle que soit celle-ci. A. F. of L.

Les membres de l'union devraient donner leur clientèle aux magasins qui vendent des marchandises portant l'étiquette unioniste. En aidant les autres unions, vous vous aidez vous-mêmes indirectement. Soyez conséquents avec vous-mêmes et n'achetez pas des marchandises fabriquées contrairement aux règlements unionistes.

Los obreros van dándose cuenta de cual es la verdadera situación respecto de sus intereses. Debido a la adquisición de algunas ventajas y mejoras logradas por los métodos del unionismo de oficios, cada día vense mas nutridas las filas de nuestras Uniones. Ese crecimiento ha de continuar de manera progresiva, questo que las saludables enseñanzas que se derivan de la practica diaria de la vida y del choque de los intereses del capital y del trabajo, dan margen a que los obreros posterguen las teorías idealistas y se sometan a la realidad social de la vida moderna.

Nosotros no desconocemos que hay un mas allá en la sociología que reclamará algun día la atención de los hombres pensadores de este siglo. Pero tambien sabemos que existe un presente lleno de imperiosas necesidades, a las cuales no debe desatenderse, a menos que consintamos en que se le gue a nuestros hijos un negro porvenir que les devore en antros de miseria.

¿Como habremos de gobernar en el futuro los no separamos atender al alivio de los males del presente?

Muy santo y muy bueno que soñemos en la conquista de un mañana rebozante de perfecciones; pero es mejor que atendamos antes a la modificación de los graves defectos de que adolecemos. La humanidad regenerase paulatinamente, grado por grado, y no le hará andar mas de prisa la convulsión epiléptica. Antes al contrario; esa enfermedad convulsiva es la causa principal de que el progreso se detenga algunas veces y de que otras marche receloso hacia su fin.

Hay dos sistemas conocidos para el desenvolvimiento ó desarrollo de los asuntos del trabajo: El uno consiste en la lucha abierta de continua pelea contra los elementos posee-

dores del capital. El otro es de caracter evolutivo y en todo tiempo reclama armonía y mesura y perseverancia en sus maniobras.

El primero quiere la guerra como medio de lograr lo que pide. El segundo desenvuélvese en torno de la paz y solo apela a los extremos de violencia, hasta las huelgas, después de agotados todos los medios de persuasión, si es indispensable proceder así, para salvar los intereses creados de una ruina cierta.

Tiene como norma la discusión razonada. Rechaza la violencia porque esta produce resultados contrarios al bienestar de las partes litigantes.

¿Cual de estos dos sistemas es el que deben seguir los trabajadores en el litigio que sostienen con el capital?

Nos decidimos por el segundo de esos dos caminos, mejor dicho, nos hemos decidido por el segundo de ellos desde la fundación de la Unión Internacional de Tabaqueros de América, por que él está mas en armonía con el temperamento de la civilización moderna.

Nosotros creemos que los hombres que más frecuentemente pelean, son los que están más cerca de la barbarie de los pueblos primitivos; y como consecuencia natural de esa aseveración pensamos que es mas civilizado el hombre menos propenso a la pelea y mas dado a la discusión.

Así pues, la Union Internacional dirime casi todas sus querellas por los medios persuasivos que son los que menos quebrantes originan a sus asociados.

Esta debe ser doctrina firme y lo es para la totalidad de sus asociados, puesto que se reconoce en el arbitraje un recurso para evitar todas las huelgas que sean evitables.

En las demandas ó peticiones de mejoras que solemos hacer a los manufactureros, tenemos como medio de avenencia inmediata, el de aceptar lo que pueda lograrse sin llegar a un estado de lucha agresiva: Quiere decir, que si pedimos como dos y se nos concede uno antes de ir a la paralización de los trabajos, aceptamos ese uno, dejando el otro para mas adelante cuando se nos presente ocasión mas propicia. La huelga es considerada por nosotros como una espada de dos filos que hiere tambien a quien la esgrime.

La modificación a la constitución que reduce el coste de iniciación a un dolar por un periodo de tres meses ha espirado y queda fuera de órden. Todos los que se han unido a nosotros el ó después del primero de Diciembre tienen que pagar un derecho de iniciación de tres dólares.

La modificación a la constitución que reduce el derecho de iniciación a un dolar en la isla de Puerto Rico durante un periodo de un año ha espirado por limitación. Todos los que se han incorporado el ó después del primero de Diciembre de 1909, tienen que pagar un derecho de iniciación de tres dólares.

Las resoluciones y modificaciones siguientes a la constitución han recibido el número necesario de aprobaciones de las uniones locales. Serán pues sometidos al voto popular de los miembros.

Por la Unión 89, Schenectady, N. Y.:

Modificar la Sección 146 anadiendo después de las palabras "Beneficio mortuario de \$50.00," en el renglón 46, lo siguiente:

Que un derecho de tres (3) centavos será impuesto sobre todos 30 y 15-ciento miembros a beneficio del Sr. Thomas P. Henry (69758), quien ha sido y es todavia afido con ataxia locomotor y ha estado cuidado por un doctor durante más de cinco años y si éstat modifi-

cación es recibida, el dicho miembro recibirá una tarjeta de retiro sin beneficio.

Por la unión 144, Nueva York, N. Y.

Supresión de la Sección 81 por completo desde la palabra "sostenido" hasta y incluyendo la palabra "decidido" en el renglón 15, insert and lo que sigue:

"A menos que el taller ó talleres interesados hyan votado por escrutinio secreto si una demanda de huelga ha de ser presentada, y que el voto sea afirmativo, la demanda será sometida al Consejo Unido Consultativo, el cual tendrá el poder de presentar la demanda de huelga a la Jón Internacional sin someterla al voto por referendum de las miembros afiliados al Consejo Unido Consultativo, pero ninguna demanda de huelga será presentada a menos que un comité del C. U. C. vaya primero a visitar al patrón para aceriguar el motivo de queja."

Milwaukee, Wis.

The following list is a complete record of all moneys received by Union 25, Milwaukee, for the benefit of John Muth and Max Strauss. We herewith extend our thanks for the kind assistance given by the members of the C. M. I. U. in behalf of Bros. John Muth and Max Strauss: 228, \$3; 253, \$1; 27, \$4; 357, \$1; 414, \$1.50; 432, \$1; 416, \$1; 129, \$4; 26, 30c; 42, \$1.50; 156, 70c; 395, 60c; 434, \$1; 29, 80c; 336, \$1.40; 464, \$1; 500, \$2.50; 471, 50c; 330, 50c; 14, \$2; 41, \$1; 71, \$1; 114, \$1; 118, \$1; 243, 50c; 250, \$1; 431, \$1; 197, \$1; 120, \$1; 359, 50c; 32, 20c; 220, \$1; 179, \$1; 28, \$2; 97, \$4; 206, \$1; 396, 60c; 475, \$1; 24, 30c; 46, 10c; 209, \$1; 403, \$1; 457, 50c; 77, \$1.50; 98, \$2; 294, \$2; 315, \$1; 381, 60c; 426, \$1; 44, \$3.50; 281, 50c; 312, \$1; 375, \$1; 192, \$4; 3, \$1.97; 117, \$1; 138, \$2; 147, \$1; 6, \$3; 74, \$1; 90, \$2; 132, \$2; 141, \$2; 144, \$5; 149, \$2.50; 213, \$1; 218, \$2; 231, \$1; 251, \$3; 292, \$1; 417, 10c; 75, \$1.00; 260, 50c; 425, 50c; 202, \$2; 91, \$1; 122, \$1; 126, \$1; 10, \$2; 94, \$1; 303, 50c; 491, \$1; 285, 50c; 224, \$1.50; 367, \$1; 11, 50c; 264, 50c; 113, \$2.50; 325, \$2; 61, \$2.00; 162, \$2; 182, \$1; 212, \$1; 245, \$2; 287, \$1; 290, \$2; 304, \$2; 323, 20c; 329, \$1; 351, \$1; 447, \$1; 332, \$1; 215, \$1; 25, \$32.15. Total, \$232.02.

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(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)

Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	6.00
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1,000 label order blanks, prepaid50
1 200-page label register, prepaid60
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Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/4 x 1 1/4 in.25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	.....	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamp canceler, good for five years	.....	.15
*Union seal (state when organized)	.....	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	.....	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	.....	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	.....	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.....	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	.....	2.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	.....	2.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	.....	.50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	.....	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	.....	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	.....	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	.....	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	.....	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00

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239 Ed Kemer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
*270 W. F. Ehlerding, 24 S. 7th st., Ft. Dodge.

- 277 E. L. Fisher, 802 1st av., W., Oskaloosa.
323 Geo. Hall, 219 W. Adams st., Creston.
*454 A. Stolbs, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
R. Drevskorsky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
456 Fred Ott, 404 S. A. st., Albion.
*490 Mel Johnson, 506 E. Adams st., Fairfield.
495 C. A. Bowman, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
T. Buchwald, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
*496 John Nelling, 1435 Sycamore st., Waterloo.
John Knudson, 1435 Sycamore st., Waterloo.

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- 36 John Curry, 804½ Kansas av., Topeka.
*56 Geo. Copenhaver, 213 9th ave., Leavenworth.
163 John Luther, Marysville.
286 Geo. Herburger, 2223 N. Lawrence av., Wichita.
345 C. G. Warrington, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
359 L. Waldauer, 701 Commercial st., Atchison.
419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

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- †32 John Gimble, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
*105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
185 F. A. Vincent, 404 B. W. Y. st., Paducah.
187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).
267 Harry L. Stanley, Box 295, Catlettsburg.
350 W. M. Tuttle, 816 Neville av., Lexington (Paris).

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- 53 Wm. Kersten, 122 Exchange Place, New Orleans.
†220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne av., New Orleans.
*Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

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- 40 Walter R. Fall, 216 Pool st., Biddeford.
66 C. O. Beals, 66 Court st., Auburn (Lewiston).
179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 124 Third st., Bangor.
273 C. W. Morrill, J. W. A. Cigar Co., Rockland.
470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

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- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

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49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
*Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
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197 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
J. Lipp, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
*160 Chas. A. Bowen, Box 162, Milford.
208 H. P. Hufnagle, 51 Eagle st., North Adams.
226 E. A. Manning, 4 Locust st., Haverhill.
*255 Thos. F. Garvey, 68 Lilly ave., Lowell.
324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
326 D. J. Kervick, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
475 J. Allman, 34 North st., Fitchburg.
494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

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- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
†22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
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69 S. O. Black, Three Rivers.
*130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
*167 Wm. Leith, Fox Row, Owosso.
*169 Norman Lennox, 915 Mackinaw ave., Cheboygan.
*184 A. W. Leffer, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A. Bay City.
186 T. J. Broderick, 309 2nd st. E., Flint.
*205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
†208 Wm. H. McKinstry, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 394, Kalamazoo.
209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
*263 John G. Terbill, 15 Compney st., Adrian.
*268 Henry Anderson, 414 S. Charlotte st., Escanaba.
*272 Harry Deacon, 525 Larch st., Lansing.
*284 David Morgan, 249 W. Kirby av., Detroit.
302 A. G. Heidenreich, Box 220, Tecumseh.
310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
*314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
*330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
*368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
*408 Nicholas Miller, 94 Portage st., Houghton.
*413 J. P. Meehan, 108 Pawlaco st., Laurium (Calumet).
452 Wm. T. Bray, Box 414, Petoskey.
*457 Amos D. Hill, 217 Main st., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
*463 Harry V. Isaacs, 281 S. Johnston av., Pontiac.
468 A. W. Kamp, 411 S. Ionia st., Albion.

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†77 Albin Weigel, 23 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
*98 Henry Feyder, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.
294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
J. Patchkowski, 511 E. 7th st., Duluth.
*315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

*351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
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269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

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*Wm. A. Cook, 28 Washington st., Paterson.
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*117 Andrew E. Hange, 121 South st., Orange.
*131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Olean ave., Jersey City.
*1138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
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*251 C. L. Lindlau, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.

†Max Rosenhain, 1511 3d ave., Yorkville Bank Bldg., New York.

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*417 Jos. Waiter, 17 N. Gazette st., Dunkirk.
*429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
*430 Peter Mooney, 121 W. Broadway, Fulton.
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468 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

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152 E. Williams, 268 W. Federal st., Box 32, Youngstown.
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173 L. C. Parshall, 925 Moxahola av., Zanesville.
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249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
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*260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
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*360 H. Dauerheim, 56 Union st., Delaware.
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J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st.
*416 P. H. Brady, 20 Read st., Norwalk.
435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

392 L. L. Swineford, 113 N. Grand st., Enid.
401 M. L. Noll, 116 N. Oklahoma av., Shawnee.
*450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Room 34, National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

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425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
487 J. F. Penrod, care Flynn & Co., Baker City.

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63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
82 Wm. Schultz, Box 301, Penn st., Meadville.
*91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
*104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
*107 Jos. Setterle, 211 Chestnut st., Erie.
*108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
*122 Chas. Gerold, 13 Dartmouth st., Warren.
126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
145 W. Hoebner, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
*John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
*165 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
Emil Friedman, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
*171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
*232 John H. Nasse, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
236 Geo. Levy, 217 Court st., Reading.
A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigbee ave., York.
John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
257 Harry Burns, 604 S. Duke st., Lancaster.
J. E. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
295 E. G. Kotawinkle, 607 Prospect av., Scranton.
*Daniel Harris, 1103 Snyder ave., Scranton.
301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
*D. S. Lieb, Box 96, Akron.
309 E. S. Mumma, Box 73, Rothsville.
A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
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Wm. Zeiker, 33 Church st., Wilkes-Barre.
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355 John Weiser, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
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436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
*439 W. T. Heid, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
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—Juan G. Garcia, Carretera 43.
148 P. Vega Santos, Box 131, A. Ferres, Box 131, Caguas.
190 Avellino Candelario, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
Gillermo Colon, Gurabo.
194 Clotilde Rivera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
Juan Rivera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
333 Alnardo Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
Jesus M. Garcia, San Lorenzo.
374 Francisco Gutierrez, Punta Brava, Mayaguez.

Tomas Rodriguez, San Pedro st., Mayaguez.
376 Manuel Lassus, Utuado.
Angel Rodriguez, Utuado.
386 Antonio Perez, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
Emilio R. Arce, Ciales, P. R.
*388 David Storier, Box 163, Utuado.
390 Juan Chaleman, Federacion Libre, Vega Baja.
Alfonso Davila, Vega Baja.
448 Julio Figueroa, Stop 7, San Juan.
Pedro G. Andujar, Stop 7, San Juan.
449 Eladio O. Moura, Baldorioty, 79 st., Ponce.
Jose Toro, Calle Virtud 22 Playa, Ponce.
458 Emilio Mojica, Cidra, P. R.
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460 Guillermo D. Lopez, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
Gaspar Garcia Voles, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
467 Manuel F. Rojas, Arecibo.
Feliz Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
472 Juan Hernandez, Federacion Libre, Juncos.
473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
Jesus Colon, 27 Trere st., Catano, P. R.
474 Porfirio Diaz, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
Henvengillet Diaz, Aguas Buenas.
481 Cirilo Aviles, Box 163, Bayamon.
Manuel Soler, Puerto Rico st., Bayamon.
485 Manuel L. Sanches, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
Franco W. Fvernaint, Box 181, Caguas, P. R.

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*10 J. J. Bachman, 148 Carpenter st., Providence.
*94 A. E. Hohler, 128 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.
303 Francis A. Keegan, 286 Main st., Woonsocket.

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*153 John Gilberg, 1309 N. Philip av., Sioux Falls.
275 W. H. Magnus, Lock Box 7, Aberdeen.
377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
*387 Peter Halverson, Box 343, Yankton.
491 D. L. Kirby, 632 Fifth st., Huron.

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88 Geo. Lehning, 713 Church st., Nashville.
*261 J. E. Levy, 125 Gay st., Knoxville.
266 A. H. Johnson, 243 N. 2d st., Memphis.
318 Wm. E. Eckenrod, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

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*Moises Napoles, El Paso.
*216 J. P. Fagan, 1119 Broadway, Galveston.
262 A. C. Portman, 615 Main st., Dallas.
*285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
*346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
*369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
367 A. C. Fleitz, Box 432, Ogden.

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18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
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J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
*421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

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J. A. Provoo, 3 W. Clay st., Richmond.
*198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
240 E. T. Cannoles, 29th st., near Church, Norfolk.
Geo. W. Keefe, 606 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
*412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

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*109 E. A. Milette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
*112 E. Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
*188 J. Kokesh, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
325 W. A. Mitchell, 823 2d ave., Spokane.
*392 J. G. Duppenhaler, 1005 Harris av., So. Bel-
Lingham.
444 Geo. Surbeck, 335 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
498 Thos. O'Dea, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

418 John Hunt, 11 Mathus st., Kingston, Jamaica.
J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

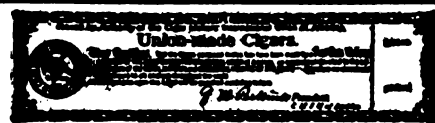
479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
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*61 Emil Hieckel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
*85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
*135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
*162 Frank Armbach, 500 P.asant st., Green Bay.
163 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
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304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
*323 Fred Kneever, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
*329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
*241 C. H. Martin, 513 Oak st., Neenah.
*363 John F. Wurms, 745 White Rock av., Wauke-
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CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIV.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 15, 1910.

No. 3.

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UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

269. Bloomington	100	314. Jackson	\$100
268. Escanaba	100	315. St. Cloud	100
272. Lansing	100	317. Wilkes-Barre	100
274. Pekin	100	322. Joplin	100
277. Okaloosa	100	326. Taunton	100
279. Plattsburg	100	330. Alpena	100
280. Oswego	100	331. Crookston	100
284. Detroit	100	334. Saratoga	100
286. Wichita	100	342. Batavia	100
287. Marinette	100	356. Honesdale	100
290. Janesville	100	356. Palatka	100
297. Canton	100	362. Great Falls	100
302. Tecumseh	100	363. Waukesha	100
310. Manistee	100	367. Ogden	100
312. Livingston	100	368. Port Huron	100

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included. The last paragraph, or last twelve lines of Section 67, on page 20, is the old law and doesn't belong in the Constitution.

NOTICE.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 20-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink in figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

DÉCISIONS OF PRESIDENT

C. A. Rheame appealed against 231 Amsterdam for fining him \$50 for working in a closed shop, and \$25 for slandering officers of the union, and for all-round conduct antagonistic to the union. The appeal was not sustained.

O. Stein appealed against 266 Memphis for fining him \$10 and prohibiting him from holding any office, for soliciting pay from outside sources when he was assisting to secure concessions from the city government. That part of the appeal reference \$10 fine was not sustained. That part of the appeal prohibiting him from holding any office was sustained.

C. E. Gruber appealed against Union 95 St. Joseph for striking against him as foreman and for refusing to permit him to work as a journeyman in the factory. That part of the appeal reference striking against him as foreman was not sustained. That part of the appeal in which they refused to permit him to work as a journeyman in the factory was sustained.

F. C. Fischer appealed against 80 Danville, concerning the price on a certain cigar 5½ inches long. The appeal was not sustained.

R. Tapper et al appealed against 414 Winnipeg for fining them for failing to parade on labor day. The union replied that fines had been rescinded. Appeal dismissed.

A. A. Gebhardt appealed against 44 St. Louis for paying an assessment out of local fund for its sick and out of work members. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Bielowski, a jurisdiction member, appealed against 253 Oakland for compelling him to pay an assessment on which he had no vote and was given no opportunity to vote. The appeal was sustained.

D. Smidey appealed against 4460 San Juan for fining and disciplining him for obtaining out of work benefit while working. The appeal was not sustained.

H. Schreiner appealed against 114 Jacksonville for fining him ten dollars for employing non-union people. The appeal was not sustained.

W. C. Kreis appealed against 253 Oakland for holding he had forfeited his past time on benefit for failing to pay dues while out on retiring card. The appeal was not sustained.

F. W. Runge appealed against 71 Elgin for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 237, Huntington, Ind., to fine John Seifert No. 4793 and N. J. Seifert No. 102171, each \$25, for conduct unbecoming union members. Following is the vote: Affirmative—Eight.

Approved the application of Union 457, Benton Harbor, Mich., to fine Chris. Binder, No. 104, \$25, for throwing up his card and working in an unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 451, Bushnell, Ill., to fine Louis W. Malony No. 83828, \$50 for quitting a job in a union shop and going to work in a scab shop, which had been closed to union men. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved application of Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y., to fine Jacob Breinin No. 68255, \$25 for

selling cigars below \$20 per thousand. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Reduced the fines imposed by Union 440, Tampa, Fla., upon Ramon Rivero No. 119708, Conrad Pia No. 115016, and Francisco Padro Ramos, for working below the Bill of Prices, from \$200 to \$117.85. Following is the vote: Three members approved \$200 fine; one member approved \$100 fine; two members approved \$50 fine; one member approved \$25 fine, and one member voted to refer the application back to Union 440.

Approved application of Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn., to fine Jacob Turner No. 54364, Harry Johnson No. 120433, James Bernard No. 108490, Geo. Schroeffer No. 15084, and Henry Loesch No. 54247 each \$25 for working in the closed shops of Hooker Cigar Co. and Lundgren Bros. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 48, Toledo, Ohio, to fine Wm. Fessler No. 84387, \$15 for working in a scab shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved application of Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., to fine Harry Baurley, E. Neman, and Gus Monick each \$75 for scabbing. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 5. Note—Two members approved a \$50 fine and one approved a \$25 fine.

Approved application of Union 205, Battle Creek, Mich., to fine Jos. Secriter \$100 and annul his card, for converting his union shop into a non-union shop; to fine George Millard \$100, an old offender; to fine Fern Boulton \$50 for refusing to come out of Secriter's shop after being offered a job in a union shop; and to fine Mrs. Elsie Millard 120360 \$25 for remaining in Secriter's shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved application of Union 455, Galena, Ill., to fine Gus W. Schaffer \$60 and annul his card for scabbing at the Lead Mine Cigar Factory, which was closed to union men, after drawing a loan of \$1.00 and signing the Out of Work list. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved application of Union 303, Muncie, Ind., to fine Frank McCaughan No. 94310, \$25 for allowing himself to be suspended for non-payment of dues, and for working in the scab shop of his father. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., to fine Morris Pachter No. 97316 \$25 for paying from 50c to \$4.00 below the Bill. Also to cause him to deposit \$100 with the Label Committee for further use of the Union Label. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 15, Chicago, Ill., to suspend and fine Jacob Kanter No. 100024, \$25 for running a non-union factory. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved application of Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y., to fine Anthony Cushnic No. 105124, a member and manufacturer, \$50 for selling cigars below \$20 per thousand. It was the second offense. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 445, Billings, Mont., to fine Carl Oland No. 72840, \$25 for working in the unfair shop of Hunt Bros. at Fergus Falls, Minn., while his card was deposited with Union 445. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

OFFICIAL.

Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Workers:

The Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution providing that the representatives of organized labor meet at Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of taking under advisement ways and means to assist the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in their struggle against that gigantic monopoly, the U. S. Steel Corporation, that has declared against organized labor and proceeds now to crush out the remaining obstacle that stands in its way, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and the Tin Plate Workers' Unions. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, obedient to the resolution, called a conference of Trade Union representatives which was held in Pittsburg, December 13th and 14th, 1909. After mature deliberation and a thorough canvass of the whole situation, the conference adopted the following plan of action and appeal. Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,

International President.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 16, 1909.

To All Affiliated Organizations:

The following manifesto with attached resolution was adopted by the conference of representatives of the National and International organizations held at Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 13th and 14th, 1909, in accordance with the direction of the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers presiding:

Manifesto.

A crisis in the affairs of labor has arisen. The gigantic trust—the United States Steel Corporation—has used and is using its great wealth and power in an effort to rob the toilers not only of a livelihood, but of their right of American manhood and of the opportunity to resist its further encroachments. Grown rich and powerful by the consent and good will of the people of our country, this corporation, in its mad greed and lust for still greater riches and power, sweeps aside, makes and unmakes law, its enactors, interpreters and executors, and is now engaged in an effort to destroy the only factor—the organizations of its employees—standing between it and unlimited, unchecked and unbridled industrial, political, social and moral carnage. If there exists any virile power in our time and life to check the absolute autocratic domination of civic, industrial and political life of our people and our republic, it must be found in the indomitable will and mission of the much misunderstood and misrepresented organizations of labor.

The United States Steel Corporation has declared war on labor. In its secret councils this corporation has decreed that the only obstacle to its complete sway—organized labor—shall be crushed. This soulless corporation represents nothing but dollars, knowing neither body nor soul. Its god is the almighty dollar.

The labor organizations consist of its employees, the workers (their wives and little ones), human flesh and blood. It is by their labor that they live; they have no purpose other than safeguarding their lives, their character, their future, the safety of the republic, and humanity.

These factors now confront each other. By their purposes, attitude and actions must they be judged.

On June 1, 1909, the United States Steel Corporation proclaimed its degree of hostility toward labor. The right of the workers to

associate for their common protection was no longer to be recognized or tolerated. Accompanying that decree was a notice of a further reduction in the already scant wages of the workers. The decree went into effect July 1, 1909.

Under these circumstances, what was left for the workers to do? Could they be expected to calmly submit to be bound hand and foot to the tender mercies of this Moloch of grinding greed, this juggernaut of modern monopoly? The mere statement based on common knowledge forbade. The safety of the workers, their fellows, their dependents, the hope for their future, and the future of all the working people, and all the people, compelled resistance. They did resist and are resisting manfully, grandly, heroically.

This billion-dollar steel trust controls more than sixty per cent of the total tonnage of the steel product of the country. According to its recent financial report, it has absorbed at the rate of \$600 per year profit on each of its employees on business secured during a year of industrial depression. The earnings of thousands of its employees, working eleven hours per day, amount to less than \$500.00 per year each, when working full time, seven days per week, Sundays and holidays included. The reports of the corporation show that these men receive in wages \$100.00 per year less for their labor than the average annual profit per man to the corporation.

Why should the United States Steel Corporation's annual average profit yield \$600 from each of its employees, while thousands of these workers receive less than \$500 annually in wages? Where is the justice of the system? Why should the Steel Corporation seek to still further impoverish the men working in its plants? It is engaged in the industry that has received the greatest amount of protection from the Congress of the United States, through the enactment of special laws in its behalf, this special legislation being enacted upon the theory that American labor was to be protected and an American standard of life maintained.

It is through the power of combination, monopolizing the iron and steel industry of the country, and while centralizing its powers, it proposes to individualize its employees. It arrogates to itself the right of combination, but denies this right to its workers.

In view of these facts we urge that an earnest, systematic effort be made to thoroughly and completely organize all employees in the iron, steel and tinplate industry and subsidiary co-related trades. Owing to immediate pressing necessity caused by the present strike and the indefensible hostile attitude of the United States Steel Corporation, we earnestly call upon all national and international unions of America to send at least one organizer to assist in this work; that the A. F. of L. place as many of its commissioned organizers as possible at work in a like manner for the same purpose. We further urge and recommend that in all places where mills are located the Central Labor organizations appoint special committees with instructions to co-operate in this work. For educational purposes we recommend that this manifesto be made a special order in all central labor organizations at the first meeting in January, 1910.

We further recommend that the circular prepared and issued by this conference be printed by each national and international union and distributed to their affiliated unions; that it also be published in the labor press; that the American Federation of Labor send a

Boost All the Labels

copy to every city central and state organization of labor with a request that it be printed and generally distributed, to the end that the unwarranted and unholy war the steel trust is making upon the workers of our country may be fully understood and appreciated.

We recognize in this present condition of affairs between the workers on one side and the United States Steel Corporation on the other, there are two transcendent factors, one the financial and moral support of the workers engaged in the present contest, to the end that they may be aided to maintain themselves, their wives and little ones, aye, even with the barest necessities of life, so that their independence, character and American conception of manhood may be sustained, and the present contest brought to an honorable conclusion, and the other the further and complete organization of every wage earner in the iron, steel and tinplate industry.

We recommend that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. prepare and issue at stated periods a circular to all International, National, Central and Local Unions of America, an appeal for financial contributions to aid the striking Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers.

We further recommend that the first circular calling for such financial contributions be issued January 1st, 1910, and that the amount of such contribution should not be less than ten (10) cents per member, and that an appeal be made to all sympathetic and liberty-loving Americans to give their moral and financial support in this great contest for justice, right and humanity.

We ask that all subscriptions be forwarded to John Williams, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of I. S. and T. W., 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Every dollar received will be used in support of the men, their wives and children, engaged in this defensive and justified strike against the aggressions of the United States Steel Corporation.

In view of the great wrongs perpetrated by the United States Steel Corporation, not only against the workers, but the public generally, we recommend that a committee be appointed by this conference to wait upon the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and such members of either House of Congress as may be deemed advisable, for the purpose of laying before them the grievances from which labor suffers at the hands of this corporation. And that the committee herein provided demand a thorough investigation as to the legality of the actions and the existence under the law of the United States Steel Corporation.

At the instance of the United States Steel Corporation, officers of local, municipal and state governments have unwarrantably tyrannized over citizens, denying them the ordinary rights of the use of streets, public and private meetings, invading the constitutionally guaranteed right of free assemblage and free speech, the right of protest and petition. Under the usurpation of power repugnant to the concept of the liberty of the people in our republic, numberless men have been subjugated and imprisoned.

We therefore recommend that committees be appointed by this conference to wait upon the governors of States and such other official representatives of counties and municipalities as are in control where the United States Steel Corporation has plants located, for the purpose of presenting to these officials the great wrongs inflicted upon the people of these

communities, and that the committees demand an investigation of the complaints made, and where charges made are substantiated by evidence, the officers responsible therefor be removed and the wrongs immediately righted.

With the full consciousness of the justice of the cause of labor, and particularly the cause for which the Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers are so nobly contending against the aggressions of that giant trust, the United States Steel Corporation, we confidently appeal to our fellow workers and all liberty-loving Americans for their moral and financial support.

Respectfully,

Jas. O'Connell, Chairman,
T. L. Lewis,
W. D. Mahon,
G. W. Perkins,
J. W. Hays, Secretary,
Frank Ryan,
Timothy Healy,
Samuel Gompers,
P. J. McArdle,
Chas. E. Lawyer,

Committee.

Your committee offers the following resolutions:

Whereas, We are of the opinion that the best interests of the workers in the iron, steel and tinplate industry can better be protected in one compact, comprehensive organization, therefore be it

Resolved, By this conference of trade union representatives, that we recommend that the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America take under advisement the question of amalgamation, and that some plan be devised whereby all employees in the iron, steel and tin industry may be organized and given recognition, it being understood that this proposed amalgamation shall not interfere with jurisdictions already recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

In compliance with the foregoing the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issued the following appeal: This assessment is not compulsory but is simply an appeal for a voluntary contribution of 10c from each member of organized labor.

Washington, D. C., January 1, 1910.

To Organized Labor of America—Greeting:

Ten cents per member is hereby asked of every trade union in America. The object is fully stated in the accompanying circular entitled "Plan of Action and Appeal," the same having been adopted by a conference of representative labor men of America held at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 13-14, and which has also been approved and endorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Contributions should be sent to Mr. John Williams, Secretary, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Little is necessary to be added to the general circular. These points, however, need to be emphasized:

The present contest in the iron, steel and tin plate trade was not begun by organized labor; it was started by the U. S. Steel Corporation. The trade unions are acting in self-defense and in protection of the American standard of life and of American institutions. The aggressions of the Trust upon Union labor have been deliberate, manifold, insidious and persistent. At every successive move these aggressions betray evidences of a comprehensive plot by the master minds of a na-

tion wide monopoly bent on increasing dividends, no matter what the cost to American labor, to the country at large, or to human progress.

This campaign of the Steel Trust against union labor because of the latter's avowed objects of a normal work day and an American wage standard is but the manifestation of one scheme in a series which together form a conspiracy worthy a Caesar, a Napoleon, or a Bismarck against the American institutions of unrestricted production, fair dividends, just legislation, an impartial judiciary, a free and uncorrupted press, an unmanipulated market and the highest estate for labor that production can justify.

These counts against the Steel Trust are undeniable:

Its control of production is one of its established features constantly extolled as a merit by that portion of the press animated by Wall Street motives.

Its dividends are based upon not only its invested capital but more than half a billion of watered stock.

Its attorneys are notoriously present at or in every legislative body from which privilege may be purchased or advantage in some form be procured.

Its influence upon certain courts presided over by notably unworthy examples of the judiciary has been shown by the radical modifications of their unjust injunctions speedily made by higher courts.

In close touch with certain infamous daily newspapers is exhibited upon every occasion when it is possible for editors to choose between prostrating themselves before its subsidy disburers or standing up to courageously defend common rights.

Its systematic destruction of an open and honest market is shown by numberless methods, from pushing higher an already super-protective tariff against a contrary public opinion to the crushing out of rivals in any branch of the industries upon which it enters.

Its crowning criminality, however, is its bold and heartless ensnaring of labor. To disarm public indignation against its industrial and social crimes in this respect the Trust has instituted the so-called "profit sharing" system which even the slightest examination proves to be a transparent deceit, through which a small minority of its employees are sought to be bribed to help in daily sweating the vast majority in preventing the others from joining labor organizations and in breaking down the spirit of manliness that has been a cherished characteristic of American labor. The Trust methodically hires freshly arrived immigrants, opens or closes mills to dishearten communities of its employees and substitutes young lads in its work for fathers with families.

The Steel Trust's methods of dealing with labor led to playing one set of its employees against another in ruinous competition, to suppressing trade agreements, to preventing the entire body of workers from expressing their opinion as to the terms of the necessarily changing conditions under which they would sell their labor, and so preventing in any way their taking part in the modern labor movement, which is rapidly uplifting the wage-working masses throughout the civilized world.

The methods of the trade unionists of America, on the contrary, taken broadly, free labor from a slavish dependence either upon the

unstable philanthropy or the contemptuous labor trafficking which are features of today's multi-millionarism.

The trade unionists of America have now their choice between lying down and letting Steel Trust methods have their sway or standing up and arraying themselves with men who intend to fight to maintain unimpaired the rights, duties and standards of the civilization that America's founders and preservers bequeathed to our generation and time.

Trade unionists, men of labor, friends, in this contest and Iron Steel and Tin Plate Workers have made a great struggle and are heroically battling not only for their own rights but for the rights of all. Until the Steel Trust changes its present hostile attitude toward labor there can be no let up, even for a moment, in our activities in bringing it before the bar of public opinion. In this contest the moral support and financial assistance of all are necessary. Every dollar received will be duly accounted for and properly distributed to aid the men, their wives and children to maintain themselves during the contest.

Trade unionists and friends, in this contest on which side are you?

All are urged to contribute ten cents during the month of January; pay the same over to the secretary of Local Unions, he to forward it to Mr. John Williams, House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Earnestly urging all to united effort in this new year to bring victory to labor in this contest, we are

Fraternally yours,

Samuel Gompers, President.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The American Federation of Labor asks for a voluntary contribution of 10 cents from each member of organized labor for the benefit of the Iron and Steel Workers' strike. Some of our members have asked if this is an official assessment by the International Union. The proposition is neither a compulsory assessment by the A. F. of L. or the International Union; it is simply a request of the Pittsburg conference and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. that a voluntary contribution of 10 cents be made by all members for the benefit of the Iron and Steel Workers, whose case is fully presented in this issue.

CORRESPONDENCE

Phila., Jan. 4th, 1910.

Among the reasons given in my letter of last month against holding a convention, I stated in a general way that since the Detroit convention held in 1896, and since which time we have been governed entirely by means of the initiative and referendum, the C. M. I. U. of A. according to our annual financial reports showed a steady growth in "influence, prestige, power, etc." I now propose to supplement that statement by the actual figures taken from those reports for the years 1896 and 1908, leaving it to the members to form their own conclusions.

Table showing benefits paid, balance on hand, membership and per capita cost for all benefits, in 1896, the year in which our last (Detroit) convention was held.

Table for 1906.

	Benefits Paid.	Cost Per Cap.
Loans	\$ 33,076.22	
Strike	27,446.46	\$1.00 4/10

Sick	109,208.62	3.74 1/10
Death	78,768.09	2.69 8/10
Out of Work.....	175,767.25	6.43 4/10

Totals	\$424,266.64	\$13.87 7/10
Total membership, all classes, 29,181.		
Balance on hand end of 1896, \$177,033.12.		

Table for 1908.

	Benefits Paid.	Cost Per Cap.
Loans	\$ 46,613.44	
Strike	32,423.39	\$.77 9/10
Sick	184,755.69	4.02 6/10
Death	220,979.71	4.68 9/10
Out of Work.....	101,483.50	2.51 4/10

Total	\$586,255.73	\$12.00 8/10
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Total members, all classes, 47,120.

Balance on hand end of year, \$705,960.75.

Upon comparison, the above figures show that the C. M. I. U. of A. had a gain in membership of 17,937 since the last (Detroit) convention, a period of 12 years; they also show that we have distributed among our members in the various benefits \$161,989.09 more in 1908 than we did in 1896. They furthermore show that our cash balance on hand in 1908 is by \$528,927.63 greater than it was in 1896, the year in which our last convention (Detroit) was held. Results such as the above prove my statement made in last month's Journal.

Now, I do not wish the inference to go forth that this remarkable growth, this very successful showing, is entirely due to our system of government by means of the initiative and referendum, rather than a system of government by deputies, i. e., conventions, but I exhibit it as a challenge to the advocates of the convention system. I defy any advocate of conventions to show me a single organization which holds conventions who has done as well as the C. M. I. U. of A. during the past twelve years. I am like the man from Missouri; you (advocates of conventions) must show me. I repeat what I said in a former article on conventions, namely, that conventions or government by deputies, are advisable, even necessary in cases where the constituency is green, where it is ignorant of the first principle of democracy, or where the mass is so large as to be unwieldily or divided by irreconcilable differences. But in our case, namely, the C. M. I. U., it is neither necessary, nor advisable. We have long since discarded the swaddling clothes of the art of self government, and have arrived at the maturity of knowing how to govern ourselves directly and without the tutelage of a select few in a convention, however wise or honest they may be. It has been my lot to have attended about twenty conventions during the past thirty years of my active connection with the American labor movement, and my experience has been as follows: A few conscientious, hard working delegates do all the practical work of making or framing the laws; a few more do all the wind jamming, jaw smithing, hot air spouting, each one repeating at greater length what the other has already said in a better way, until the more intelligent, long suffering listener becomes weary, sick and disgusted with the interminable talk-fest, the rest sit silent, vote when the roll is called and wait for the hour to adjourn, when they go out and talk it all over.

The above is no fanciful, overdrawn picture, but is characteristic of nearly all conventions. Mr. A. Strasser, our ex-president, in a letter published in our Journal, issue of October, 1896, page two, says among other things. I quote:

"If a protest is in order it should be uttered against the waste of time in discussing Social-

ism in the last four conventions of the C. M. I. U. of A. at a cost of \$15,000 to \$20,000." Nor is the socialist delegate the only offender in this respect, the anarchist, the single taxer, the financial quack, the government ownership crank, all are there with him and together they form a bunch who consume the time and increase the expense of the convention, to the delay and detriment of the real work of a purely trade union assemblage. We escape from this by the direct popular system of government. When an amendment to our constitution is submitted to popular vote it goes to every local union in the country, about 484 in all, each one of which acts in effect as a convention by reason of their regular meeting, each individual member having access thereto, free to debate its various provisions, the member being better able to do so because he is familiar with it from having read it in print in the Journal for three previous issues; thus the member has ample time to digest, to analyze, in order to go to the meeting fully prepared to debate, and vote upon it intelligently. By this system we get laws made by thousands of our members at about 484 meetings held, instead of having them only framed up at an annual, or bi-annual meeting of a convention by a paltry 300 delegates.

I again assert that a convention of the C. M. I. U. at this time can serve no other purpose than the ruthless squandering of about \$80,000 or will it stop at that sum; rest assured once the ice is broken and a convention is ordered, there will be more of them, perhaps one every two years, thus the initial cost of \$80,000 for the first one will be but a drop in the bucket in the long run.

A little reflection will show that this is no wild prediction. Our last (Detroit) convention was called under the old law providing for tri-annual conventions. If that law had been kept in force up to the present time the C. M. I. U. would have held no less than four conventions since 1896, namely, 1899, 1902, 1905, and 1908. Assuming the average cost for each at \$75,000, we have a grand total of \$300,000 saved to our general fund by the abolition of the old law providing for tri-annual conventions. Are we to enter upon a path to revive a law so uneconomical, so reactionary, or will we adhere to the progressive, to the successful system of the past thirteen years? I feel sure we will and that the good common sense of the members will assert itself by voting down the amendment of No. 129 providing for a convention. We have very good reasons for practicing economy, now more so than ever before, because of the ever increasing drain upon the general fund, through the sick and death benefits. A glance at the figures printed at the beginning of this article will start every one thinking, and convince them of the necessity of economy and husbanding our resources to the utmost.

In 1896 we expended for sick and death benefits \$187,976.71, at a per capita cost of \$6.44. In 1908 we expended for the same benefits \$405,735.40, at a per capita cost of \$8.72½. The above shows that in the twelve years from 1896 to 1908 our obligations to the sick and death benefits have been increased by the sum of \$217,758.69, while the per capita cost to each member has been increased by \$2.28½. These two benefits will constantly increase as time rolls on. In view of these facts, I ask: Is it not a wise, a necessary economy to husband all our resources instead of burning up thousands of dollars in holding unnecessary and useless conventions?

John S. Kirohner.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

Boston, Mass., January, 1910.

Article No. 3.

Clear Havana goods were manufactured by the American Cigar Co. from the time it purchased the entire capital stock of the Havana-American Co. in 1901.

The Havana-American Co. was an independent corporation organized November 9, 1899, with a capital stock of ten millions, about eight-tenths of which was outstanding. This first Havana-American Company was formed by the combination of the following ten factories:

Ybor-Manrara Co., Tampa, Fla.
Eugene Vallens & Co., Chicago and New York.

S. Hershheim Bros. & Co., New Orleans, La.
Seidenberg & Co., New York City and Tampa, Fla.

Julius Ellinger & Co., Tampa, Fla.
D. L. Trujillo & Sons, Key West, Fla.
Rosener, Arnold & Co., New York City.
Horace R. Kelly & Co., New York City.

The output of the Havana-American Co. rapidly decreasing and great dissatisfaction arising in regard to the management of its factories the company ceased its active business career after a short period of eighteen months.

The value of the brands manufactured in the ten factories of the Havana-American Co. and the effort of the trust to control the manufacture of high-grade domestic cigars is said to have led the American Cigar Co. to purchase (June 17, 1901) the entire outstanding capital stock of the Havana-American Co., amounting to \$7,992,728. Four millions of dollars, in American Cigar Company's 4 per cent gold notes was the price paid. The ten factories were transferred to the American Cigar Co., and by vote of the stockholders the original Havana-American Co. was dissolved on July 31, 1901.

Later recognizing not alone the necessity—but the advantage of separating the manufacture of clear Havana from the manufacture of seed and seed and Havana goods, the American Cigar Co. organized a new Havana-American Company under the laws of the State of New Jersey, August 1, 1901. The Clear Havana business of the old Havana-American Co. was transferred to the new company.

The capital stock of the present Havana-American Co. is \$250,000, all of which is owned by the American Cigar Co. In 1906 the company employed 3,159 persons and produced (according to the Internal Revenue reports of that year) 90,176,527 cigars.

The officers of the company are:

President, J. B. Cobb.

First Vice President, Preston Herbert.

Second Vice President, Sol. Rosener.

Third Vice President, J. N. Staples, Jr.

Treasurer, George F. Finch.

Secretary, P. A. Wysard.

Directors: J. N. Staples, Jr., Peter Herbert, W. J. Seidenberg, Sol. Rosener, H. W. Cobb, R. E. Christie, J. B. Cobb.

Early in 1902, quoting from the government Report on the Tobacco Industry, the American Cigar Co. turned its attention to the manufacture of cigars in Cuba, purchasing for that purpose the factories of the prosperous concerns Cabanas y Carbajal Company and L. Carbajal, of Havana. The Cuban y Carbajal Co. alone had an annual output estimated at 20,000,000 cigars. These two companies were reorganized under the name of H. de Cabanas y Carbajal with a capital stock of two and one-

half millions, three-fifths of which was issued by the corporation and acquired by the American Cigar Co.

In the latter part of 1902 the American Cigar Co. organized "a holding company," for the purpose of controlling and managing its Cuban manufacturing business under the title of The Havana Tobacco Company. Its capitalization amounts to "no less than" forty-two and one-half millions of dollars; thirty millions common, five millions preferred and seven and one-half millions in bonds. The American Cigar Co. owns nearly one-half (47.9) of this total capital. To this newly organized "holding company" the American Cigar Co. transferred its control of the H. de Cabanas y Carbajal, for which it received 20 millions of dollars of common stock, \$2,625,000 in bonds and \$1,800 in cash. Being the voting stock, the two-thirds of the 30 millions of common stock issued by the Havana Tobacco Company which was given to the American Cigar Co., gives it (The American Cigar Co.) two-thirds of the voting power in "the holding company."

We now come to the core of the business—the modern method by which vast profits are made to appear a reasonable increase. As tobacco workers we have cause to thank the government that we are enabled to gain correct information about the industry in which we get our bread and butter. With a correct understanding and with the use of proper self-control as a body, we may present our first claims before the American people. This way we can win, for the great body of liberty loving Americans will never submit that the standard of national living shall drop below that of modest plenty and security. The government report shows that the stock, together with the \$1,800 in cash, received by the American Cigar Co. from the Havana Tobacco Co., for the H. de Cabanas y Carbajal concern, was entered upon the books of the American Cigar Co. as \$6,626,440. This book value was entered in exchange for all the stock issued by the H. de Cabanas y Carbajal, which, you will note, amounted to \$1,500,000. The American Cigar Co. is reported to have owned the entire one million five hundred thousand of stock. Hence at its inception we find that the organization of the Havana Tobacco Co. added \$5,126,440 to the assets of the American Cigar Co., which is one of the leading subsidiary concerns of the American Tobacco Co.

The following table gives the names of the five leading clear Havana cigar manufacturing corporations controlled by the Havana Tobacco Co., also the total amount of capital stock issued by each one of them and the percentage the American Tobacco Co. owns through its subsidiary companies:

Name.	Out-standing stock.	Owned by Am. Tob. Co.	Pct.
Henry Clay & Bock Co. (Limited) . . .	\$1,603,025	\$1,189,178 or	74.2
Havana Cigar and Tobacco Factories (Limited)	2,530,580	1,140,756 or	45.1
H. de Cabanas y Carbajal	1,150,000	1,150,000 or	100.0
J. S. Murias y Ca. (Saurez & Co.)	1,157,600	1,157,600 or	100.0
Havana Commercial Co.	18,500,000	17,943,000 or	97.0

During the first five years of its existence The Havana Tobacco Co. concentrated the work of its 22 factories into 8 large factories. One of them, the Cabanas factory, is a four-story steel structure having a seating capacity for 2,000 cigar makers. The building occupies an entire block in the heart of the City of Havana. Seven others are located in Havana and the eighth (Manuel Garcia) in Santiago de las Vegas.

The following table taken from the government Report of the Tobacco Industry, gives the names of the seven large cigar factories and the one large cigarette factory operated (1906) by the Havana Tobacco Company's subsidiary concerns. The table also gives the names of the brands of cigars manufactured and the names of the factories in which they were formerly produced.

Plants operated by, brands, and factory in which brand was formerly made:

Henry Clay & Bock Co., La Intimidad factory, La Intimidad, Antonio Caruncho.
Henry Clay factory, Henry Clay, Julian Alvarez.
Henry Clay factory, El Agulla de Oro, Bock y Ca.
Henry Clay factory, La Espanola, Fuego y Ca.
Henry Clay factory, Estrella, Cortina Gomez y Ca.
Henry Clay factory, Don Quijote, Juan Cueto y Huo.
Henry Clay factory, La Rosa de Santiago, P. Roger y Ca.
Henry Clay factory, La Corona, Alvarez y Lopez.
J. S. Murias & Ca., Saurez Murias factory, Flor de la flor de J. S., Murias y Ca., De Saurez y Ca.
H. de Cabanas y Carbajal, Cabanas factory, Cabanas, L. Carbajal y Ca.
Havana Commercial Co.—
In Cabanas factory, A de Villar y Villar, Manuel Moreno, S. en C.
In Cabanas factory, La Flora de Cuba, M. Valle y Ca.
In Cabanas factory, La Flora de Murias, A. Murias y Ca.
In Cabanas factory, La Meridiana, Pedro Murias.
In Cabanas factory, La Flor de Yucan, Inclian, Diaz y Ca.
In Cabanas factory, La Antiguiedad, M. G. Alvarez y Ca.
In Cabanas factory, La Vencedora, Perez y Diaz.
In Carolina factory, La Carolina, J. Alonso y Ca.
In Carolina factory, La Comercial, Fernandez, Garcia y Ca.
In Carolina factory, La Africana, Pino Villamil y Ca.
El Siboney factory, Cigarettes, Larrea Hermano y Ca.
Manuel Garcia factory, Manuel Garcia, Alonso, Gumersindo Garcia Cuerto.

The total exports of cigars from Cuba to all countries, in 1906, amounted to 256,738,029. Of this total 131,009,057, or about 51 per cent were manufactured in the factories of the Havana Tobacco Co.

The report specifies the export trade of Cuba by countries for 1906 as follows:

EXPORTS OF CIGARS FROM CUBA, BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.

Country.	Number.	Per cent of total.
England	92,459,687	36.01
United States	79,483,125	30.96
Germany	27,821,603	10.83
France	12,326,890	4.80
Canada	10,251,065	4.00
Spain	8,283,402	3.23
Australia	5,867,668	2.29
Other countries	20,244,649	7.88
Total	256,738,029	100.00

In the above table it will be noted that the United States is the second largest importer of Cuban cigars. About 31 per cent of the total Cuban output were sent to this country. It is, furthermore, reported that over 60 per cent of the 31 per cent came from the factories of the Havana Tobacco Co.

While the output of the Cuban cigar factories, owned by the Havana Tobacco Co., averaged about the same each year up to the end of 1906, the proportion exported to the U. S. decreased from year to year as shown in the following table:

CIGARS EXPORTED FROM CUBA TO THE U. S. BY THE HAV. TOB. CO.

1904	40,955,910
1905	37,860,698
1906 (ten months)	24,379,253

The officers of the Havana Tobacco Co. are:

President, Gustavo Bock, Havana.
First Vice President, E. T. Ware, London.
Second Vice President, J. N. Staples, Jr., Havana.

Third Vice President and Secretary, F. A. Wilson, New York.

Assistant Secretary, A. H. Gregg, New York.
Auditor F. M. da Costa, Havana.

Directors: Robert A. C. Smith, A. Schneider, Henry W. Cobb, Robert E. Christie, H. B. Hol-

lins, W. S. Lockett, Frank H. Ray, C. H. Roberts.

That the Havana Tobacco Co. declined financially from year to year is learned from Moody's Manual for 1909. "In the year 1908 there was a deficit of \$542,080 in the revenues of the company over the expenses and charges." This decline is no doubt due to the organization of the independent Cuban cigar manufacturers which was encouraged by some of the largest importing houses of the United States who it is assumed resented the attempt of the Havana Tobacco Company to monopolize the Cuban export trade. This fact should show us craftsmen the importance of gaining general knowledge of the business side of our industry. Knowledge is power.

It comes to this: The interests of tobacco manufacturers and tobacco workers are mutual, though for different reasons. And these mutual, though unlike, advantages if fostered redound to the interests of the American people. Hence practically there should be an organization of independent manufacturers and dealers of the United States working in co-operation with the organized tobacco workers of our country. Each side recognizing their mutual rights, and their just responsibilities. Not alone could our common cause be greatly advanced, fairer profits on one side and fairer wages on the other, but the American Tobacco Company and its subsidiary concerns, could be made to respect the law of equity which is the foundation of commerce.

Happily, sane and safe methods are being pursued. This was splendidly exemplified by the recent trip of our International President to Florida. The success reported these marks an added strength to unionism.

If the policy of the administrations is adhered to nothing but success shall crown our efforts. We must show ourselves to be capable of profiting by knowledge gained; the experiences of the past and of appreciating moves in the right direction if we would show ourselves deserving of victory.

David Goldstein.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1910.

The recent conference held at Pittsburg, Pa., by the officers of the A. F. of L. and the officers of the different national and international unions, where it was clearly demonstrated that the American Iron and Steel Trust is attempting to crush the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' organization by a deep laid and systematic scheme, and that they were selecting new territory, building new mills and tenement houses for their employes to live in and stores for them to deal at. That means that any man who will not live in their houses or deal at their stores cannot work for them. It also means that the American Steel Co. expect to get back all of the money paid them in wages with an exorbitant profit.

After they have absorbed or crushed out all independent mills then they will be in a position to say to the iron and steel workers, "Work for us at our terms or go idle."

This information comes from reliable source and cannot be discredited, and if they find the iron and steel workers as poorly organized as they are at present I fear it will be an easy matter to crush their organization and have them at their mercy. This is what they are up against and there is only one way of successfully resisting their nefarious scheme, and that is through thorough organization. Are they equal to the task? Let us hope that they are.

The above revelation concerning the Iron

and Steel Trust and my observations of the tendency of our trade for a number of years have forced me to the conclusion that the American Tobacco Trust is moving on the same lines and in the same direction and with the same objects in view as the American Iron and Steel Trust have in crushing out the independent manufacturers and the annihilation of the International Union.

We all know that for the last ten years, or ever since the Tobacco Trust has been organized, the manufacture of cigars has been rapidly concentrating in a few counties in Pennsylvania and parts of Florida. While the Tobacco Trust does not control all of these factories at present, they may control more than appears on the surface. They are also starting up retail stores in every city in the country of any magnitude, and when they get control of the raw material, which as yet they have not succeeded in doing though they are making strenuous efforts to do so, but when they do it will mean a struggle for the independent manufacturers and the independent retail stores. Then I suppose they will turn their attention to the Cigarmakers' International Union; hence if the independent manufacturers and the cigarmakers do not come together and co-operate to resist the encroachments of the Tobacco Trust they will not be able to hold out against them. Of course we have no interest in common with the manufacturers under present conditions but there is an old saying that a drowning man will catch at a straw, and the International Union might be the straw.

The very gratifying report of the International president concerning his visit to Tampa, Florida, in the December Journal is certainly encouraging and should inspire hope and confidence to the membership of the International Union. His report proves that patience, conciliation and diplomacy knocks more apples than the strike club and leaves a better feeling behind. I hope that every member of the International Union will read the president's report in the December Journal, if they do they will gain a great amount of interesting and useful information.

It is my opinion that the American Tobacco Trust had some time ago selected Florida and Pennsylvania as the two most vulnerable points to assail. Both being very poorly organized, the trust has picked them for easy money. Whether I am right or wrong time will prove. However the line of action that suggests will prove beneficial whether I am right or wrong.

According to the report of the International president the situation in Tampa is very promising. In my mind, if Tampa is thoroughly organized it means that the whole state will be in the near future, then we will be in a position to resist the encroachments of the trust in Florida; but our work is only half done if we fail to move on Pennsylvania and capture that stronghold. I admit that it will be a gigantic undertaking and will require the financial and moral force of the International Union to thoroughly organize the state of Pennsylvania. It cannot be accomplished in a week or a month; it may take a year perhaps, but I believe that it can be accomplished through unremitting and determined efforts, but not with one organizer in the state at a time. It will require at least four good organizers and they will have all they can do to accomplish it then. Some will say that will involve a large amount of money. That is true, but if we are successful the beneficial results will more than balance the cost. With Pennsylvania thor-

oughly organized we then hold the key to the situation. When I advise such drastic action I do so with a full knowledge of the situation, having gone over the ground and know the mountain to be scaled and rivers to be crossed before we reach desired end. Still, I believe that the thorough organization of the state of Pennsylvania is a possibility. My reason for this belief is based on an extended experience in the work of organizing in Pennsylvania when the state of Pennsylvania was much more difficult to organize than it is at present. At the time I was organizing there it was hard to find a member of the International Union in the cheap district of Pennsylvania. I had to feel my way as I moved from town to town, consequently had very little assistance. Yet I succeeded in organizing twenty-six unions. But at present it is different, there is hardly a factory of any size that there is not one or more members of the International Union working, hence conditions are much more favorable than they were at that time, and it is reasonable to suppose that greater results could be reached. If we had 100 unions in Pennsylvania with a fair average membership I should feel very much elated, then we would be in a position to demand and receive reasonable conditions from our employers. In regard to expense of organizing Pennsylvania, it would not cost as much as it would to hold a convention of the International Union and more good would be accomplished, if successful, than at ten conventions. I am opposed to holding a convention for the reason that it would cost about \$75,000 and that in my mind would be an unwise expense considering the small advantage we should gain, for all that can be gained through a convention may be secured by a referendum vote of the members of the International Union.

What constitutes a convention? The delegates are simply a committee in session to transact business for the International Union at large, all of their acts must be voted on and approved before they can become laws.

I don't know whether what I have written will result in any good or not but I hope it will make those who read it think. If they think they may realize where they stand. I can only hope that every member will do his duty and that 1910 will prove a memorable year in the history of the International Union.

I. W. Bisbing.

We received the following interesting notes from our Tampa, Fla., correspondent:

In that Floridian locality where Havana tobacco is worked up almost exclusively, our International Union of Cigar Makers is preponderant.

We give the opportunity to the cigar makers who work there to join our organization, charging them only one dollar for their initiation fee, and at this time our association counts upon about 6,000 cigarmakers affiliated with the Unions Nos. 336, 462 and 500. It cannot be said that this happy result is due only to the reduction of the price of membership, for those cigarmakers do not stand on so small a matter as a few dollars.

The success obtained is due principally to the rude lessons taught them by history, which is the great school-master of life, and to the active propaganda of our good ideas, as carried on by the intelligent individuals constituting the Associated Consulting Body of those locals, also to other companions who have worked with the same body and have lent it their wise and efficient assistance.

That soil was well prepared to receive the

seed of unionism, because the old methods that were formerly used there constantly produced only negative results. The generality of those comrades had lost faith in that vehement system that they followed before, because they had seen disappear one after another their most formidable associations established for the struggle against capital.

They now understand that unionism in shops, such as exists in this country, is the organization most adequate for the civilization of our era; for, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, it has obtained for its associates all the betterments that have been wrung out of the opposition up to the present, and is preparing them to advance in the future without suffering irreparable breaks and setbacks.

In consequence of the present evolution that is going on in Tampa, there is beginning to be some agitation among the historic rocks of the west of Florida.

That piece of land which is going to be united to the continent by means of a great railway that the intelligence and enterprise of men are building over the waters, was at one time an emporium of wealth, and was the first spot in which was developed the Havana tobacco industry, with the efficient aid of emigrants from Cuba.

Its importance is not as grand now as formerly, but I can assure you that there is not in this great Republic another manufacturing center in the same line as important as this one of which we are speaking.

No one knew as well as did the cigarmakers of the historic peñon, how to unite to obtain improvements in prices for labor, in conditions of work and for other objects of an altruistic nature.

But in the same way as their fellow workmen of Havana and Tampa they did not succeed in consolidating themselves into an organization, and precisely for the same reason; that is, because they made use of organization only as a means of obtaining ends above the possibility of the moment. Therefore, when once defeated, discouragement took hold of their branches and they fell back disheartened and disorganized. To save himself who could has always been the result of such misfortunes.

This happened because, as before said, the men who formed part of those associations did not know how to combine them into efficiency, but used them as a ladder to obtain what they wanted at the time. After becoming convinced that it was not in that way that they could obtain their purposes (not to say that they often asked for impossibilities) they threw down the ladder as they would throw away a useless piece of furniture.

But, judging from favorable symptoms noted in Key West lately, it is now a question of beginning there an active campaign for organization among the cigarmakers in the interest of our International Union.

If this should take place it would not be for us to deny protection to our comrades of that industrial center who wish to range themselves at our side and to adopt our methods in all the extremes provided for in our foreseeing and democratic constitution.

The work that we are carrying on is not for a day. It is of a permanent character because we limit ourselves to what is possible in the actual present.

Forty years of existence we have to our credit, we having escaped during this long period of time a multitude of rocks of various kinds, triumphing over them all by the manifest excellence of our precepts by the solidity

of our work and by the efficacy of its conservative principles.

The workman who does not join our union to defend his work and lend his moral influence to a means that will protect him from misery and dignify him in critical situations, that man is a miserable anvil on which capitalists forge the links of the chain with which they would bind us to the posts of the trust, and who, from all indications, would become iron tyrants of the morrow, if the compact and decided union of the workmen did not hinder them.

The women ought to be friends of the union associations, because they are preservers of the fireside and home. If the women wish to keep the men from being libertines and loiterers, they should try to direct them to the centers of unionism in the shops. They should say to their husbands and sons: "Your love should be divided between our firesides and the unions."

In this way would the formation of families worthy of respect be favored, at the same time with the building up of associations capable of defending the interests of ourselves and of our descendants, who will know how to thank us when they come to be men and grow up to carry on our work.

Each woman of our class, before contracting matrimony, should find out if her future husband is a unionist; and if not, then she should induce him to join the union where he lives.

When the day arrives which shall see all the workmen unionists by conviction, the women will be real queens in their respective homes, and will have at their disposal all the most indispensable means for the maintenance of life and its comforts.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Union No. 37 has submitted an amendment to the constitution and in doing so its members are actuated solely by the desire to make our organization more useful to its members. Year after year more of our members are through age and the progress made in the cigar industry thrown out of employment and find themselves through no fault of their own in many instances unable to earn a living at cigar making because the employer prefers younger men. Almost every local of any size is confronted with this problem. What can we do for our deserving aged members who have spent their lives building up and assisting to maintain our great organization? With our present chain of fraternal benefits our funds have about all the expense that we can carry with a certainty of being able to meet promptly all obligations guaranteed by our constitution.

Our death benefit which guarantees a member of two years' good standing \$50; a member of five years' \$200, and one who has been such for ten years, \$350, while our older members who have paid dues for fifteen years or longer their widow receives the handsome sum of \$550. When this benefit was established the 15-year member was the exception not the rule, but years have passed by and with them our members have continued to pay dues and their membership and themselves have continued to grow older until the number entitled to have paid out of our funds as they may direct, the sum of \$550, after their death will reach with some local unions at least one-third of their entire membership. Hence our present income must be held in reserve to meet any obligation which may accrue. While our loaning system is one which is badly in need of some amendment which will to a

certain extent render it less expensive to the organization and at the same time make it interesting to the members who owe loans to repay them, still the benefit is one which does not increase our obligations. Of all the benefits provided by our constitution the out-of-work benefit has proved itself the most useful to the organization for several reasons. First, it provides a way that in very dull business periods our members may pay their dues and thus preserve their membership and be in a condition with the revival of business to assist in obtaining out of the union the greatest possible good for the largest number of members possible. This benefit while small also provides a means by which during a panic our members may obtain some little part of the things required to sustain life. What this benefit means to our funds may be estimated when I call attention to the figures in our International President's last annual report as published in the official Journal for April, 1909, page 19, which shows that in 19 years ending Dec. 31, 1908, the total out-of-work benefit drawn by our members while out of employment reaches the sum of \$1,190,758.11 and this paid to our members when they most needed it and at the same time giving them just what was rightfully theirs because they were members in good standing in the Cigarmakers' International Union and had complied with its laws. But with all the good which this grand benefit has done in the past it may be changed to be far more reaching in its good effects, and provide a means of relieving a very deserving part of our membership who through no fault of their own have grown old, and while doing so have helped through a long period of years to make it possible for us to pay out of our funds for the discharge of our obligations to those entitled to the various benefits the tremendous sum of \$8,372,783.60, in a period of about 29 years. But to provide for our old age it will be absolutely necessary to make some provision to increase our funds to be able to meet the additional expense without decreasing our reserve fund, Union No. 37 has offered an amendment to the constitution which while the expense to each member will be so small that it will not be felt will at the same time meet the requirements and accumulate a special reserve fund to be used in the establishment of a home for aged and infirm members. While it will give some little relief to that deserving class, at the same time care has been taken to provide means to protect the benefit from imposition. In the first place it provides that to be entitled to the superannuated features of the out-of-work benefit a member must have been paying dues for a period of not less than 15 years and at the time of drawing benefit be a 30c member in good standing and over 60 years of age. This will have more than one good effect. First, it will make our members as they grow old more careful of their cards, that they may enjoy the privilege of using the superannuated member's benefit when they most need it, viz., when the time comes that they go from shop to shop where there are workmen needed and apply for work and be met with the answer "There are no jobs open while younger men are always successful in obtaining employment with the same firms."

Second, It will protect the benefit from men who have spent their whole life outside the union and as they become less useful to themselves and others, joined the union for the sole purpose of obtaining the benefits. In conclusion I would add that in making this

(Continued on Page 11.)

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents.
Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 15, 1910.

The year just closed has been a remarkably good one for the Int. union. Despite the depression which started in 1907 and remained with us all last year, however, with lessening effect of a hostile nature towards the latter part of the year, the membership has steadily increased.

RETROSPECT AND FORECAST.

On January 1st, 1909, we had 40,354 thirty cent, 1,231 fifteen cent and 5,535 twenty cent dues paying members while on November first (latest entered) we had about 44,000 thirty cent, 5,800 twenty cent and 1,151 fifteen cent dues paying members making a total of about 51,000 and shows a gain for the 10 months despite the depression of about 4,000 members.

During the year 1908, when trade conditions remained bad all year, we lost \$70,000, that is our expenditures were \$70,000 more than our income. Despite the fact that trade conditions showed but little improvement until the latter part of 1909 our expenditures for last year were about \$30,000 in excess of our income. During the last half of the year the income was greater than the expenses to the extent of about \$20,000. This was due to the fact that employment was more plentiful and a consequent lesser amount paid for out of work benefit.

Notwithstanding the generally stagnate condition of trade very few attempts were made to reduce wages and those were in cases where very few members were involved and for the same reason very few attempts were made to increase wages.

The reports indicate that not over 2,000 members all told were involved in trade disputes and that more than half of that number were involved in revisions of the bills which were not in the nature of a strike.

While the results (final reports not in) are not complete the records show that about 1,000 members received actual improved conditions and that in the strikes lost less than 250 were involved.

Many threatened disputes were settled by conference and without the resort to a strike. We know of one instance where the committee met the employer seventeen times before a settlement was finally effected.

This showed wonderful fortitude and patience on the part of the committee and union and is a long step forward in the new era and method of first trying to settle disputes by conference and mutual concessions.

It demonstrates to the employer, both union and non-union, that the old idea of strike at the drop of the hat regardless of the merits is passing out of existence and emphasizes and makes clear that a growing disposition to be fair is manifest on the part of both the employer and the members of the unions.

The Int. union will grow more rapidly in the future than it has in the past as soon as it is made clear to all that we as an organization have no desire to take an employer by the

throat and make him do things regardless of whether competition, location and his business will permit.

We have long since demonstrated that we, however, will fight and to the last ditch in maintaining a fair stand up fight for justice and right.

The Int. union has passed the stage where it will force an old time real union boss to the wall or to a point where he cannot successfully compete.

Employers are beginning to learn that they will be dealt with fairly if they manifest a like disposition and are rapidly gaining confidence in the fairness of the Int. union. The Int. union owes part of its stability, permanency and reputation to this fact and its future greatness will largely depend upon a continuance of this policy.

We are aware that there are a few who profess to believe that employers have no rights that we should respect, but regardless of how all such may feel we are confronted with conditions and not a theory, and as sensible men and women should guide ourselves accordingly.

It isn't so much what some or all of us may think should be done, but rather what under existing circumstances and conditions is right, just and can be accomplished.

Judging from the past the outlook for the future looks good and full of promise for success.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., offers the following amendment to the constitution: "The next session (convention) of the C. M. I. U. shall be held in Indianapolis, Ind., beginning Monday, May 9, 1910. The necessary changes for electing delegates, etc., to be left to the discretion of the International President."

DENVER CONVENTION AMENDMENT.

Mark well the reading of the amendment. The action of the last convention the present constitution, the law reads as follows:

Sec. 2. The session of the International Union shall be held whenever ordered by two-thirds of the members voting on the question.

Sec. 3. The convention shall, on the last day of its session, designate the place of holding its next session.

Sec. 4. The basis of representation in the International Union shall be one delegate for each local union, provided that said union shall not contain less than 25 members for three consecutive months previous to the election of delegates. Unions having less than 25 members shall combine with their nearest sister unions for that purpose. Unions having more than 500 members shall be entitled to two delegates, and for each additional 500 or fraction thereof, not less than 200, one delegate more. In the election for delegates to the convention by unions, it shall require a majority vote to elect.

Sec. 7. No member shall be eligible to office as a delegate or alternate, unless they shall have been a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America for one year prior to the election, except when the union has not been in existence the time herein required. This shall also apply to members depositing retiring cards. Nominations for delegates shall be made by their respective unions at least two weeks prior to election.

Sec. 8. All delegates to the International convention shall be elected by their respective unions at the last regular meeting in June preceding the convention, except as provided in Section 4. The union shall, at the time of electing a delegate, elect also an alternate to

serve in case of disability of the regular delegate. No appeal against the election of a delegate or alternate shall be recognized unless the same be made within thirty days after such election. In the event of a vacancy in the office of delegate and alternate, the union shall have the right at any meeting prior to the convention to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 9. In the first part of the month of May prior to each convention, the International President shall notify all local unions having less than twenty-five members to combine with the nearest sister union or unions; such notice shall contain the location of the nearest union or unions, also the number of members each union represents. On receipt of such notice each union shall nominate one candidate by ballot. The election shall take place on the second Tuesday in the month of July preceding the convention; the candidate receiving the majority of all votes shall be the delegate; the candidate receiving the next nearest vote approaching an election shall act as alternate in case of disability of the delegate.

The Detroit convention acting in accord with section 3 of the constitution quoted in the foregoing after a spirited contest on the third ballot elected Baltimore, Md., as the place for holding the next convention.

The convention has the right and it is its duty as well to elect the place for holding the next convention. Baltimore constitutionally and legally secured the right to hold the next convention and that right cannot be taken away from them without doing violence to the constitution, without insulting and wantonly robbing that union and its members of this right.

That part of the amendment of union 129 Denver naming Indianapolis, Ind., as the place to hold the next convention being in violation of the constitution and the action of the last (Detroit) convention is void and hereby declared out of order. That part of the amendment which says "The necessary changes for electing delegates, etc., to be left to the discretion of the Int. President" while not necessarily in violation of section 8 and 9 are so near so that many have said that it is also a violation of the constitution and should have been ruled out. Section 8 provides that all delegates shall be elected at the first regular meeting in JUNE preceding the convention. This is impossible as they named May 9th, 1910, as the time for holding the convention. We suppose that the proposers of the amendment mean that that part of the amendment leaving it to the discretion of the president shall take the place of sections 8 and 9; as a matter of fact if the amendment is adopted that will be the law. Without prejudice or bias—we are the one concerned—we say it is not good sound business practice to delegate so important a matter to any one individual. The important matter of fixing the time to elect delegates should be fixed by law leaving no chance for any one to find fault and that all may know in ample time in advance just when the elections shall take place. This gives every one a chance and leaves no room for criticism, disappointment and consequent lack of harmony.

Section 9 provides that the Int. President shall in the first part of May combine unions having less than 25 members with the nearest union for the purpose of jointly electing a delegate and the election to take place in JULY. The early date of the proposed convention makes this impossible and do justice to the unions with less than 25 members even with the discretionary power the amendment con-

fers on the president. The amendment leaves no time for appeal before the convention thus robbing the members of an important constitutional right. This amendment will be submitted to popular vote as soon as possible after the Journal is issued which will be about January 24, sooner, if possible. The law allows local unions 30 days upon which to vote on amendments. Some of the unions cannot be reached by mail inside of a week or ten days, especially Porto Rico and the coast unions. This means that the time must be extended beyond the 30 days and the earliest date for final returns would be about March 4th. It will require a few days to tabulate the vote and by the time a communication could be printed and reach local unions at least ten days would have elapsed. The law provides, Section 7, that nominations shall be made 2 weeks prior to the election of delegates; by the time elections would have occurred, mostly at special meetings left to the discretion of the Int. President it would be very close to, if not beyond, the time set for the convention.

In the case of unions having less than 25 members it would require several special meetings all to be called at the discretion of the Int. President, and require the quickest kind of work and then possible disfranchisement. No time is given under this amendment for the officers to properly prepare for the convention and no time is allowed elected delegates to properly study conditions and otherwise fit themselves to properly discharge their duties as delegates; no time is given local unions to properly instruct its delegates. Without discussing the advisability of holding a convention or otherwise we simply desire to make clear that if the members in their judgment deem it necessary to hold a convention that it should be called in compliance with our present well defined law giving ample time so that candidates may know just when the elections will be held, so that snap judgment cannot be taken on any one, and to preserve the right of appeal of any delegate who may feel that he has a just grievance, so that ample time may be given to the officers to properly compile matter for the convention, that the smaller unions may have time to combine and elect delegates, and above all sufficient time given local unions to consider vital issues and instruct their delegates. This will be impossible under the Denver amendment.

The public conscience is being aroused to the importance and danger of the Great White Plague. The credit of

CARE OF CONSUMPTIVES. arousing the public mind to the importance of preventing the needless annual slaughter of 150,000 human beings through the medium of tuberculosis belongs to the trade union movement. For years it sought to obtain the co-operation of the general public in an effort to stamp out this disease. Its persistency has been rewarded. To-day the general public as never before is co-operating in its efforts. Several states have adopted enabling acts, permitting counties, cities and towns to levy assessments for the purpose of erecting hospitals for the shelter and cure of unfortunate sufferers from tuberculosis. These hospitals are now going up in many places, and if the trade unions continue their efforts, within ten years we will see well equipped sanitariums located in every industrial center. It is claimed that there are over 300,000 consumptives in the United States, who are too poor to pay for proper medical treatment in the existing tuberculosis sanitariums and hos-

pitals. It is estimated that the needless loss through ignorance, improper treatment, and lack of proper treatment, to the country at large, is \$1,275,000,000 annually.

In another column we publish a letter of L. P. Hoffman of Jacksonville, Ill., Union No.

114. It is in support of the amendment offered by Union No. 129 of Denver for a convention of the International Union.

Of the convention itself is is not our purpose to deal now, but rather with Mr. Hoffman's letter. If what he says is true, then the very existence of the International Union may be stigmatized as an absolute failure. And yet its achievements in the interests of the members of the trade are beyond praise in any mere words. The International Union has secured the eight-hour work-day since 1886. It has increased wages, improved working conditions, it has compelled better treatment, it has brought better homes and made of us better men and women. It gives the opportunity of sending our children to the schools where formerly they were forced into the factories and workshops.

The International Union has reduced the per cent of those who die from tuberculosis from 51 per cent to 24 per cent and the records here show that since 1888 to 1905, seventeen years, the average length of life of union cigar-makers increased just 15 years, 6 months, and 4 days. It has raised the wages and shortened the hours of its present 44,000 30c members, as well as thousands of others who have joined the great majority, been suspended or gone into other occupations. In the last 25 years its membership has increased from 12,000 to 44,000 members not counting the 15c and 20c members. And this great statesman, philosopher, friend and advocate of alleged progressive trade unionism says "we are where we were at 25 years ago." It is needless insofar as our other members are concerned to even notice the wild remarks of our correspondent and we would not if it were not for the new members who are constantly coming into the union and who may be misled by misleading statements, which are not in accord with recorded facts.

What are the specific things our correspondent would have the convention do. He attacks the money expended by our local unions for union label advertising. We had a uniform and general system of advertising, and our local unions at conventions decided the present plan to be the best.

He urges that the convention creates a better system for granting and collecting private loans. Surely, this feature of providing loan collecting must form an important matter in Mr. Hoffman's mind; otherwise he would not advocate it as one of the essential things for which a convention should be held.

He would have the convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union inaugurate a better system of conducting strikes in "various other trades." As if our International Union is not doing its full duty in aiding our fellow-workers in other trades when engaged in strikes or other contests. Our members have reason to be proud of their record in the assistance they have rendered to every contest in which the workers of other trades have been engaged.

Mr. Hoffman asserts that the American Federation of Labor is divided into all kinds of factions, and then he attacks the American Federation of Labor, its officers and members. He says he belongs to the school who among other

things are not "mud slingers," and that all kinds of abuse, misconstruction of motive and invective may be hurled at him and those who share his sentiments. And yet, in his letter, he hurls such pretty epithets at trade unionists as one "scabbing upon another," "job-holders and job-getters," and other delectable compliments, all of which can be found duplicated in exact language in the vilest newspaper antagonistic to labor and the trade union movement. Mr. Hoffman says we have made no progress in 25 years. The facts are:

When the American Federation of Labor came into existence there were less than 300,000 workmen organized in all America. There were 18 national and international unions; and although the progress has been slow but sure, and as a matter of fact, there are now nearly 2,000,000 members of the organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, 119 national and international unions affiliated, with nearly 600 central bodies, and about 1,200 local unions, and almost a million trade unionists in national unions not yet affiliated with, but not antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor.

The eight-hour day in our own International Union was brought about by the declaration of the American Federation of Labor in its convention in 1884 when it recommended and declared that on May 1, 1886, all labor should endeavor to introduce the eight-hour work-day. A vast number of trades have established the eight-hour day; others nine and ten. The hours of labor of the men of a decade ago or more were twelve, fourteen and sixteen per day; to-day the hours of labor have been materially reduced, although not to that extent which we hoped but which will yet be gained at no distant day by trade union effort and with the aid of the grandest general labor movement of this or any other country of any time, the American Federation of Labor.

It is simply impossible to record all the achievements and successes of the American Federation of Labor in every field of human activity, and particularly as it applies to the material, moral, social and political uplift of the workingpeople of our country. The higher moral concept of labor's rights, despite an occasional Judge Wright has made for a better understanding of the rights to which the toilers of our country are entitled. And even in the Wright case it is now before the Supreme Court of the United States for judicial determination. We hope for the best results there, but if we should be disappointed, there is the appeal to the conscience of the people of our country. The rights of labor and of the people of America have been manfully contended even at great risks by the officers of the American Federation of Labor at whom Mr. Hoffman directs his shafts of invective and insult. It is needless to say to the intelligent members who keep informed that President Gompers now stands in the shadow of a year's jail sentence for doing his duty to labor.

During the industrial crisis of 1907-08 and part of 1909, and from which we are now emerging, was witnessed the fact for the first time in this or in any other country that labor passed through a great industrial and financial panic without any general reduction in wages. Perhaps Mr. Hoffman may imagine that this is due to some meteorological influence, or that the result would have been the same without trade union activity and solidarity as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor. If that is his opinion, let him consult conditions of previous panics in America and other countries. Formerly, wages were

not only reduced during any industrial stagnation or panic but the labor organizations were either crushed or crippled. Today the trade unions of America stand financially and numerically and in every other way stronger than even before the panic. And all of this achievement has been due to the magnificent policy so grandly proclaimed by the American Federation of Labor to resist wage reductions where they were already too low, that it is better to resist in such cases and even lose than not to resist at all. It was a new slogan; it proved its worth by the excellent results.

Consult what the presidents of the National Association of Manufacturers have said from Parry to Van Cleave to Kirby, including Post, and they entirely agree with Mr. Hoffman that "The American Federation of Labor as it is at present constituted has outlived its usefulness."

Repeating the quotation from Mr. Hoffman's letter when he says that "the labor movement of America is divided into all kinds of factions," we can only say that he does not know of what he speaks. In all continental Europe the labor movement is divided into true trade unions, socialist trade unions, Christian trade unions, Catholic trade unions, Hirsch-Dunkle trade unions, socialist party, anarchist groups, and social revolutionists. Even in England the movement is divided into the British Trade Union Congress, the Federation of British Trade Unions, the Independent Labor Party, and the Social-Democratic Party. In America we have the most comprehensive trade union movement, a general labor movement, existing in any country in the world, and although we realize how much improvement in all methods is necessary, we can not but resent the attempt to detract from what has been done and what is being done and what is aimed to be done and what will be done through the intelligent co-operation and solidarity of the wage-workers in our International Union, in all trade unions, in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Perhaps Mr. Hoffman in decrying the work of the trade union movement, and particularly the work of the American Federation of Labor, has in mind to have the International Union again consider the proposition, which the Jacksonville Union (of which he is a member) proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the International Union and which was published in the September, 1906, issue of our Journal, and which amendment had for its purpose that the International Union withdraw from the American Federation of Labor and become part of the so-called Industrial Workers of the World.

It is simply impossible to take cognizance of all of the fallacies with which Mr. Hoffman deals. One can flippantly make more charges and indulge in more criticism in one letter than it would take a book to answer and disprove.

In closing we can do no better than to apply to Mr. Hoffman in the views he believes he expresses, and the phrase which he uses—"Time is precious and waits for no one. While it is fleeting, let us improve our opportunities and not exhaust them in fallacies."

At the last session of the Ohio State legislature, a bill was passed making it unlawful to manufacture goods in the penal institutions of that state, except such goods and products as the state or any political division thereof, might use, which is practically the New York law. This law practically pro-

hibited the further manufacture of cigars in penal institutions of Ohio.

It has been reported that Representative Hawkins of Jackson has prepared a bill which will restore the old practice of convict labor system of manufacturing in that state. Our members in Ohio should be on the alert and be prepared to combat any attempt to restore the old law.

Total products of cigars in the United States (for the month of November, 1909, and five months of the fiscal year beginning July, 1909) were:

TRADE STATISTICS. November, 1909, 613,856,540; November, 1908, 525,649,486, an increase of 88,207,104. For five months ending November, 1909, 2,823,070,724; five months ending November, 1908, 2,640,559,759, an increase of 182,510,965.

The report of the Internal Revenue Department shows that the number of cigars made in the 5 months ending Nov. 30, 1909, increased 182,510,965 over the corresponding 5 months in 1908. This shows an average increase of 36,502,193 per month. In this is included an increase of 88,207,104 for Nov., 1909, showing that exclusive of Nov., 1909, the average increase was 23,575,852, so that in the month of November, 1909, the actual increase over the average of the 4 preceding months was 64,631,252. This is a gratifying showing and presages a speedy return to a healthy and prosperous condition in the trade.

Some of the largest increases are found as follows:

	5 mos.	Increase for Nov.
First District of—		
California	3,014,244	2,710,850
Connecticut	1,363,301	710,147
Florida	17,014,744	6,614,507
First and Second Districts of—		
Illinois	2,752,829	2,184,592
Louisiana	14,073,188	3,669,387
Maryland	8,775,330	6,828,930
First District of—		
Michigan	5,081,041	5,032,965
Montana	4,491,700	1,107,200
New Hampshire	2,372,448	529,960
Fifth District of—		
New Jersey	45,447,097	13,837,502
First District of—		
New York	15,393,117	10,595,837
11-18 District of—		
Ohio	9,152,730	4,066,530
First District of—		
Pennsylvania	18,607,010	7,038,960
Twelfth District of—		
Pennsylvania	5,601,850	1,595,487
Virginia	29,302,177	9,822,360
Porto Rico	7,830,800	2,186,700

Our socialist friends often flippantly write and orally say the "leaders" in the trade union movement say, "no politics in the union." In this connection we can only speak for the Int. union and the

VOTE AS YOU PLEASE. facts in so far as we are concerned. We have never tried even remotely to control the political opinions of the membership individually or collectively. The official journal has never attempted to control or direct the vote of our members in any political campaign.

We challenge the fellow who is misleadingly always saying to the contrary to point to one single instance in any Journal where we ever said one word that could in any way be even by inference construed to be an attempt to interfere with or influence the vote of a member in any partisan political campaign.

The Int. Union is purely an economic trade union and has never attempted to control the political opinions and inherent voting rights of its members and we hope it never will.

State of Trade for Jan. 1st. 1910.

GOOD.		
53 Montreal	9 Troy	233 Sedalia
84 Saugerties	12 Oneida	236 Reading
	17 Cleveland	247 Blue Island
	18 Brattleboro	249 Findlay
	19 Sault Ste Marie	250 Bloomington
	23 Springfield	266 Memphis
	36 Topeka	267 Catlettsburg
	38 Springfield	270 Ft. Dodge
	40 Biddeford	273 Lansing
	42 Hartford	276 Plattsburgh
	46 Grand Rapids	278 London
	47 Quincy	279 Plattsburgh
	52 Elmira	280 Owego
	53 New Orleans	282 Bridgeport
	54 Evansville	287 Marinette
	56 Leavenworth	290 Janesville
	58 Montreal	294 Duluth
	60 Keokuk	295 Scranton
	61 La Crosse	297 Canton
	66 Lewiston	300 Michigan City
	68 Albany	301 Akron
	69 Three Rivers	303 Tecumseh
	71 Elgin	304 Racine
	73 Burlington	305 Monmouth
	74 Poughkeepsie	310 Manistee
	75 Columbus	314 Jackson
	76 Hannibal	315 St. Cloud
	77 Minneapolis	317 Wilkes-Barre
	80 Danville	318 Chattanooga
	82 Meadville	327 Coxsackie
	85 Eau Claire	330 Alpena
	86 Mansfield	338 Eureka
	88 Dubuque	340 Traverse City
	89 Schenectady	341 Neenah
	92 Worcester	344 Atlanta
	93 Omaha	345 Kansas City
	94 Pawtucket	351 Mankato
	97 Boston	355 Honesdale
	98 St. Paul	359 Atholton
	99 Ottawa	366 Ann Arbor
	102 Kansas City	368 Pt. Huron
	104 Pottsville	371 Barre
	107 Erie	372 Marshfield
	109 Aberdeen	373 Sherbrooke
	112 Oneonta	377 Mitchell
	114 Jacksonville	381 Watertown
	115 Canton	384 St. Augustine
	121 Ithaca	387 Yankton
	124 Watertown	393 Cadillac
	127 Mattoon	397 Ionia
	129 Denver	399 Vincennes
	130 Saginaw	404 Austin
	135 Appleton	406 Crawfordsville
	136 Hudson	409 Kewanee
	140 St. Catharines	410 Centralia
	142 Lockport	411 Brookville
	143 Lincoln	412 Newport News
	145 Williamsport	415 Elkhart
	150 Sioux City	419 Salina
	153 Sioux Falls	420 St. Thomas
	154 Lincoln	421 Burlington
	156 Suffolk	427 Rahway
	157 Rockford	431 Litchfield
	158 Lafayette	435 Kenton
	163 Marysville	436 Olyphant
	168 Oshkosh	442 Cape Girardeau
	173 Zanesville	443 Albuquerque
	174 Joliet	444 Walla Walla
	175 Kingston	450 Oklahoma City
	176 Newark	452 Petoskey
	179 Bangor	454 Cedar Rapids
	182 Madison	455 Galena
	186 Flint	456 Albion
	193 Jefferson City	457 Benton Harbor
	196 Grand Island	466 Easton
	199 Atlantic City	476 Pontiac
	200 Galesburg	479 Wheeling
	202 Portland	482 Wausau
	204 New Albany	483 Gloversville
	205 Battle Creek	486 New Westminster
	209 Coldwater	488 Middletown
	215 Logansport	489 Iola
	220 New Orleans	494 Fall River
	223 Peru	495 Marshalltown
	225 Los Angeles	
	231 Amsterdam	
	2 2 San Diego	
FAIR.		
2 Buffalo		
6 Syracuse		
7 Utica		
8 Hoboken		
24 Muskegon		
26 So. Norwalk		
27 Toronto		
28 Westfield		
33 Indianapolis		
34 Chippewa Falls		
37 Ft. Wayne		
41 Aurora		
49 Springfield		
57 Champaign		
73 Alton		
79 Sandusky		
81 Peekskill		
95 St. Joseph		
118 Peoria		
120 Muscatine		
122 Warren		
123 Hamilton		
125 Norwich		
131 Jersey City		
134 La Porte		
152 Youngstown		
155 Mt. Pleasant		
161 Denver		
167 Owosso		
201 Rock Island		
206 No. Adams		
210 Rome		
212 Superior		
221 So. Bend		
230 Millville		
240 Norfolk		
263 Adrian		
274 Pekin		
275 Aberdeen		
283 Geneva		
296 Wilmington		
312 Livingston		
320 Athens		
321 New Britain		
323 Sheboygan		
329 Fond du Lac		
331 Crookston		
334 Saratoga		
349 St. John		
363 Waukesha		
367 Ogden		
369 Sherman		
380 Wallace		
394 Sycamore		
395 Waterbury		
400 Red Wing		
402 Quakertown		
417 Dunkirk		
422 Berlin		
424 Stratford		
433 Mobile		
447 Kenosha		
463 Pontiac		
468 Albion		
484 Meriden		
487 Baker City		
490 Fairfield		
491 Huron		
497 Kankakee		
499 Trinidad		
BULL.		
3 Paterson		
5 Rochester		

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 7.)

change, if the change in the constitution is made, we will have added another link to our grand chain of benefits which has made our International Union the leader in the trades union movement and far in the lead in its fraternal features. Finally we would ask the members of other locals to give our amendment careful consideration and if it looks good to them to second it, and when the final vote is taken vote for what they consider the best interest of the greatest number of members and the International Union.

Union 37 of Fort Wayne,
Henry Hulfeldtsand, Com.

Manitowoc, Wis., Dec. 31, 1909.

The Cigarmakers Local No. 477 of Manitowoc, Wis., has taken up an active campaign against the products of the American Cigar Company in the following manner. That local held a meeting with the manufacturers employing members of our union and the following resolution was adopted:

A committee of three manufacturers and three cigarmakers were appointed to submit the aforesaid resolution to the Citizens' Association for their endorsement. The committee explained the cause of their actions at the meeting of the Citizens' Association which brought to their attention of how they were patronizing or endorsing the mail order house proposition by purchasing the products of the American Cigar Company. This resolution we had printed on card board with a calendar attached which is doing good work. Any of our brothers wishing further information, it will be cheerfully given. Respectfully submitted,

Union No. 477.

To whom it may concern:

Greeting: After a careful investigation of the condition of the cigar market in Manitowoc, we find that the sale of home made cigars has fallen off about 10 per cent in the last few years. The reason of this, some may say, is due to the hard times or panic; but, after a close study, we find that it is caused by the increased sale of outside made goods.

If the sale of outside cigars could be cut down to about one-half of what it is at present, the local cigar manufacturers could increase their working force about 50 to 60 more hands, which would mean from \$600 to \$700 per week in wages. As these people would have to buy clothing, wood, coal and all other necessities of life, it would aid all classes of business men at home and without a cent of cost or donation, therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully petition all business men, the Citizens' Association, and all citizens of Manitowoc to endorse and to co-operate with us in increasing the amount of home made products.

Respectfully submitted,
The Cigar Manufacturers and
Cigar Makers' Union No. 477,
Manitowoc, Wis.

New York, Jan. 3, 1910.

The amendment of Union No. 77 of Minneapolis to section 219, which appeared in the December Journal is worthy of consideration, and should be adopted. Section 227 relating to amendments adopted by a convention and ratified by our votes, specifically states that such amendments shall go into effect January first succeeding the convention; but there is nothing in the constitution which fixes a definite

time when an amendment adopted by a referendum vote between conventions shall take effect.

True by custom and practice, such amendments take effect as soon as affirmed, and published in the official journal, but this does not establish a definite point or knowledge to our ever changing officers and members. As our official Journal is published the fifteenth of each month and reaches the different unions at different times, the necessary knowledge that an amendment has been adopted may be in possession of one union from a week to ten days before all others are reached; thus making it practically impossible to enforce the provisions of any new law with unanimity as to time. Again, since all our reports are made on a monthly basis, our new laws should commence the first day of some month.

For these reasons it is wise and expedient that the words "and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption" should be added to section 219.

I believe there ought to be no objections to this amendment as it seeks to take from the realm of speculation and uncertainty something that concerns us all, and places the matter upon a definite foundation.

Yours fraternally,

Josef Wodicka, secretary.

Vancouver, Dec. 10, 1909.

Local 357 of Vancouver, B. C., has held five annual grand prize masquerade dances and every one has been a success from an advertising standpoint and financially as well. Mr. Todd of Toronto was present at our last dance and we certainly impressed him that Local 357 knew how to entertain and advertise. Number of paid admissions 750, receipts \$481, expenses \$436, net profits \$45. Think of a union with only 53 members holding a ball with the expenses \$436. Other locals could do as well if they only tried. It's a good advertising medium, by creating a small army of blue label boosters.

Local 357 has 47 members on the provincial voters' list. On November 12 a local option referendum vote was taken in British Columbia. Our members assembled at the labor hall and marched in a body to the polls. We made a hit with the License Victuallers' Association and will receive more of their patronage in the future. They can buy cheap cigars from Montreal but they need the Vancouver cigarmakers' votes, and now see the folly of not patronizing home industry. Every cigarmaker should make it his business to have his name on every voters' list in his town or city. Don't be an Indian all your life, get on the voters' lists and exercise your ballot and use it to help better your conditions and get recognition from your fellow townsmen. We propose to make every cigarmaker that strikes this city a voter to help protect our craft from the inroads of the temperance cranks.

Robert J. Craig.

Boston, Nov. 17, 1909.

Our members are not showing the interest in old age pensions that I believe we ought. I have drafted enclosed for publication in Journal, it is almost an exact copy of the old age pension laws of the Packers' Union of England.

Henry Abrahams.

Superannuation Benefit.

On and after the adoption of this amendment the dues of the members of the C. M. I.

U. shall be 35c per week, except as provided in Section 67.

Any member 55 years old or older who has been a continuous contributing member for 20 consecutive years and not able to work, shall receive the sum of \$2 a week.

If he has been a member for twenty-five years he shall receive \$3 per week.

Any member totally incapable of working who is less than 55 years old and who has been a continuous member for 25 years shall receive \$2 per week till he is 55 years of age when he shall receive \$3 per week.

In the event of such a member being incarcerated in an insane asylum, or a similar institution then his wife or dependent children shall receive the benefit. Said member would be entitled to.

Member making application for superannuation benefit shall satisfy the local executive board of his age, and such other information as they may deem necessary, and if required submit to a medical examination by a doctor selected by the board.

Members receiving superannuation benefit shall be exempt from payment of dues and assessments and shall not be entitled to sick or out of work benefit.

Henry Abrahams.

Caguas, Porto Rico, December 22, 1909.

To the Members of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America:

Fellow workers: The following list is a complete record of all money received. We herewith extend our thanks for the kind assistance given by the members of the C. M. I. U. in behalf of Brother Juan Vilar. Mr. Vilar has been sick fifteen months and we hope he will soon regain his health:

Union, amount, and No.: 460, \$2; 97, \$2; 129, \$1; 141, \$1; 449, \$1; 457, 50c; 144, \$5; 114, \$1; 294, \$2; 72, \$1; 500, \$2; 91, 50c; 149, \$1; 357, \$1; 183, \$1; 321, \$1; 119, \$2; 165, \$2; 138, \$1; 122, \$2.20 T. A. B., Chicago, Ill., \$1; 130, \$1; 270, 50c; 228, \$1; 414, \$1; 44, \$1; 98, \$2; 251, \$1; 315, \$1; 481, \$5; 250, \$1; 25, \$1; 332, \$1; 491, \$1; 3, \$1; 188, \$1; 77, \$1; 375, \$1; 212, 50c; 118, \$1; 41, \$1; 426, \$2; 144, \$1; 28, \$1; 60, \$1; 109, \$1; 376, \$1; 94, \$1; 325, \$1; 253, \$1; 245, \$1; 218, \$1; 290, \$1; 266, \$1; 260, \$1; 182, \$1; 106, \$1.50. Total, \$72.70.

Signed: A. Ferrer, Financial Secretary Union No. 148, Caguas, Porto Rico.

Decatur, Ill., December 7, 1910.

On New Year's eve Local No. 20 gave their fourth annual ball, which was a grand success financially, socially and as an advertisement to the Label. Five hundred were in the hall, but many were turned away owing to the smallness of the floor and accommodations; but everyone was profuse in his praise of the cigarmakers and their efforts to bring the Label into prominence.

The great feature of the evening was the "Label of Blue Waltz Song," which was put on the program as a waltz, and the reception was so great that it was substituted for all extras. Five hundred copies of the song were given away, which was appreciated by all.

This union is just entering on the third issue of 15,000 copies of this advertiser and the many unions who have ordered and received this advertisement are to be thanked by this union and complimented for getting to a good thing right on the jump, and we feel that they will be greatly benefited, as we have. We have mailed samples of this great advertiser to every union and we ask them through this

journal to get busy at once and get the best advertisement that has yet appeared.

The back page of this song is left blank for the benefit of the unions ordering, as it affords a means where they can, by soliciting advertisements from the manufacturers of your city, or other business men, you can get a revenue that will cost you next to nothing to get five thousand songs.

Another feature of this song is that it appeals to the residents of the rural districts. Ever since this union has been advertising the label we have not been able to reach the "farmer," but this one has sure caught them, and they are asking for it.

So let every union who wants the label to be more popular, get busy and order at once.
Advertising Committee No. 20.

New York, December 30, 1909.

In taking issue with the comments of our International President in relation to the amendment proposed by Union No. 144, I desire to state that it is necessary to contradict some of the statements made.

The statement by our President that to give a single shop the power to make application to strike deprives other members of the right to vote upon a question so vitally to their interest.

In reply to this statement I would say that this amendment if carried only affects such unions where Joint Advisory Boards exist and would not affect in any other way local unions where no joint advisory board exists; besides those unions which it does affect have shown that by seconding the amendment of Union No. 144 that they were satisfied with the same.

The statement of our president that a single shop strike may lead to a lockout of a dozen or more shops, etc., while true, does not prevent manufacturers from combining and locking out their employees even though the members of the whole International Union have voted upon the application; let alone one local union, and, by the way, who is in a better position to know whether to strike or not, than the members working in a shop who want to strike for either an increase or against a reduction of wages, or for better conditions; surely they, being on the spot, ought to be the best judges.

President Perkins further states that the amendment is an attempt to encourage hasty and impulsive strikes; to strike, so to say, at the drop of the hat, and to prevent conference and conciliation and the settlement of minor disputes.

In connection with the above statement, I wish to say that it takes us about four weeks at the present time to make an application to strike through the J. A. B., thereby giving the grandest opportunity to any manufacturer to prepare and lay up a big stock of cigars and to enable him to drain the funds of the International Union, and eventually lick the cigar-makers "out of their boots." Though I have never been an advocate of a strike at the drop of the hat, yet I believe that it is better to strike that way, particularly so if we can accomplish what we are after, than to give the manufacturers a chance to beat us.

However, our amendment provides that no application to strike shall be made unless a committee of the J. A. B. first visits the firm to investigate the grievance; this plainly shows that we do not desire to bring on any hasty strikes without first trying to settle the same.

While it is true that the trouble at Feifer's factory was the cause of offering the amend-

ment, yet it was because for a great many years did the unions connected with the J. A. B. make all applications to strike after the shop had voted to make application for strike without first submitting the same to a vote of the local unions; but in this instance some unknown protest was made to the International President and the application was ruled out until submitted to a vote of the members, and therefore we found ourselves in a position that if we wanted to be of any benefit to our members industrially we proposed this change so that we may be in a position to strike a shop if necessary in two weeks' time at least.

It is our aim as well as any other local union through the country where non-union Cigarmakers exist to try to get them into our organization; but under the circumstances the task becomes still more difficult than it had been because the non-unionists can flaunt into our face the fact that the union is in no position to give them protection in case of trouble, while on the other hand the employer has everything the best of it, and it may be said that we legislate for our members and not for those outside of our union. But, I may say, and say it safely, that there is a great many of our oldest members who are opposed to this system of making strike applications.

The statement of Pres. Perkins that from the reports received from all sources in reference to the trouble at Feifer's factory was the strongest argument against the amendment; I beg to differ with for this reason: While it is true that the firm substantially agreed to all disputed points which improved shop conditions generally, nothing was accomplished until the application was made and sustained and the International Agent, Mr. Strasser, came here and helped to straighten out the trouble.

While it would appear that the few cities mentioned would only be affected by the adoption of this amendment, yet we don't want to lose sight of the fact that about one-third or more of the membership of the International union are affected by this amendment.

In conclusion, I wish to state, while I have no right to find fault with anyone expressing his opinion on any question of interest to the members of the International Union, I do believe that the International President, in justice to the local unions affiliated with the N. Y. J. A. B., should have made his objections to the amendment in one issue of the Journal sooner, and given us a chance to give the other side of the question, instead of waiting till the last moment, when we are deprived of giving our side of the question before a vote is taken.
M. Brown.

Peoria, Ill., January 6, 1910.

Some writers for our Journal claim they are opposed to a convention on account of the cost—\$80,000 or something like that amount. What do they base their guess on? the last convention.

How do they know how long the next convention would last?

The International President could settle a great many disputes among our members by publishing the cost of the last convention in the next issue of the Journal; if it has been published before, it has probably been forgotten.

If we can't have a convention, then let us give the president power to call the executive board together for the express purpose of drawing up such amendments to our constitution as they think would serve the best interests of

the International Union. If we can't agree on that, then let us elect a committee of seven, giving them the power to draw up amendments along the foregoing lines. The amendments so drawn shall be submitted to a vote of the members. The committee may publish in the Journal such recommendations or explanations they may see fit, for the benefit of the members at large. The president shall furnish the committee such information he may have at hand, also he shall have the right to advise the committee on all subjects that may come before them—but he shall have no vote. Local unions shall have the right to submit amendments for the consideration of the committee.

How to Elect Committee.

One from the New England states, one from the middle Atlantic states, one from the southern states, one from the central states, one from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast states, and British Columbia, one from Canada, and one from our Island possessions.

Don't think from the above that I am opposed to the initiative and referendum, for I am not, but on the contrary I am a supporter of both and my only wish is to see both so strengthened that they would both be of more service in the future than they are today.

Too often amendments are offered for our consideration that are local in character, while they may be of vital importance to the local that offered the amendments, yet they may be of no benefit to a great majority of the locals that go to make up the International Union. Therefore they are overlooked or even the member may vote against them because they cannot see any good in the amendments. Sometimes amendments are offered that if passed would work an injury to the International Union, whereby the adding to or taking from of a few words would remove the dangerous features of the amendment. But as the constitution now stands we must vote for or against the amendment as it reads. Of course you all will say the local can resubmit the amendment so altered as to conform with the best interests of the International, but too often the local that offers the amendment do not know why their amendment did not get enough seconds or receive sufficient seconds, or why it was voted down.

I believe a convention could take up the question of special laws for special localities and handle them in a way satisfactory to all concerned.

Where two or more locals offer amendments to object being the same only differing in detail, the International President should be given the power to submit the one receiving the highest number of seconds to a vote, and if that amendment carries that to be final. But if it does not carry then he shall submit the amendment receiving the next highest number of votes and so on until one is carried or all defeated.

Why not have a home of our own? Why not have a printing plant of our own? One building would cover both. Why not have a home for our president, free of rent, regardless who he might be. We could build a home for a small amount of money suitable for a man on \$30 per week.

You might say that cost in Chicago is too high, but there are other towns that would be willing to give a bonus for such an institution that would serve our needs nearly as well as Chicago. If we had a printing plant we could have a general advertising committee, and the chairman of said committee could manage the printing plant, not only the printing for the International Union but do the printing

for a great number of the locals. Also do most of the printing of advertisements. Before we empowered our International President to contract for playing cards for us we was paying about 14 cents per pack (there was no stamp tax at that time on cards) now we are paying about 10 cents per pack. That ought to be an object lesson to our members, showing as it does, the benefits of a general agent to purchase or contract advertisements for us. I believe the same ratio gain on the cards would hold good in almost all other forms of advertising.

Politics is rampant throughout the width and breadth of the labor movement. The Republicans say "Vote for us and we will make you dog-catcher." The Democrats say "Vote for us and we will make you sidewalk inspector." The Prohibitionist says "Vote for me and I will save your wife and children from starving and your soul from going to hell." The Socialists say "Vote for us and we will give you all the produce except what it will take to distribute the products of your labor." But you must preserve your rights as a free American citizen; vote for who you please, and let the other fellow elect your master—then "kick" because he passes laws in his own interest instead of yours.

Oh, you great and brainy American working man! How long will it be before you learn to work and vote for your own interests?

Fancies and fallacies, aye? May be so—you're the judge. W. E. Stacy.

Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 24, 1909.

Appropos of the amendment offered by Union 129 Denver, Colo., in favor of a convention of the Int. Union to be held in May, 1910, a few words in its behalf may not be out of place at this time.

I feel that a convention of the Int. Union is highly necessary, and I am quite sure that a majority of our members are of the same opinion, and it behooves us all to attend our meetings and lend our support to push this matter through.

It is very evident to all of us that a radical change in the policy of labor organizations of country is necessary, and a start must be made, so let us start in our organization. Let us hold a convention and get the wisdom of our membership together to see if we cannot lead the way out of the chaos that our labor movement is in today.

Of course, I am satisfied that there will be many who will not share in my opinions as here expressed, but I am going to start an agitation if I can.

Almost the first and greatest objection to the holding of a convention is the cost. Well, what is the cost, compared to the great good to be accomplished, when many more times the cost can be returned to us in various ways?

We spend many thousands of dollars each year in label advertising, more than we really ought to spend, and yet get the same results. There is no general system about our label advertising. Each Union has its own system, whereas a central advertising bureau or supply source, could provide for all this. This could be accomplished by a convention. A better system in the granting and collecting of private loans could be had than we now have, and above all, we should begin to arrange a better affiliation between our Trades Unions so as to make our Trade Union movement more effective.

We should pave the way for a better system of conducting strikes in the various trades, and financial and other support to them, so

that there would not be so much scabbing done by one branch of organized labor upon another.

Each year's convention of the A. F. of L. boasts of the long and continued success of the A. F. of L. and when we examine the whole matter, we are really where we were at 25 years ago, with reference to power as an organization, while the manufacturers and employers have immeasurably advanced. They have usurped power which we should have, and it is time we were beginning to learn this, and to take steps to recover what we have lost.

The labor movement of America is divided into all kinds of factions, and all are honest in their purpose, and all mean to reach the same goal, but experience teaches us that the main organization of labor, the A. F. of L. as it is at present constituted, has outlived its usefulness. It has done its duty up to a certain point, but it has not kept pace with industrial developments. It is retarded by those in control, and there are thousands in the ranks who know this and who want to remove the obstruction. Of course, we are aware that there will be all kinds of abuse, misconstruction of our motive and invective hurled at us by those in power, and through their influence, and by those who have blindly followed in their path. But there is no time for delay to give this any attention.

We know what we have had, and we know what we have got. In industrial conflicts we get it in the neck more and more each year. The powers that be are becoming more arrogant and more powerful each year, and well they might, through their apparently perfectly entrenched position given them by the American working class sovereigns, who are told to steer clear of politics.

Fellow workers, isn't it about time for us to stop in our labors and see whither we are drifting? Aren't we going backwards instead of forward? And any member who knowingly allows such to continue is not true to our movement.

The school whose sentiments I express is not of the pessimists, Union wreckers, suckers, mud slingers, or anarchists, and all the other vile names hurled at it in the capitalist press and, parrot-like, imitated by the labor press of pure and simple unionism for the purpose of protecting the job holders and job getters.

Arouse yourselves ye workers of America. Throw off the lethargy which has taken possession of you. Be men as you should be. Animate yourselves with the spirit of progress before your condition becomes such that violence will be the manifestation of your dissatisfaction, and which will render your object impossible of achievement.

It is not necessary to stretch our necks so that we may look around in the sky for our Utopia while we have our feet on solid ground, as we are accused by the Judases in the labor movement. We are here on earth, and while here we want to do something practical for ourselves and not pass resolutions of empty, meaningless nothings. We have been far outstripped in the race by our masters and we have done it by following our old tactics. It is time to call a halt. Let the progressive element in our union take this matter in hand, rally around the standard, attend the meetings of the unions. Insist on all other members doing likewise, then summon the powers at your command in view of a genuine awakening of our craft such as we have never had. Educate your craftsmen in favor of a convention.

Show the pure and simplers that you are not the enemies of unions as they would like to

have you be. Show them that you are the best friends that the union has, that you are with them, but that you want to change conditions that produce effects which we have to combat from year to year. Show them that you have always been their friends, that you always will be, and that you have no axe to grind that they are not a part owner of. Educate them to the necessity of a radical change in the policies of the American labor movement, to be brought about by instructions from the rank and file to our A. F. of L. delegates, and not to be governed from above as has been done.

What voice have you had in the framing of the policies of the A. F. of L. in the past? None whatever, only to mechanically endorse what the labor leaders, in all their dignity and wisdom have seen fit to frame up for you, and then when we are confronted with a strike of one branch of organized labor we have the paradoxical spectacle of other branches of the A. F. of L. scabbing it on the strikers.

And again, we have been named by the masters, such as captains of industry and their satellites, not to take politics into the union, but to pick out and endorse one or the other of the various candidates for office which they select for you, either on the Rep., Dem. or Pro. tickets, and then say, a good union man will vote for one of these, and that those who will not are not good union men. Your labor leaders have learned to repeat all this bosh, and you have listened to them so long till you have the situation as exemplified in the recent action of the Washington, D. C., courts in the Gompers, Mitchell Morrison Buck's stove case. Your political action of the past is coming back to you with interest. Not one representative of labor in Congress, the Cabinet, or Courts of the land to do your bidding, and yet you have with your votes, at the behest of your leaders and their conservative policy, elected every one of these congressmen and judges to make your laws, and to pass on their validity. You suffer under these acts, but yet you go right on following the same worn-out policy.

The American labor movement does not belong to those whom we have put at its head. The movement is the crystallization of class action, the expression of class discontent. Those whom we put at its head are expected to execute the dictates of the rank and file, and not vice versa as we have it now.

So comrades of our craft let us join hands with each other, and with our comrades in other crafts in our land so that we may make our movement what it ought to be. Let us ameliorate our condition so that we may finally emancipate ourselves. Let us awaken to the fact that there are no real friends outside of our movement. Our friends are in our ranks. Our power lies with ourselves. Time is precious it waits for no one. While it is fleeting let us improve our opportunities and not exhaust them in fallacies.

Any student of the times can not help but admit that soon we will be helpless with the tactics and policies which we now have.

In closing, I may add that I am not aware as to whether or not I am voicing the sentiment of the proposers of the convention amendment. I hope I am. However the time has long been ripe for such action as is herein outlined and advanced for your consideration, which I hope and trust will be favorable.

Yours fraternally,

L. P. Hoffman.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 6, 1909.

The reduction of the initiation fee of \$2 as per the amendment of Local 500, which took effect September 1 and ended November 30, caused a general agitation and renewed effort to organize the unorganized cigarmakers of Tampa. A manifesto was issued stating that a committee of three were to be selected from each factory and said committee to be known as an organizing committee, whose duty it was to make speeches in the shops and personally canvass among their shopmates, talking unionism and urging them to join the International Union and report in detail their findings each week to the joint advisory board. As expected, all committees were discharged by the manufacturers at the termination of the first week's work of agitation, and notice served on all cigarmakers prohibiting speechmaking or performing any act other than cigarmaking. The denial of the manufacturers to permit agitation in their factories by no means discouraged the cigarmakers or changed any of the well defined plans of the joint advisory board. Hence other committeemen were appointed who took the places of those discharged, and these men renewed the agitation more vigorous than before.

The seventy-five large manufacturers, realizing the determination of the cigarmakers to organize, made no further effort to retard the progress of the committees. Considerably over 300 cigarmakers have joined the International Union during the past three months, and if all goes as expected Tampa will be thoroughly organized in a short time. The manufacturers and a committee appointed by the joint advisory board are now drafting a new bill of prices and when they complete their work the same will be submitted for approval. It will be the 1901 bill with improvements. Every shop will pay the bill, and that is something which has never been done before. The cigarmakers are using conservative methods this time and are meeting with success. It pays to follow the experiences of the International Union, and credit is due to the cigarmakers and officers of the several unions of Tampa for the cool and deliberate judgment used in organizing and arranging for better conditions. There has been no strike nor will there be, but there is a business understanding with employer and employe. President G. W. Perkins was here in Tampa for ten days and he addressed meetings of the cigarmakers, packers and selectors each night. His sound advice to the cigarmakers has had the desired effect, and they are now convinced that President Perkins' judgment and experiences is the proper thing for them to follow. Organizer Jos. E. Roach of the American Federation of Labor and myself accompanied President Perkins and addressed the meetings. The meetings were conducted in Spanish, and our speeches were translated by Mr. Sinirez of Local 500.

There are now over 6,000 members of the International Union in Tampa. Every packer and selector is organized. Tampa for the past five weeks has averaged a weekly shipment of cigars a little in excess of a million a day. One week the shipment was 7,090,000. The following week was 7,120,000. This will give an idea of the industry.

Geo. R. French,
International Organizer.

Toronto, Dec. 24, 1909.

Continuing my journey eastward from Regina I reached Brandon, Manitoba, otherwise known as the Wheat City. It is the second city in

size and importance in the province, and is situated on the banks of the Assinaboine river, having a fine agricultural country around it. There are two factories here (union) wherein, according to some of the members, employment is anything but steady, it being subject to long layoffs, sometimes of months' duration. This, together with the general unfitness of the buildings used for factories, makes the life of the cigarmakers in Brandon as happy as that of the proverbial policeman.

The relations between the two factories appear to be anything but friendly, altogether making a state of affairs not conducive to the best interests of Union 378. In an address to the union I endeavored to impress upon the minds of the members that they were banded together for the common good, that there was no place in the union for shop jealousy or personalities, that those things must be laid severely aside if the union is to make progress. In company with the president of the union I visited the Trades and Labor Council, who were interested in devising ways and means, to build a Labor Temple. Considering the high price of suitable land, and the small number of unions in the place I think our fellow workmen of Brandon would be well advised to delay the project for a while. There is a good showing of label goods here and a very fair demand, which I have every reason to believe the union will do their very best to increase.

On my arrival at Winnipeg, Man., I immediately met and consulted with the officers of the union regarding the local situation with the result that we immediately began a strong label agitation amongst the local unions. Accompanied by Mr. Beigue, recording secretary, and on one occasion by Mr. Rose, financial secretary, we visited and addressed the local bodies, in some instances visiting and addressing as many as four meetings a night, making a strong plea for assistance in building up a strong demand for union labelled goods in Winnipeg, I have the assurance of the union that the agitation thus began will not be allowed to lapse, but that it will be supplemented by the issue of advertising matter in the shape of calendars, etc., that our delegates will attend the meetings of the central body more regularly, and also that of the label committee of the central body which has to a very great extent heretofore been neglected.

The local situation is by no means good; although in some respects better than it has been, but such as it is, it calls for the very best effort our people there can put forth, if the situation is to be bettered. I have strong hopes that it will. The union appears to be well officered, and the members well aware that something must be done to improve the situation.

Fort William and Port Arthur are twin, but rival cities, situated at the head of Lake Superior, all of the transcontinental Canadian railway lines converge here, and most of the farm products of the great plains of the Canadian west are transhipped here to the lake freight carriers; everyone here believes that a second Chicago is to be located in this locality. Truly its growth is remarkable as is also the price of real estate. With its great railway service, and immense elevators and splendid dock facilities, together with the growing trade of the west, a second Chicago does not seem a very idle dream. There are two small factories here (union) making cigars, and with trade increasing. There is a good showing of label goods, and a fair demand as both cities are fairly well organized.

I was fortunate in being invited to attend and address a meeting of representatives of the different unions called together to form a building fund for the purpose of building a labor temple, whereat I made a strong plea for a better demand for the union label on cigars, which same was well received.

Sudbury, Ont., is something of a railway, and mining center, and also a fair market for cigars, has a fair show of union goods but little or no demand, much the same may be said of Parry Sound, which used to be a great lumbering center, all of which seems to have gone across the sound to its younger rival Victoria Harbor, which is a wet town, while Parry Sound is dry, although by no fault of its own, for it appears that the founder of the place in presenting the town plot made it a condition forever, that no intoxicating liquor should be sold within its bounds.

I have not changed my opinion of the Canadian west, the last great west, as a land of boundless opportunities, in agriculture, lumbering, mining, in anything in which a man may honestly put his hand to. All over its broad extent, towns that grow into cities are springing up almost every day, and in many of these we have the modest little buckeye, that often develops, as the country populates, into the full fledged cigar factory employing many hands.

So mote it be.

Fraternally yours,

W. V. Todd, Org.

LOST CARDS

Section 11. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate.

Members having lost their traveling cards take notice:

No duplicate card will be issued for lost card unless the full name of members, the card number, the date of initiation and the union where the card was last deposited are given. Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Secretaries have no right to issue certificates in place of lost cards. Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made. Report full name, number, date and place of initiation and when and where card was last deposited.

Private loans will be entered on duplicates issued upon request of unions.

Enter all loans granted in figures and letters.

Secretaries will please notify this office as to whether any private loans are due on cards reported lost, otherwise they are issued with only the International loan account. This does not release members from their just obligations to the unions. The absence of the private loans, however, quite often cause members to overlook those loans and suspensions follow.

36125 Jas. O'Hearn, initiated June, 1885, reported lost Dec. 8, 1909, by 253.

73406 E. Enright, initiated May, 1893, reported lost Dec. 8, 1909, by 402.

75362 F. Kaiser, initiated May, 1899, reported lost Dec. 19, 1909, by 343.

112216 J. Hafner, initiated November, 1905, reported lost Dec. 28, 1909, by 182.

36502 J. B. Hart, initiated November, 1886, reported lost Dec. 29, 1909, by 1.

REPORT OF DELEGATES.

To the Officers and Members of Cigar Makers' International Union:

Fellow Workers: It becomes our duty and our privilege to submit to you our report on some of the things of interest discussed and acted on by the delegates to the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Toronto, Can., Nov. 8th to 20th, inclusive. Also of the work being done at the convention of the Union Label Trades Department held in the same city Nov. 5th and 6th.

The convention of the Union Label Trades Department was called to order at 10:30 a. m., Friday morning, Nov. 5th, by President Lennon.

Mr. Joseph Thompson, Commissioner of Industries for the city of Toronto, welcomed the delegates and assured them of a hearty welcome from the people of Toronto.

Mr. L. H. Gibbins, chairman of the Board of Business Agents, also spoke in welcome, as did Mr. James Watt of the Toronto Label Committee.

President Lennon's report was listened to very attentively by the delegates and at its conclusion was loudly applauded.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Tracy was quite lengthy and covered all the points of interest pertaining to the label trades. His report showed that 87 national and international unions are now affiliated, making in all an approximate membership of 365,000 affiliated with the department. He also said that several international unions are now considering the matter of affiliation, and he predicted that before the first of the year we would have an affiliation of 450,000. The following subjects were touched upon by the secretary in his report: Affiliation of unions, assistance to haters, Max Morris, local departments, farmers' organizations, method of advertising, woman's union label league and trades union auxiliary, and universal design. Total receipts for six months (the life of the department) were \$2,782.74. The expense for the same period was \$1,691.30, balance on hand, Sept. 30th, 1909, \$1,091.44.

Your delegates were placed on important committees, Smith on president's report and French on label propaganda.

Resolutions offered by Cigar Makers' delegation and unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That the secretary treasurer by and with the consent of the executive board shall from time to time, consult with the officers of the national and international unions on well defined plans, whereby and through the sale of union labelled products may be further advanced, and through voluntary cooperation calculated to reach the desired ends.

Resolved, That the secretary treasurer be and is hereby instructed to investigate and submit to affiliated unions such of voluntary co-operations as in his judgment will enable the organizations to co-operate in an effort to jointly advance the sale of label products in the most economical manner possible.

Many matters that were of interest to the work of agitating and advocating the promotion of the sale of union made goods was considered by the convention and the recommendations of the committees which was adopted will be of beneficial results to the organizations using union labels, store cards and buttons, during the coming year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors; first vice-president, John F. Tobin,

Boot and Shoe Workers; second vice-president, J. W. Hays, Typographical Union; third vice-president, Owen Miller, Musicians' Union; fourth vice president, Jacob Fischer, Journeymen Barbers; fifth vice-president, John J. Manning, Laundry Workers' Union; secretary-Treasurer, Thomas F. Tracy, Cigar Makers' International Union.

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel Gompers,
Thomas F. Tracy,
John T. Smith,
Geo. R. French,
J. Mahlon Barnes.

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order at 10 a. m., Monday, Nov. 8th, by President Gompers who introduced Mr. Oliver, Mayor of Toronto, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the citizens of the city. Dr. Beaume, Minister of Public Works, was introduced and welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Province of Canada. Mr. Wm. Glockling, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, addressed the convention on behalf of the trade unionists of Canada. All of which was responded to by President Gompers.

Committee on credentials reported that 314 delegates were entitled to seats, representing 87 national and international unions, 22 state bodies, 63 central labor bodies, 13 trade and federal labor unions, 6 fraternal organizations. President Gompers announced his committees, your delegates were honored by being placed on important committees. Tracy on president's report, French on resolutions, Barnes on labels, and Smith on adjustment. President Gompers submitted his annual report. The members may have some idea of what the report contained when we say it took him over three hours to deliver the same. During the entire time you could have heard a pin drop. Every delegate kept his seat and listened very attentively to every word. It was indeed a wonderful report and dealt with all the points of interest affecting the general labor movement. We would suggest that all members of the C. M. I. U. read the report. It can be found in the November Journal. Among the points touched on in the report were, organization and growth, summary of injunction, contempt and appeals, free speech and free press, court of appeals' decision, legislation anti-trust laws, injunction, eight hour bill, employer's liability and automatic compensation laws, department of labor, ship subsidy bill, census bill, Asiatic exclusion, convict labor, child labor, immigration, litigation, the boycott-judicials opinion, labor's practical political action, department and labor conference, industrial education, European tour, fraternity of labor, Hatters' strike, Steel Workers' strike, Porto Rican labor movement, American Federationist labor press and organizers. Each of these subjects was handled with care, every detail and phase of the question was gone into and at its conclusion the delegates rose as one man and applauded and cheered for the grand old man who has done so much for the general uplift of humanity. The committee on president's report, concurred in all that President Gompers had to say on each one of the above subjects, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Secretary Morrison made an exhaustive report of work done in his office the past year. Receipts for the year was \$371,005.53; expenses, \$203,702.07, leaving a balance on hand, Oct. 1st, 1909, \$167,303.46, of which \$51,426.32 is in the general fund and \$115,877.13 in de-

fense fund for local trade and federal labor unions. One can get an idea of the growth of the American Federation of Labor, when the secretary informs us that the receipts for 1891, the first year of its existence, were \$174 and the expenses for same period \$154. The total receipts for the 29 years were \$2,055,009.29 and the expenses for that period were \$1,887,705.83.

Money appropriated to be used for the legal defense fund of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor in the injunction suit was \$44,297.98. Expenses during the year were \$6,273.61, leaving a balance on hand, Oct. 1st, 1909, \$38,024.37. One hundred and seventy-six charters were issued during the year, of this number 3 were granted to the following internationals, Operative Plasterers, Brotherhood of R. W. Clerks and the Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill workers. Two departments as follows: railroad employee, union label trades department. Two state branches, 40 central bodies and the rest of local and federal labor unions.

Treasurer John B. Lennon reported on having deposited in six different banks in Bloomington, Ill., in certificates and subject to check, \$165,303.46.

First Vice-President Duncan read the report of the executive council showing the work by the council during the year. The council held six meetings, 91 subjects of various matters were taken up by them.

The fraternal delegates to England, Brother Frey of the Molders' and Brother Larger of the Garment Workers' made an interesting report on what is being done by our British brothers across the pond.

Jerome Jones of Atlanta, Georgia, fraternal delegate to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, reported of the conditions of our Canadian brothers. Both reports were well received and it was the unanimous opinion of all that the fraternal greetings now existing between the United States, Great Britain and Canada be continued.

The report of the special committee on industrial education who were appointed at the Denver convention, showed that the committee had the matter well in hand and recommended that the committee be held over another year and they would be in a position to make a final report on this most important question. Concurred in by the convention.

President Gompers introduced to the delegates the fraternal delegates to this convention from the British Trades Congress, Messrs. A. H. Gill and J. R. Clymers, both of whom are members of Parliament. They made very interesting addresses relative to legislation secured through the efforts of the British Trades Congress. The remarks of both delegates were well received.

Mrs. Margaret Drier Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, addressed the convention on the condition of the women workers of this country.

The Electrical Workers' controversy was taken up by the committee on law. The committee recommendations were concurred in by the convention and it was the opinion of all delegates that this long drawn out fight will come to a successful termination.

Efforts are being made to amalgamate the Elevator Constructors with the Machinists' International Union.

Conferences have been arranged between the International Union of Car Workers and the Brotherhood of Car Men. Much business was done that will be beneficial during the coming year to the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor.

It was regularly moved and seconded, that all that portion of the president's report in regard to the Buck's Stove & Range Company, the litigation in connection therewith, the report of the executive council, the report of the committee on president's report and Vice-President Mitchell's speech on the same subject be compiled in pamphlet form for propaganda purposes. Adopted unanimously by the convention.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing term: President, Samuel Gompers, Cigar Makers' International Union; first vice-president, James Duncan, Granite Cutters; second vice-president, John Mitchell, United Mine Workers; third vice-president, James O'Connell, Machinists' Union; fourth vice-president, D. A. Hayes, Glass Bottle Blowers; fifth vice president, Wm. D. Huber, Brotherhood of Carpenters; sixth vice-president, Joseph Valentine, Molders' International; seventh vice-president, John R. Alpine, Plumbers and Gas Fitters; eight vice-president, Henry B. Perham, R. R. Telegraphers; treasurer, John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors; secretary, Frank Morrison, Typographical Union; fraternal delegates to the British Trades Congress, Wm. B. Wilson, United Mine Workers, T. V. O'Connor, Longshoremen; delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, John J. Manning, Laundry Workers. St. Louis, Mo., secures the next convention.

In conclusion your delegates want to express their gratitude to the officers and members of Local Union No. 27 for courtesies shown during our stay in Toronto. Each of us bring back some pointers that will be of some interest to the local unions of our craft that we will come in touch with, relative to label agitation. Respectfully submitted,

Thomas F. Tracy,
J. Mahlon Barnes,
Geo. R. French,
John T. Smith.

For obvious reasons I can only agree to those parts of the above report which make no reference to me. Samuel Gompers.

FOR CHAIN OF DRUG STORES.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 18.—The incorporation under the Delaware laws of the United Drug Stores Company, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000 was announced yesterday. The concern is backed, it is said, by the owners of the United Cigar Stores Company. Plans have been perfected to take over many retail drug stores throughout the country, as was done in the cigar trade, and to build a drug manufacturing plant.

Charles A. Eckles, of Philadelphia, who has a half dozen drug stores in Wilmington, is one of the promoters. The incorporators as named in the charter papers are "Wilmington incorporating agents." They are W. W. Day, F. E. Janvier and E. B. Waples. The initial drug store of the combine will be opened here.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office, after being advertised in Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago P. O. By order P. O. Dept., Washington.
Returned the following to P. O. Department since last issue of Journal: None.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:
Union 122, Warren, Pa.—For James Oliver (82990), W. A. McCrum (28583).
Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill.—For W. Rich (3979).
Union 224, Salt Lake City, Utah.—For F. E. Holley and F. Melgarek.
Union 129, Denver, Colo.—For Henry Salazar.
The International President holds mail for Julius

Schilling, Geo. Straus (103514) and Edward Koelm-lara.

International President holds mail for Ed. Campers, William Worley.
Union 95, St. Joseph.—For T. H. Doughty.
Union 228, San Francisco, Cal.—For P. Spots, F. Perrone, Gus. Sottler, Jos. Narbutt, Rollie Section, Ed Selwinder, Bernard McKeon.
Union 395, Waterbury, Conn.—For Al Fettes and E. Gebhard.
Union 425, Astoria, Ore.—For Jos. Schreck.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Union 37, Fort Wayne, Ind., offers the following amendment:

Sec. 134½. A quarterly assessment of 25c shall be levied on all 30c due members of the International Union on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October, the money collected from the above assessments shall be placed in a fund reserved for the purpose of building and maintaining a cigarmakers' home for aged and infirm members, and also to establish a weekly benefit for superannuated members.

Amend Sec. 118 by adding to section: "Except 30c due members, who are over 60 years of age and who have been paying dues continuously for a period of not less than 15 years and who are not barred by Sections 122, 125, 128 or 130 from drawing benefit. Such members shall be entitled to register and draw out of work benefit at any time."

Amend Section 121 by adding: "This section shall not apply to 30c members who have paid dues for not less than 15 years and who are over 60 years of age."

The amendment of Union 148, Caguas, P. R., as published in the November Journal, as follows:
Amend Section 92 as follows:

Add after the word "Washington," sixth line, the words "Porto Rico." Section to read:

No strike shall be approved or sustained by the International Union for an increase in wages between the first day of December and the first day of April of any year except in the states of California, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oregon, Washington and Porto Rico.

Received the endorsement of 281, St. Louis; 5, Rochester; 437, Cairo; 330, Alpena; 9, Troy; 462, Tampa; 174, Joliet; 99, Ottawa; 72, Burlington; 32, Louisville; 215, Logansport; 129, Denver; and 291, San Jose; 12, Onelida; 69, Three Rivers; 179, Bangor; 44, St. Louis; 98, St. Paul; 447, Kenosha; 114, Jacksonville; 472, Juncos; 150, Sioux City; 208, Kalamazoo; 68, Albany; 245, Ashland; 194, Cayey.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 129, Denver, Colo., as published in the November Journal, as follows:
Amend the constitution as follows:

The next session (convention) of the C. M. I. U. shall be held in Indianapolis, Ind., beginning Monday, May 9, 1910. The necessary changes for electing delegates, etc., to be left to the discretion of the International President.

Received the endorsement of 90, New York; 402, Richland Centre; 315, St. Cloud; 437, Cairo; 58, Montreal; 213, New York; 33, Indianapolis; 107, Erie; 174, Joliet; 167, Owosso; 42, Hartford; 102, Kansas City; 318, Chattanooga; 491, Huron; 253, Oakland; 232, Sellersville; 32, Louisville; 260, Dallas; 69, Three Rivers; 44, St. Louis; 98, St. Paul; 57, Champaign; 447, Kenosha; 114, Jacksonville; 208, Kalamazoo; 38, Springfield; 245, Ashland.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 22, Detroit, Mich., as published in the November Journal, received the endorsement of 404, Austin; 315, St. Cloud; 174, Joliet; 102, Kansas City; 72, Burlington; 15, Chicago; 232, Sellersville; 44, St. Louis; 57, Champaign; 208, Kalamazoo; 245, Ashland.

Not having received the required number of endorsements cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., as published in the November Journal, received the endorsement of 281, St. Louis; 318, Chattanooga; 72, Burlington; 491, Huron; 32, Louisville; 215, Logansport; 69, Three Rivers; 57, Champaign; 114, Jacksonville; 233, Sedalia; 245, Ashland; 102, Kansas City.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn., as published in the December Journal, as follows:
Amend Section 219 of the Constitution by adding "And if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

Received the endorsement of 331, Crookston; 141, New York; 150, Sioux City; 491, Huron; 14, Chicago; 212, Superior; 129, Denver; 315, St. Cloud, and 61, La Crosse.

The amendment of Union 10, Providence, R. I., as published in the December Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 156 by adding the following to the last line:

Or to manufacturers who send out loose labels to their agents, or representatives, in any locality.
Sec. 156 to read as follows:

Each local union shall furnish, through its shop

committeeman, to all strictly union shops, free of charge, as many of the labels as may be required from week to week for all cigars actually made by members of the union and persons holding retiring cards. All label orders shall be signed by the shop collector. The label orders are to be furnished by the International President at cost. No shop shall be considered a strict union shop unless the packers of the shop are members of the International Union, and the apprentice laws of the local union be complied with. Where the manufacturer deals in Chinese, tenement house or scab cigars, it shall be optional with local unions to withhold the label from such firm. It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer or firm whose name or firm name appears in or about the box containing Chinese, tenement house or scab cigars, or whose name or firm name appears on or about such non-union cigars. All labels issued must bear the ink stamp. It shall be optional with local unions to paste them on the boxes. But in no case shall the union label be used in a factory in the United States which pays less than \$7.00 per thousand, and no less than \$1.00 for packing per thousand, and in Canada, which pays less than \$6.00 per thousand for mold work—5 molds of 20 bunches.

Nor shall it be allowed on any cigars sold for less than \$20.00 per thousand. This shall not debar local unions from establishing a price above \$20.00 per thousand. No union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery. It shall be optional with local unions to grant labels to members who are not employing any journeymen if they have not been members for one year. This shall not apply to members suspended who were, prior to their suspension, members of the International Union for one year or longer, provided they be reinstated within six months after suspension. But in no event shall a manufacturer be permitted to use the label who offers presents as an inducement for the sale of his goods, or to manufacturers who send out loose labels to their agents or representatives in any locality.

Received the endorsement of 297, Canton; 102, Kansas City; 90, New York; 150, Sioux City; 269, Nashua; 72, Burlington; 129, Denver; 99, Ottawa; 315, St. Cloud.

Union 275, Aberdeen, offers the following amendment to the constitution:

(1) An election shall take place in March, 1910, the date to be set by the International President, for the purpose of electing a commission of (3) three members.

(2) It shall be the duty of this commission to visit Arizona, New Mexico, California, Colorado and Utah for the purpose of investigating the climate and advisability of locating a home for aged, sick and disabled members of the C. M. I. U. of A.

(3) Also to ascertain as close as possible the cost of building and maintaining the same and to suggest laws governing the qualification for entering the home; also rules for running the same.

(4) After the deliberations of the commission they shall make a full report to the International President, who shall have the same printed in the official Journal and have a copy sent to each local union, who shall vote on each section of the report separate.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following, and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence, relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Jas. Wardhaugh, No. 65290, who died October 9th, 1909. Three members of the union and three of the K. O. T. M. acted as pallbearers; Chas. Wandell, No. 7074, who died December 10th. Three members of the union and three of the Danish Society acted as pallbearers.

Union 332, San Diego, Calif.—Ed. T. Scott, No. 68474. Union attended funeral in a body.

Union 122, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Wm. R. Torres, No. 89085, who died on December 27th, 1909. Committee from the union attended the funeral.

129, Denver.—Valentine Nuss, No. 20732, who died at St. Anthony's Hospital Dec. 9th. Funeral attended by Committee from the Union. Interment at Riverside Cemetery. C. W. Stone, who died Dec. 29th; after suffering for a year and nine months from a paralytic stroke. Funeral services attended by Cigarmakers, Red Men, F. O. E. and I. O. O. F. After the services the remains were conducted to the depot for shipment to his old home in Jamestown, N. Y., for burial.

Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mrs. Rachel Strauss, wife of Wm. Strauss. The union adopted resolutions of sincere condolence to Wm. Strauss and family in their bereavement.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIERS.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1909.
Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz:

No. 35, Dayton, Ohio.

With the exception of having paid illegal benefits amounting to \$71.00, the accounts here are in good order. Cash account correct, small surplus in dues account. All benefit cards correctly filled out. Also vouchers for expense on file. Ledger posted to show the members' standing in dues, also the dates, when all benefits are drawn and all accounts balanced at the end of each month. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1907.....\$2,424.37
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....5,667.65
Expended over percentage in 1907.....138.93
Due Intl. Union on examination.....71.00

Total\$8,391.95
Expense to Nov. 1, 1909.....5,620.49

Balance should be on Nov. 1, 1909.....\$2,681.46
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1909, in Teutonia Nat. Bk.\$1,943.25
In poss. Fin. Sec. Wm. Schueberger 13.61

Total\$1,956.86

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 724.60
No. 43, Urbana, Ohio.

The books and accounts here are in better condition than the statement would indicate. Benefit cards all filled out. Vouchers for expense not always endorsed, but on file. Cash and stamp accounts correct, etc. The treasurer deposited \$50.00 in bank on Nov. 12, 1909. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1909.....\$ 498.35
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....2,041.55
Due to Intl. Union on examination.....18.00

Total\$2,557.90
Expense to Nov. 1, 19092,061.19

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 496.71
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1909, in Nat. Bk. of Urbana\$410.00
In poss. Treas. Frank Mundel.....68.71

Total\$ 478.71

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1909\$ 18.00
No. 45, Springfield, O.

The books and accounts here are really in very good order. Corrected the cash account of an ex-secretary by entering item in the November, 1909, receipts covering the error. Stamp account correct. Went over system of balancing accounts at the end of the month, also how to balance the members' dues accounts with every credit given. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1909.....\$ 966.32
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....3,668.24
Expended over percentage in 1908.....9.17
Due Intl. Union on examination.....3.00

Total\$4,646.73
Expense to Nov. 1, 1909.....4,260.72

Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 386.01
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1909, in Springfield Sav. Bk.\$363.66
Poss. Treas. J. H. Schmackers......50
Poss. Fin. Sec. E. L. Craver.....9.68

Total\$ 378.84

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 12.17
No. 215, Logansport, Ind.

Except that the amount claimed in possession of the financial secretary includes amount granted as personal or private loans, the books and accounts here are in good order. (The secretary had cash in his pocket to cover the entire amount, but it was his own money.) Private loans granted in this manner will positively be discontinued. Cash and stamp accounts otherwise correct. Ledger nicely posted and all accounts balanced at the end of each month. Benefit cards, etc. O. K. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 1, 1906.....\$1,111.13
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....3,830.90
Expended over percentage in 1906-7-8.....225.81

Total\$5,167.84
Expense to Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 813.54

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 813.54
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1909, in Logansport Nat. Bk.\$218.70
Certificates of deposit on Nat. Bk.....400.00
In poss. Treas. Fred Acton.....20.00
In poss. Fin. Sec. Chester Horn.....51.10

Total\$ 687.80
Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 125.74
This deficiency is a balance not replaced on amounts expended over percentage.

No. 227, Chicago, Ill.

Except that the ledger is not indexed and the 30c dues had not been correctly reported, the books and accounts of this union are fine. The amount in possession of the treasurer is to cover an expected expense for tax to Intl. Union. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1905.....\$1,093.04

Receipts to Dec. 1, 1909.....4,343.85

Total\$5,436.89
Expense to Dec. 1, 1909.....\$3,575.15
Due to Union No. 227, on exam.....1.00

Total\$3,576.15
Balance on hand should be Dec. 1, 1909.....\$1,860.74

Funds of Union—
Dec. 1, 1909, in Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.\$1,733.77
In poss. Treas. H. W. Grafe.....127.97

Total\$1,861.74

Cash surplus on hand Dec. 1, 1909.....\$ 1.00

No. 235, Peru, Ind.
The books and accounts here would have been in good order if the vouchers for expense had been continuously made out and indorsed by whoever received the money. Cash and stamp accounts fairly correct and balanced each month; the ledger nicely posted. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1904.....\$ 474.94
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....4,390.42
Expended over percentage in 1908.....3.76

Total\$4,869.12
Expense to Nov. 1, 1909.....\$4,877.83
Balance should be Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 191.29

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1909, in 1st Nat. Bk.....\$157.76
In poss. of Fin. Sec. Ed. Bender.....21.73

Total\$ 179.49

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 11.80

No. 243, Chicago Heights, Ill.
The books and accounts here are in very nice condition, except that the day book does not show the cash and stamp balances at the end of the month. Requested that this be done in the future, also that expense vouchers be endorsed by whoever receives the money. Was assured all this would be complied with. Ledger nicely posted, etc. Statement as follows:

Intl. balance Jan. 1, 1907.....\$ 517.43
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....1,070.17
Expended over percentage in 1908.....19.94

Total\$1,607.54
Expense to Nov. 1, 1909.....1,254.18

Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 353.36

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1909, in 1st Nat. Bk.....\$ 50.00
Certificate of deposit on bank.....281.87
In poss. Fin. Sec. Chas. Mazur.....21.49

Total\$ 353.36

No. 247, Blue Island, Ill.
Had the ledger been properly indexed and all vouchers for expense been signed by whoever received the money, the books and accounts here would have been in splendid order as all accounts are balanced at the end of every month, and funds at all times reported just as they are the last day of every month. Fifty dollars was deposited in bank on Dec. 2, 1909. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1906.....\$ 437.57
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1909.....3,094.39
Expended over percentage in 1904-6.....15.32

Total\$3,547.28
Expense to Dec. 1, 1909.....2,578.66

Balance on hand should be Dec. 1, 1909.....\$ 968.62

Funds of Union—
Dec. 1, 1909, in Com. Bank.....\$883.63
In poss. Treas. F. Denner.....17.00
In poss. Fin. Sec. Max Troemel.....67.99

Total\$ 968.62

No. 254, Wapakoneta, Ohio.
The books and accounts here are only in fair order, owing to lack of experience and instructions. Am sure the future will be different—better. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 1, 1904.....\$ 671.50
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....1,568.17
Expended over percentage in 1906-8.....13.61

Total\$2,253.28
Expense to Nov. 1, 1909.....\$1,765.44
Due to Union No. 254, on exam.....6.00

Total\$1,771.44

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 481.84

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1909, in Peoples' Nat. Bank.....\$ 28.95
Certificate of deposit on Nat. Bk.....210.12
In poss. of Fin. Sec. D. Brown.....11.59

Total\$ 250.66

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 231.18

No. 260, Piqua, Ohio.
The books and accounts of this union are in their usual good order. Very accurate. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1904.....\$ 418.64
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....2,322.79
Expended over percentage in 1904-5-8.....6.74

Total\$2,748.17
Expense to Nov. 1, 1909.....2,258.42

Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 489.75

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1909, in Piqua Sav. Bank.....\$130.03

In Piqua Nat. Bank.....9.11
Certificates of deposit on Nat. Bk.....300.00
In poss. Treas. Thos. Aker.....19.72
In poss. Fin. Sec. John N. Wiles.....28.40

Total\$ 487.26

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 2.49
This deficiency \$2.49 is the amount expended over percentage during 1908.

No. 335, Hammond, Ind.
Clerically the books and accounts here are fine, cash and stamp accounts balanced at the end of the month, but non-compliance with Sections 175 and 176 of the Constitution very nearly did the usual thing. However, at time of examination Fin. Sec. Ebert turned over to treasurer \$65.00 to be deposited in bank. In the future they will also have vouchers for expense endorsed by who ever receives the money. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 1, 1909.....\$ 626.78
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....3,004.14

Total\$3,630.92
Expense to June 1, 1909.....3,336.18

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 294.74

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1909, in Ger. Nat. Sav. Dept.\$191.19
In poss. Treas. Geo. Helsler.....30.00
In poss. Fin. Sec. Aug. Ebert.....63.52

Total\$ 284.71

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 10.03

This deficiency is the amount not replaced on account of previous examination to June 1, 1906.

No. 379, Rochester, Ind.
Had the ledger been properly indexed and vouchers made out and indorsed for expense and then filed the books and accounts would have been in splendid order. Benefit cards correct. Cash and stamps accounts right. Funds promptly deposited in bank, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1904.....\$ 293.55
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....2,618.50

Total\$2,912.05
Expense to Nov. 1, 1909.....\$2,243.60

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 668.45

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1909, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$650.49
In poss. Fin. Sec. Chas. Scholder.....17.96

Total\$ 668.45

Yours fraternally

W. A. CAMPBELL,

International Financier.

Harrisburg Pa., Nov. 9, 1909.
Since last report I examined the books of the following unions: 94, Pawtucket, R. I.; 326, Taunton, Mass.; 324, Gloucester, Mass.; 326, Haverhill, Mass.; 21, Marlboro, Mass.; 475, Fitchburg, Mass.; 396, Northampton, Mass.; 51, Holyoke, Mass.; 156, Suffield, Conn.; 42, Hartford, Conn.; 428, Trenton, N. J., and 244, Harrisburg, Pa.

Union 94, Pawtucket, R. I.
The books of this union are in a good condition. The stamp account, excepting five 20-cent stamps, is correct. Receipts for expenses on file.

1907. Balance May 14.....\$ 431.95
1907. May 15-Dec. 31.....1,314.56
1908. Receipts4,287.07
1909 to Oct. 1.....1,443.44
1909 to Oct. 14.....59.55
1907. Expended over percentage.....99.21
1908. Expended over percentage.....283.22

Stamp difference of financial secretary....\$7,919.00
1.00

Expenses—

1907. May 15-Dec. 31.....\$ 851.43
19085,080.65
1909 to Oct. 1.....1,288.05
1909 to Oct. 15.....39.24

Balance\$7,259.27
660.73

Funds of Union 94—

Deposit in Pawtucket Institution for Savings\$ 394.35
In possession of A. E. Hohler, Fin. Sec....13.66

Deficiency\$ 408.01
252.72

Union 326, Taunton, Mass.

The books of this union are in a good condition. The stamp account is correct. Receipts for expenses on file. Instructed the secretary to discontinue the ledger style of registration of the unemployed. They have to register in rotation on the same page. Result as follows:

Balance Sept. 1, 1905.....\$ 361.74
1905. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....137.75
1906. Receipts430.93
1907. Receipts455.71
1908. Receipts487.89
1909 to Oct. 1.....352.62
1909 to Oct. 16.....34.20
1906-1907-1908. Expended over percentage.....24.44

\$2,285.28

Expenses—	
1905. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	\$ 85.42
1906.....	348.11
1907.....	310.64
1908.....	535.18
1909 to Oct. 1.....	345.80
1909 to Oct. 16.....	8.90
Balance.....	\$1,638.15
	652.13

Funds of Union 326—	
Deposit in Bristol County Savings Bank.....	\$ 601.02
In possession of D. J. Kervick, Fin. Sec....	51.11
	\$ 652.13

Union 324, Gloucester, Mass.

The books of this union, while in charge of J. F. Courant, ex-Fin. Sec., are in a bad condition. Credits given in the ledger are not entered in the day book. Receipts not on file. There is a difference in the stamp account. The books, while in charge of P. J. Nally, Fin. Sec., were in a fair condition. J. F. Courant, ex-Fin. Sec., failed to account for \$44.14. Instructed the president of Union 324 to cause his arrest for embezzlement unless the amount due to the union was restored. Result as follows:

Balance Sept. 1, 1906.....	\$ 242.90
1906. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	49.17
1907.....	99.80
1908.....	162.20
1909 to Oct. 1.....	126.28
1909 to Oct. 19.....	11.40

1907-1908. Interest not reported.....	\$ 691.75
Error account and stamp difference of J. F. Courant, ex-Fin. Sec.....	9.07
Credits given by J. F. Courant, ex-Fin. Sec., in the ledger, not entered in the day book.....	12.30
	8.40
	\$ 721.52

Expenses—	
1906. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	\$ 6.50
1907.....	135.27
1908.....	213.87
1909 to Oct. 1.....	89.61
1909 to Oct. 19.....	12.00
Balance.....	\$ 467.25
	264.27

Funds of Union 324—	
Deposit in Cape Arm Savings Bank.....	\$ 112.48
In possession of C. D. Saunders, Jr., Treas.....	27.05
In possession of Louis Urquhart, Act. Sec....	6.21
	\$ 145.74
Deficiency.....	118.53
	\$ 264.27

Union 226, Haverhill, Mass.

The books of this union are in a fair condition. The stamp account is correct. Gave a few instructions in reference to balancing accounts monthly and the registration of the unemployed. Result as follows:

Balance Sept. 1, 1905.....	\$ 287.15
1905. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	168.45
1906. Receipts.....	604.89
1907. Receipts.....	468.80
1908. Receipts.....	411.55
1909 to Oct. 1.....	350.30
1909 to Oct. 21.....	12.80
1905-1906-1907-1908. Exp. over percentage.....	201.94

1906-1909. Interest not reported.....	\$2,505.88
Overpaid sick benefit.....	1.26
	\$2,565.07

Expenses—	
1905. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	\$ 143.47
1906.....	431.65
1907.....	356.01
1908.....	562.00
1909 to Oct. 1.....	571.61
1909 to Oct. 21.....	8.83
Balance.....	\$2,078.57
	491.50

Funds of Union 226—	
Deposit in Haverhill Savings Bank.....	\$ 236.96
Deposit in Merchants' National Bank.....	61.01
In possession of A. E. Manning, Fin. Sec....	61.61
	\$ 359.58
Deficiency.....	131.92
	\$ 491.50

Union 21, Marlboro, Mass.

The books of this union are in a fair condition. The stamp account, excepting a few due stamps, is correct. Gave the secretary a few instructions in reference to entering credits in the ledger. Also to retain the label per capita in the general fund until it is actually expended from January 1 till the end of the year. The May report limits the amount to be expended. Mr. Richard Boyd, ex-Fin. Sec., owes to Union 21 on International account a balance of \$3.67. On May, 1909, his books show that he expended \$15.00 for label agitation. There is no record to show to whom the money was paid, neither is there a receipt on file. Having left the

city he had no opportunity to explain what became of the money. Result as follows:

Balance Sept. 1, 1905.....	\$ 246.75
1905. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	166.10
1906. Receipts.....	478.95
1907. Receipts.....	403.10
1908. Receipts.....	352.45
1909 to Oct. 1.....	245.05
1909 to Oct. 22.....	13.10

1905-1908. Expended over percentage.....	\$1,900.50
Stamp difference and error account of Richard Boyd, ex-Fin. Sec.....	2.81
	1.80
	\$1,905.11

Expenses—	
1905. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	\$ 85.98
1906.....	427.60
1907.....	412.37
1908.....	404.81
1909 to Oct. 1.....	224.36
1909 to Oct. 22.....	13.56
Balance.....	\$1,568.68
	336.43

Funds of Union 21—	
Deposit in People's Nat. Bank.....	\$ 315.00
In possession of M. F. Burnham, Fin. Sec....	18.40
	\$ 333.40
Deficiency.....	3.03
	\$ 336.43

Union 475, Fitchburg, Mass.

The books of this union are in a fair condition. The stamp account is correct. Gave a few instructions to the financial secretary. Result as follows:

Balance Sept. 1, 1905.....	\$ 451.98
1905. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	178.70
1906. Receipts.....	427.29
1907. Receipts.....	506.20
1908. Receipts.....	549.10
1909 to Oct. 1.....	402.20
1909 to Oct. 24.....	22.70
1906. Expended over percentage.....	30.37

1909, July, int. for 1907-1908 to July, 1909.....	\$2,568.54
Error account of Wm. J. Delgan, ex-Fin. Sec.....	33.67
Error account of J. J. Kelleher, ex-Fin. Sec.....	3.70
	.30
	\$2,606.21

Expenses—	
1905. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	\$ 84.64
1906.....	352.46
1907.....	522.79
1908.....	687.18
1909 to Oct. 1.....	440.29
1909 to Oct. 24.....	108.08
Balance.....	\$2,195.44
	410.77

Funds of Union 475—	
Deposit in Worcester North Savings Institution.....	\$ 369.14
In possession of Jos. Allman, Fin. Sec....	39.88
	\$ 409.02
Deficiency.....	1.75
	\$ 410.77

Union 396, Northampton, Mass.

The books of this union are in a fair condition. The stamp account is correct. Result as follows:

Balance Oct. 1, 1908.....	\$ 203.87
Deficiency prior to Oct. 1, 1903.....	56.16
1903. Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	301.65
1904. Receipts.....	378.80
1905. Receipts.....	350.51
1906. Receipts.....	595.98
1907. Receipts.....	332.57
1908.....	385.12
1909 to Oct. 1.....	367.65
1909 to Oct. 26.....	32.00
1906. Expended over percentage.....	4.24

1904, Dec. Illegal out of work benefit.....	\$3,009.35
Error account of Phil. Benjamin, Fin. Sec.....	1.00
	.60
	\$3,010.95

Expenses—	
1903. Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	\$ 414.96
1904.....	258.49
1905.....	316.14
1906.....	737.68
1907.....	175.01
1908.....	312.78
1909 to Oct. 1.....	335.35
1909 to Oct. 26.....	14.35
Balance.....	\$2,564.76
	446.19

Funds of Union 396—	
Deposit in Nonotuck Savings Bank.....	\$ 263.03
Deposit in Hampshire County Nat. Bank.....	92.75
In possession Phil. Benjamin, Fin. Sec....	42.68
	\$ 398.46
Deficiency.....	47.73
	\$ 446.19

Union 51, Holyoke, Mass.

The financial secretary, not having had any experience and instructions in keeping books, endeavored to do as good as his ability would permit. The stamp account, excepting a few stamps, is correct. The ledger prior to Jan. 1, 1906, was missing. Gave the financial secretary a few instructions in reference to the entry of credits in the ledger. He was anxious to make improvements in the books.

Balance Sept. 1, 1905.....	\$ 301.63
1905. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	282.70
1906. Receipts.....	976.53
1907. Receipts.....	1,035.37
1908. Receipts.....	1,123.14
1909 to Oct. 1.....	764.83
1909 to Oct. 29.....	85.40
1906-1907-1908. Expended over percentage.....	182.99

1907. Fines turned into local fund.....	\$4,760.74
Error account of Fin. Sec.....	10.90
Stamp difference of Fin. Sec.....	18.75
	.30
	\$4,789.79

Expenses—	
1905. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	\$ 183.15
1906.....	763.73
1907.....	857.31
1908.....	1,997.73
1909 to Oct. 1.....	441.49
1909 to Oct. 29.....	41.83
Balance.....	\$4,085.19
	704.60

Funds of Union 51—	
Deposit in Holyoke Savings Bank.....	\$ 589.58
In possession Thos. McCullough, Fin. Sec....	64.54
	\$ 654.12
Deficiency.....	50.48
	\$ 704.60

Union 156, Suffield, Conn.

The books of this union are in a good condition. The stamp account is correct. Result as follows:

Balance Sept. 1, 1905.....	\$2,106.34
1905. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	641.25
1906. Receipts.....	1,659.27
1907. Receipts.....	1,667.34
1908. Receipts.....	1,369.65
1909 to Nov. 1.....	1,287.14
1905-1906-1907-1908. Expended over perc....	194.00

1908. Interest not reported.....	\$8,923.99
1908-1909. Illegal out of work benefit paid.....	24.10
Error account of C. J. Dollinger, ex-Fin. Sec.....	11.50
	2.10
	\$8,961.69

Expenses—	
1905. Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	\$1,306.53
1906.....	2,705.21
1907.....	1,394.12
1908.....	928.63
1909 to Nov. 1.....	1,806.75
Balance.....	\$7,633.24
	1,323.45

Funds of Union 156—	
Dep sit in Suffield Savings Bank.....	\$1,318.83
In possession of Jas. L. Barnett, Fin. Sec....	27.59
Deficiency.....	76.93
	\$1,323.45

Union 42, Hartford, Conn.

The books of this union are in a good condition. The stamp account is correct. Receipts for expenses on file. Gave instructions to have the sick benefit cards filled out properly, giving cause of sickness, etc. Result as follows:

Balance Aug. 1, 1905.....	\$1,049.63
1905. Aug. 1-Dec. 31.....	2,083.26
1906. Receipts.....	6,449.00
1907. Receipts.....	4,965.25
1908. Receipts.....	4,950.45
1909 to Nov. 1.....	4,118.88
1909 to Nov. 6.....	21.40

1908-1909. Fines turned into local fund.....	\$23,622.97
	24.00
	\$23,646.97

Expenses—	
1905. Aug. 1-Dec. 31.....	\$1,404.44
1906.....	4,782.42
1907.....	4,080.94
1908.....	6,254.56
1909 to Nov. 1.....	6,079.27
1909 to Nov. 6.....	18.50
Balance.....	\$23,570.13
	1,076.84

Funds of Union 42—	
Deposit in First National Bank.....	\$ 797.00
In possession of A. M. Chapman, Treas.....	106.81
In possession of Eli Brunell, Fin. Sec....	22.90
	\$ 926.71
Deficiency.....	146.13
	\$1,076.84

Union 428, Trenton, N. J.

The books of this union are in a fair condition.

The stamp account is correct. The unemployed registered in ledger style; the proper way is to register in rotation on the same page. Gave a few instructions.

Balance April 18, 1907.....\$ 903.73
1907. April 19-Dec. 31.....400.55
1908. Receipts.....513.18
1909 to Nov. 1.....410.78

\$2,228.24
1908, Dec. Reported label agitation, which was used to replace deficiency.....23.00
Error account of Fin. Sec......30

\$2,251.54

Expenses—
1907. April 19-Dec. 31.....\$ 291.28
1908.....636.25
1909 to Nov. 1.....478.95

\$1,406.48

Balance.....845.06

\$2,251.54

Funds of Union 428—

Deposit in Trenton Trust & Safe Deposit Co.....\$ 412.33

In possession of Alois Klaiber, Fin. Sec.....34.20

\$ 476.53

Deficiency.....368.53

\$ 845.06

The total bank balance was \$450.46, which appears to include accrued interest amounting to \$8.13 not credited on the bank book.

Union 244, Harrisburg, Pa.

The books of this union are in a fine condition. The stamp account is correct. Receipts for expenses on file. Sick benefit cards filled out properly.

Balance Jan. 24, 1907.....\$ 52.91

1907. Jan. 25-Dec. 31.....290.00

1908. Receipts.....418.35

1909 to Nov. 1.....563.30

1909 to Nov. 9.....2.50

1907. Expended over percentage.....6.07

\$1,363.13

Expenses—

1907. Jan. 25-Dec. 31.....\$ 306.61

1908.....466.87

1909 to Nov. 1.....505.75

1909 to Nov. 9.....12.85

\$1,292.08

Balance.....71.95

\$1,363.13

Funds of Union 244—

Deposit in First National Bank.....\$ 55.00

In possession of A. E. Cook, Fin. Sec.....16.05

\$ 71.05

Yours fraternally,

A. STRASSER,

International Financier.

I have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

Union 128, El Paso, Tex.

I found the books in fairly good condition here. All members of the union are working. I attended a meeting of the union last night and suggested they appoint committees to visit the different unions here (28 in all) and ask them to call for the Cigarmakers' Union label. In this way they can win Kohlberg's shop, who employs about seventy-five cigarmakers. C. F. Ederle, moving here from Colorado Springs, who is running a union shop of ten men, will be his only competitor. Mr. Kohlberg told me he had no objection to the union or the men joining it, but he says he has no call for the label. Following is statement:

Actual funds on hand Nov. 1, 1907.....\$ 449.57

Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....1,519.69

Expended over percentage 1907-8.....33.20

Total.....\$2,002.46

Expenses to Nov. 1, 1909.....1,914.54

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 87.92

Funds of Union—

In possession of secretary.....\$ 24.72

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 63.20

Union 222, Dallas, Tex.

The books and accounts of the union are in good shape. Vouchers and receipts for all amounts received and expended on hand. All members of the union are working. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 30, 1908.....\$ 106.52

Allowed for label agitation in Dec., 1908.....19.50

Total funds on Dec. 30, 1908.....\$ 87.02

Received to Nov. 1, 1909.....387.21

Total.....\$ 474.23

Expenditures to Nov. 1, 1909.....326.55

On hand Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 147.68

Funds of Union—

In American Exchange Bank.....\$ 75.00

In possession of Sec. A. C. Portman.....72.68

\$ 147.68

One 10c assessment stamp surplus.

Union 285, Ft. Worth, Tex.

The books and accounts of this union have been kept in good shape since the last examination. The members are doing considerable agitation here and

they are getting good results. There are more union cigarmakers at work in this town than in any other town in Texas, on good jobs, too. The members deserve a lot of credit for their good work. Following is statement:

Total funds on hand Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 56.10

Received to Nov. 1, 1909.....436.08

Total.....\$ 492.18

Expenditures to Nov. 1, 1909.....363.13

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 129.05

Funds of Union:

In American National Bank.....\$ 100.05

In possession of Sec. W. C. Fleet.....29.00

\$ 129.05

Union 346, San Antonio.

The books here have been kept very poorly by Secretary Chas. Rossy. The ledger shows that he (Chas. Rossy) did not pay any dues at all. John Rottman (49768) drew three weeks' benefit (out-of-work) and also his traveling card in April when the ledger shows him owing twelve weeks' dues. I charged the union with \$9.00 illegal out-of-work benefit. C. M. Gabbart, the present secretary, is keeping the books in good order. There are two more union cigarmakers in San Antonio and seven jurisdictional members. The other trades, such as the bartenders and the building trades, are well organized. This ought to make a good cigar town. Following is the statement:

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 40.70

Deficiency per last examination.....100.80

Expended over percentage in 1908.....4.97

Due on this examination.....9.00

Receipts, Jan. 1-Nov. 1, 1909.....98.20

Total.....\$ 253.47

Expenses to Nov. 1, 1909.....110.18

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 143.29

Funds of Union—

In Lockport Bank.....\$15.32

In possession of secretary.....13.40

28.72

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 114.57

Union 369, Sherman, Tex.

I found the books and accounts of this union in extra good shape. All bills on hand and properly signed. There is not much activity here, but all members of the union are working, mostly on 5c goods. Following is statement:

Balance on hand Dec. 28, 1908.....\$ 261.66

Receipts to Nov. 1, 1909.....223.40

Total.....\$ 485.06

Expenditures to Nov. 1, 1909.....302.50

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 182.56

Funds of Union—

In Merchants' & Planters' Bank.....\$163.06

In possession of secretary.....19.50

182.56

Union 404, Austin, Tex.

The books and accounts of the union are in good shape. Like all towns in Texas, there is a demand for label cigars. Statement as follows:

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1909.....\$ 91.34

Receipts to Nov. 1.....151.55

\$ 242.89

Expenditures to Nov. 1, 1909.....97.23

Balance Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 145.66

Funds of Union—

Deposited in Am. National Bank.....\$75.00

In possession Secy. Joe Amstead.....70.66

Surplus of stamps as follows: 22 30c dues, 2 20c dues, 3 15c dues.

Yours fraternally,

H. G. HAUCK,

International Financier.

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return same to union making request.

Union 52, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "The following members had better pay their private loans before the next issue of the Journal or they will read their suspension instead of a 'dun.' We think that three years is long enough for a member to have private loan without paying it back, and there are others waiting to receive who are glad to return it. 'Positively the last call.' 7438, Wm. Mosher, 50c; 66708, J. F. Ryan, 50c; 96341, Arthur Chant, 50c; 84549, D. Fonseca, 50c; 24575, Philip Toffer, 50c; 65280, H. Bingham, 50c.

Will secretary holding the card of James Knudtson, No. 81929, please collect Private Loan amounting to \$3.50 and forward same to Union 56, Leavenworth, as they need the money.

The names of all members owing Private Loans to Union 122, Warren, Pa., received six months ago, or more, will be published in the February Journal unless we hear from them.

Notice to secretaries of local unions, where I am indebted for Private Loans—"It will be one year in February since I became disabled by rheumatism. I am still disabled."—Wm. Cosgrove.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—List of members owing private loans: F. R. McIntyre (43488), \$6.00; Sam Ratner (36252), \$15.00; D. Greenberg (1584), \$15.00; E. R. Murphy (115702), \$3.50; H. M. Good (53280),

\$18.00; Jas. Sherman (61834), \$3.00; E. Enright (73406), \$17.00; J. W. Lewis (81406), \$12.50, and each of the following \$2.00: Fay K. Brown (103618), Jas. Byrnes (70537), W. W. Balfour (119065), J. J. Monahan (65842), J. J. Pollard (86680), Chas. W. Eastberg (86861), Fred Miller (5547), Jos. J. Hamm (100235), Arthur L. Carter (52780), Alfred Van Wymeresch (81093), Chas. S. Hamilton (86621), and Joe Fealey (117363); F. J. McEvey (99403), \$2.00; Frank Kemler (6089), \$2.00; Mosher (7438), \$2.00; Ernest Dralle (50828), \$1.00.

We have a number of names of members that owe this union loans for months and even years that we will have to publish in next month's Journal if they are not heard from this month. Don't wait to be published; we have not forgotten it, even if you have; we need the money.

Financial Statement for Dec. 1909.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.
23. Springfield\$109 199. Atlantic City..... 100
120. Muscatine 100 208. Kalamazoo..... 100
123. Hamilton 100 212. West Superior..... 100
130. Saginaw 100 217. South Chicago..... 100
142. Lockport 100 221. South Bend..... 100
182. Madison 100 227. Chicago..... 100
183. Mendota 100 247. Blue Island..... 100
191. Morris 100 258. Streator..... 100

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.
55. Hamilton\$ 50 177. Council Bluffs.. 1.50
245. Ashland 2.00 54. Evansville..... 1.00
463. Pontiac 1.00 472. Juncos..... 1.50
217. S. Chicago..... 3.50 250. Belleville..... 5.10
72. Burlington..... .50 309. Rothsville..... 2.00
440. Tampa 5.00 25. Milwaukee..... 2.50
81. Peeksskill..... 1.50 105. Maysville..... .50
110. Washington..... 1.50 240. Norfolk..... 1.00
294. Duluth50 192. Manchester..... 1.00
7. Utica 1.00 405. Birmingham..... 1.00
283. Geneva 1.00 257. Lancaster..... 3.00
49. Springfield..... 3.00 18. Brattleboro..... 1.00
3. Paterson 3.00

STATIONERY.
65. Lynn\$1.75 15. Chicago..... 1.75
476. Pontiac 2.25 135. Appleton..... 1.75
314. Jackson 1.20 453. Nevada City..... 1.75
495. Marshalltown..... 3.50 85. Eau Claire..... 1.75
371. Barre 2.40 112. Oneonta..... 3.50
367. Ogden 3.50

SUPPLIES.
30. Moberly\$1.35 493. Tampa..... 3.25
158. Lafayette..... 3.15 134. Laporte..... 2.25
247. Blue Island..... 1.00 133. Richmond..... 3.40
222. Peru 1.26 228. San Francisco..... 10.50
38. Springfield..... 1.35 27. Toronto..... 4.10
439. Carbondale..... 2.10 162. Green Bay..... 1.90
260. Pluqua72 143. Lincoln..... 1.50
218. Binghamton..... 4.25 194. Cayey..... 2.40
61. La Crosse..... 1.15

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.
54. Evansville, dates\$.15
491. Huron, dates40
92. Worcester, dates40
115. Canton, dates55
309. Rothsville, dates15
117. Orange, ink pad35
283. Geneva, ink pad35
266. Memphis, ink pad15
41. Aurora, ink pad35
357. Vancouver, ink pads..... .70
14. Chicago, ink pad35
3. Paterson, ink25
186. Flint, ink26
91. Allentown, cancelling stamp..... .75
33. Indianapolis, label cut..... .40
110. Washington, type 3.00
316. McSherrytown, type22
290. Janesville, type81
498. Everett, type 1.00
Rebate on telegrams..... 1.19

Receipts for December.....\$1,727.61
Balance on hand Dec. 1.....3,623.33

Total.....\$5,350.94

EXPENSES, DEC., 1909.

Office rent.....\$ 90.00
Salary to International President..... 120.00
Salary to clerks..... 475.00
Printing 5,000 O. of W. certificates..... 15.00
Printing 2,000 reports on results of strikes..... 10.00
Cost of 2,000 large clasp envelopes..... 9.75
Printing 4,000 postals, form 1 and 2..... 7.00
Printing Tampa, New York and Porto Rico strike applications..... 14.00
Printing 550 annual report slips..... 3.75
Printing 132 treasurer's account books..... 45.00
Printing 3,329 cards of membership..... 66.58
Printing stationery for local unions..... 7.40
Printing stationery for vice-presidents..... 1.50
Printing and numbering 2,880,000 blue labels..... 345.60
Printing November Journal..... 391.08
Samuel Gompers, expense as delegate A. F. L..... 71.50
Thos. F. Tracy, expense as delegate A. F. L..... 24.00
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as Organizer..... 164.40
G. R. French, salary and expense as organizer..... 100.00
A. Strasser, salary and expense as Financier..... 100.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as Financier..... 220.00
J. E. Roach, organizing expense in Tampa..... 10.00
G. P. Bradford, expense to Jacksonville and Tampa..... 25.00

International President, expense to Pittsburgh steel workers' conference.....	36.85
T. F. Tracy, postage and telegrams.....	13.25
C. Weber, postage and telegrams.....	4.50
Gibson Weber, two years' expense, postage Wm. Strauss, expense investigating total disability claim of Rosenberg.....	7.79
M. Fuente, Spanish letter.....	4.16
Spanish translation for one year.....	6.00
Storage on record, ballots, etc.....	51.00
Seals, presses, type, etc., for local unions	20.00
1 1/2 reams Manila paper.....	87.35
50 reams Journal paper.....	1.15
141.62	
Tax for Oct. and Nov., label department	
A. F. L.....	100.00
Tax for October to A. F. L.....	200.00
Postage on letters and cards.....	58.36
Postage on monthly reports.....	45.00
Postage on Journals.....	33.50
4,000 postals for form 1 and 2.....	40.00
Expressage on labels and supplies.....	117.82
Exchange on checks.....	.80
Carting supplies to Chicago unions.....	.50
Carting supplies to depot.....	.70
Expressage on package from Houghton.....	.70
Blinding reports.....	5.00
Supplies for Addressograph.....	2.78
Gas and electric light.....	2.32
Telephone service.....	5.30
Ink, paper, pencil and supplies for office.....	12.83
Stamps.....	5.00
12 telegrams not prepaid.....	10.45
Expense for December.....	\$3,331.29
Balance December 31.....	2,019.65
Total.....	\$5,350.94

UNION NOTES

Union Notes by Union 97, Boston: Union 97 invited Hon. David S. Rose, mayor of Milwaukee, to speak in Boston on the social, moral and economic aspect of the license question.—The meeting was held in Faneuil Hall. All labor organizations were invited, cards were placed in all the stores with our Blue Label on top, and the audience listened to one of the most interesting addresses ever delivered on the question. The arguments of prohibitionists were riddled. Pres. Wiener of 97 presided.—Ten dollars was donated to free home for consumptives.—Since president addressed liquor dealers' association there has been a marked improvement in saloons.—All candidates for mayor use union cigars at their headquarters.—Curtail sale of trust tobacco and cigarettes and you have them beat.—Child labor must go, and it will.—Now is the time to organize.—Let us add an old age pension to our chain of benefits in 1910.—Jurisdiction members are doing good work in Brockton.—Effective work has been done in Cambridge.—Boom the label; if you don't get results immediately don't lose courage, but keep at it, results will follow.—97 passed resolutions of regret on death of Louis Lipp, an old member of 97.—Death benefits are paid quicker by the C. M. I. U. than any other organization.—Why do druggists patronize the trust?

Union 122, Warren, Pa., writes "C. A. Lewis, you haven't as yet made good the \$3.00 you owe this union. You better pay or you will get all the publicity you are looking for. Secretaries please collect this as it is a fine against said party."

The following members were expelled from Union 467 because they acted as strike breakers under the jurisdiction of No. 374, Mayaguez: Ramon Olivero, No. 5301; Epefania Soviano, No. 5284, and Flor la Torre, No. 5281.

Sec'y holding the card of J. Gellhausen, No. 21564, please inform Sec'y of Union 297, Canton, Ill., at once.

Sec'y of Union 3, Paterson, N. J., would like to hear from Fergus Fay.

The Sec'y of Union 38, Springfield, Ill., has changed his headquarters to the Jefferson Hotel, where he can be seen at 7:45 a. m., noon, and from 5:00 to 6:00 p. m. Cannot be seen at the shop.

The secretary of Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., desires to hear from T. K. Miller, No. 5763.

If Julius Wolf will correspond with the Secretary of 242, York, Pa., he will be informed of something that will be of great interest to himself.

Any secretary holding the card of H. Allen, No. 84810, will please charge up to him on card, and collect \$5.25 and remit to the secretary of Union 42, Hartford, Conn. This is on account of a board bill which he failed to pay when he left town.

Union 317 requests John Ryan to send in his board bill within thirty days or be fined \$5.00.

E. Shindell, No. 12984—It is now more than two years since you left here and up to date have neglected to fulfill your part of the agreement made at that time. Would be pleased to hear from you.—W. C. Hableib, Secretary of Union 34, Chippewa Falls.

Any secretary holding the card of James Maher, No. 46992, or knowing his whereabouts, kindly notify the secretary of Union 278, London.

Union 27, Toronto, wishes to hear from Geo. Cooper, No. 84862, in reference to the board bill he left unpaid, or action will be taken.

The state of trade in Denver, Colo., is not at all good. There have been a lot of members out of work for past three months, besides all the large shops have been laying off for past three weeks, running the unemployed list up to about 300. Some of the shops have resumed now but still there are quite a number of our members out of work. It is to be hoped that this state of affairs

will not continue for long, but there is nothing to indicate a change soon. We would not advise traveling members to come this way with expectation of catching on.

Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., reports business dull.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

"Edward Borland, apprentice William Townley would like to hear from you regarding that \$15.00 he loaned you last July." By Union 357, Vancouver, Canada.

Union 357, Vancouver, Can., writes "Will Harry Bender late of Victoria and Vancouver correspond with Sam Johnson. It's your duty to do so."

The father of Willis Heasley would like to hear from him. He is not well and is much worried about him. Address Mr. Henry Fuerst, Delphos, Ohio.

Mr. J. C. Suhling, Mt. Olive, Ill., would like to hear from or Mr. Sam Williams.

Mr. A. Delahoy would like to know the whereabouts of Mr. W. B. Cowsantine of Oneida, N. Y. Address care Sec'y Union 117, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Mrs. G. S. Penny, 2 Clarissa St., Rochester, N. Y., would like to hear from her brother, Louis Bushy. Raymond Schilling, 131 Lyndhurst St., Rochester, N. Y., wants to hear from his brother, Julius, at once, reference settlement of father's estate.

Mr. J. H. Roche, Eberstadt Bldg., Amarillo, Texas, would like to know the whereabouts of J. W. Oliver.

James Hughes would like to hear from Toyden Kelsier. By Union 57, Champaign, Ill.

Mr. J. Sullivan would like to correspond with J. M. Penn. Address Box 654, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. J. Alexander, Box 993, Salt Lake City, Utah, would like the present address of Mr. L. Goldberg, Cigar Maker, formerly of Salt Lake City, Utah.

J. E. Spratt would like to know the whereabouts of Thos. Sherwood. By Union 39, New Haven, Conn.

The Secretary of Union 103, Ky., would like to hear from Edgar Stewart, John Nicholson and C. Stewart. Or address Wm. Nicholson, care Sec'y Union 103.

Mr. Geo. Elkins, No. 113149, is requested to send his address to the secretary of Union 222, Sellersville, Pa., as a friend of his who has done much for him during his stay in Sellersville would like to ask a favor of him. Important.

Sec'y of Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D., would like to hear from E. N. Wilson and Hyman Gold at once.

Mr. Joe Tschlida would like to hear from Wm. Stull No. 84845. Address Tremont Hotel, Grand & Hewitt Ave., Everett, Wash.

J. N. Sheets would like to hear from Dick Stacks. Address care Secretary of Union 20, Decatur, Ill.

G. B. Traugher, 519 K St., Sacramento, Calif., would like to hear from C. T. Skoog who was in Shreveport, La., in 1908, in regard to trunk left with him.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Will J. String, please notify him to write his sister, Mrs. Elsie Clark, as she is very ill, and desires to hear from him.

Herman W. A. Raasch—Write E. E. E. as he has unexpected good news for you about money matters and wants to hear from you.

A. Weidner No. 28827—Your mother died in California and was buried in Wisconsin. For particulars write to your relatives. By Union 34, Chippewa Falls.

Mr. Albert Outcalt would like to correspond with his brother E. F. Outcalt. Their sister is sick. Address Albert Outcalt, Zanesville, Ohio.

Mrs. H. Kapke, 165 Orange street, Waterbury, Conn., is very anxious to hear from H. Kapke, No. 33581.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 137. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union; or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans as provided by the constitution.

Union 307, Reno, Nev., fined E. M. Turner \$10.00 and annulled card No. 35742 for working against the interests of the International organization and organized labor in general by conduct unbecoming a union man, allowing himself to be placed on the unfair list of the Reno Central Trades and Labor Council, for allowing his store to be painted by scab painters when union painters could be employed.

Union 368, Port Huron, Mich., fined Thomas Forbes (88100) and Joseph B. Schreider (113574) each \$10.00 for allowing themselves to be suspended.

Union 290, Janesville, Wis., imposed a fine of \$5.00 upon Max C. Reef (3489) for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 315, St. Cloud, Minn., placed a fine of \$5.00 upon S. G. Rogers (99833) for allowing himself to become suspended.

Das im November-Journal veröffentlichte Amendement der Union 129, Denver, Colo., lautet wie folgt:

„Die Verfassung soll, wie folgt, amendiert werden:

Die nächste Sitzung (Konvention) der C. M. J. I. soll in Indianapolis, Ind., abgehalten werden und am Montag, den 9. Mai 1910 beginnen. Die notwendigen Verrichtungen für Erwählung von Delegaten u. s. w. bleibt dem Ermessen des Internationalen Präsidiums überlassen.

Wurde gutgeheißen von: 90, New York; 402, Highland Centre; 315, St. Cloud; 437, Cairo; 55, Montreal; 213, New York; 23, Indianapolis; 107, Erie; 174, Joliet; 167, Osoffo; 42, Hartford; 102, Kansas City; 318, Chattanooga; 491, Huron; 253, Oatland; 232, Sellersville; 32, Louisville.

Der rechte Zeitpunkt ist da.

In der ganzen Geschichte der Arbeitsbewegung in diesem Lande hat es vielleicht nie eine Zeit gegeben, in der die Gelegenheit zum Organisieren günstiger oder die Nothwendigkeit dazu größer war. Vieles hat zusammengewirkt, um diesen Zustand hervorzubringen. Dinge und Elemente, die nie zuvor in dem Arbeiterkampfe zu berücksichtigen waren. Gewaltige durch große Vereinigungen von Kapital und Anstrengungen geschaffene Mächte haben die gründlichere und vollständigere Organisation der Arbeiter zur wichtigsten Nothwendigkeit gemacht, die, wenn sie unbeachtet und ungethan gelassen wird, der Sache der Arbeit mehr als verhängnisvoll werden muß. Vereinigung und gemeinsame Anstrengung werden uns nicht nur größere Erleichterung, erhöhte Freiheit und bessere Zustände bringen, sondern sind durchaus nothwendig, um uns in den Stand zu setzen, Das, was wir schon gewonnen haben, zu halten und seinen Verlust zu verhindern. Unzählige Hände erheben sich gegen die Arbeitsorganisation, besonders die Hände Derer, die in ihr nur den furchtbaren Verfechter des Geringeren gegen die Liebergriffe der bevorzugten Macht und des Monopols sehen. Die wenigen Bevorzugten und die vielen Schmarotzer widersetzen sich der Förderung der Arbeit und möchten deshalb nicht nur jede Vorwärtsbewegung seitens der Arbeit hemmen und verhindern, sondern es für Alle die im Schweiße ihres Angesichts arbeiten zum Verbrechen stampeln, wenn sie sich zu gegenseitigem Schutze und zur Besserung ihrer Lage organisieren. Um die Wünsche aller dieser Gegner zu bereiten und ihre Verwirklichung zu verhindern, müssen sich die Arbeiter nach den Grundfäsen der Gewerkschaften organisieren, und, wie bereits gesagt, ist die Zeit nie günstiger und die Nothwendigkeit nie dringender dazu gewesen, als jetzt.

Damit die Arbeitsmassen vorwärts kommen und sich für ihre Anstrengungen einen einigermassen entsprechenden Erfolg versprechen könnten, ist es zuerst nothwendig die größere Mehrzahl in eine große Armee organisierter Arbeit einzumustern. Dann kommt ihre Erziehung aber zuerst und vor allen Dingen muß ihre Einmusterung kommen. Es muß alles daran gesetzt werden, so viele wie möglich in Reih' und Glied zu bringen, denn die wahre Stärke jeder Bewegung, besonders wirtschaftlicher Natur, liegt in der ahl Jdhl Derer, die an ihrer Förderung und Ausbreitung den engsten Antheil nehmen. Nichts sollte unversucht und ungethan bleiben, was dem Erfolg dienlich sein oder der Organisationsarbeit helfen könnte. Keine Mühe sollte für zu groß erachtet werden, die eine Vermehrung der Mitgliedschaft in den Reihen der Arbeit zum Zwecke hat, denn nur durch Opferwilligkeit und Mühe nach dieser Richtung hin kann der Plan ausgeführt werden, der den Arbeiter schützt und seine Stellung sichert.

Der erfolgreichste Organisationsplan, der Plan, der die besten Resultate gegeben und die größten Vortheile gebracht hat, der allerbeste Plan ist der, der von jedem einzelnen Unionmanne alltäglich ausgeführt werden kann. Große Paraden und öffentliche Versammlungen, gelegentlich von gesellschaftlichen Vergnügungen begleitet, machen wunderbares Aufsehen, bringen hier und da Resultate und sind mitunter ziemlich erfolgreich, da es den Bestand der Mitgliedschaft und ihre Zunahme zeigen, aber ihr Erfolg hält nicht den Vergleich mit dem Erfolge aus, den die Bemühungen des Einzelnen haben, wenn er in der Stille als Organisator arbeitet. Er ist der mit dem wahren Gewerkschaftsgeiste besetzte Unionmann, der ruhig wirkt, ohne Bezahlung oder Versprechungen, be-

ständig und ruhig für das Beste, was er thun kann, verpöhtet, verhöhnt und oft zurückgesetzt oder verleudet, er ist es, der sich mannhaft auf dem von ihm gewählten Pfade abmüht, der am Ende den größten Gewinn bringt. In unserer ganzen Organisation giebt es nicht einen Einzigen, der nicht in größerem oder kleinerem Maße die Gelegenheit hätte, auf diese Weise unsere Mitgliedschaft zu vergrößern, wenn er sich nur die Mühe geben wollte. Es ist durchaus nicht immer notwendig, irgendwelche bedeutende Opfer zur Gewinnung eines neuen Mitgliedes zu bringen, und Niemand bemüht sich vor den Folgen seiner Bemühungen zu scheuen. Hier und da, wo sich die Gelegenheit dazu bietet, ein Wort zur Rechtfertigung des Gewerkschaftsprinzips, eine ehrliche Darstellung seiner Bedeutung und der guten Folgen, die nach gründlicher Organisation für alle Arbeiter zu erwarten sind, wird mehr Gutes und gründlichere Arbeit für Organisation thun, als lautes Prahlerei, Knüttel und Trompetenschall. Der ruhige Arbeiter in der Werkstätte, der seine nicht zur Union gehörenden Kameraden über die Vorteile der Organisation unterrichtet und ihnen zeigt, daß es unsere Pflicht und Schuldigkeit gegenseinander ist, uns gegenseitig zu helfen; er ist es, der die Union aufbaut und in die Stellung gebracht hat, die sie jetzt einnimmt. Es ist dieser selbe ruhige, beständig und gewissenhaft arbeitende, unermüdbare nie rastende Mann, der einmal die Unionbewegung auf die Höhe bringen wird, die sie einzunehmen bestimmt ist, und die ihr ursprüngliche zum Ziele geführt wurde. Die Zeit ist reif, die Ernte ist fertig, stellt euch auf euren Platz unter den Arbeitern, und strebt mit allen euren Kräften dem hohen Ideale zu, das nur durch Organisation erreicht werden kann.

L'amendement de l'Union 129, Denver, Colorado, tel qu'il a été publié dans le Journal de novembre, est comme suit:

"Amende la constitution comme suit:

"La prochaine session (convention) de la C. M. I. U. sera tenue à Indianapolis, Indiana. Elle sera ouverte le lundi 9 mai 1910. Les changements nécessaires pour l'élection de délégués, etc., seront laissés à la discrétion du Président International."

Cet amendement a reçu l'approbation de 90, New-York; 402, Richland Centre; 315, Saint Cloud; 437, Cairo; 58, Montréal; 213, New-York; 33, Indianapolis; 107, Erie; 174, Joliet; 167, Owosso; 42, Hartford; 102, Kansas City; 318, Chattanooga; 491, Huron; 253, Oakland; 232, Sellersville; 32, Louisville.

C'est au **Labour Organise** Qu'on le Doit, Non à la Philanthropie.

Une certaine école par correspondance pose la question suivante dans une de ses annonces: "Vous trouvez-vous dans la foule qui, à huit heures, se hâte vers son travail? et ensuite, inassuée qu'avec une éducation technique on peut se libérer de la hâte vers le travail de huit heures du matin".

Voici ce qui vient à l'esprit quand on lit cette annonce: "Il y a combien de temps que cette hâte vers le travail avait lieu à huit heures du matin? Si cette annonce avait paru il y a quelques années, au lieu de mettre 'la hâte de huit heures du matin' c'eût été celle de six ou sept heures du matin, et la question se pose: est-ce la philanthropie du manufacturier, de l'entrepreneur ou de n'importe quel patron qui nous a valu cet avantage d'aller plus tard à notre besogne quotidienne?"

Non - c'est l'organisation du travail qui a mis tout cela au pas et par le sacrifice de bien des milliers de dollars en grèves, dans les cas où l'amélioration ne pouvait être obtenue autrement, que la journée de travail a été réduite de dix heures à huit ou neuf.

Et une fois que l'organisation du travail eût mis cela au pas, les patrons d'ouvriers non organisés furent bien forcés de suivre, histoire de se conformer à la "coutume".

La Difference.

Il y a des homes qui ne disent pas grand-chose au coin des rues au sujet de leur unionisme, mais qui montrent leur sentiment par leurs actions, alors qu'il y en a d'autres qui vont toujours criant très fort leurs opinions sur l'unionisme et cependant portent des souliers "scab", des vêtements idem, chiquent du tacac "scab" et fument des cigares "scab". On ne peut pas toujours apprécier l'unionisme d'un homme par la grandeur des discours qu'il tient. Pas beaucoup.

Que Tous Ceux Qui Sont Surfaits Reçulent.

"Trop d'unionisme" est le titre d'un article publié par un journal socialiste.

Qu'est-ce que "trop d'unionisme" veut dire?

Il y a beaucoup trop de choses en "isme" qui cherchent à abattre l'unionisme; et l'unionisme a une mission à remplir qui le tiendra fort vivant et bien longtemps après que les autres "ismes" auront cessé d'être.

Ce dont on a besoin, c'est encore davantage d'unionisme—non pas le genre d'unionisme qui court à l'aveuglette dans une chasse à l'oe, mais celle qui a foi en les principes du labeur organisé et croit que grâce à lui on finira par obtenir un ère de justice et d'humanité aussi rapprochée que possible de l'idéal et obtenue par des moyens plus abordables que n'importe lesquels qui ont été suggérés jusqu'à ce jour.

Non, il n'y a pas trop "d'Unionisme"; ce qu'il y a, c'est trop de "guerre à l'unionisme".

Le Non-Unioniste Sans But.

Le labeur ne s'attend à rien d'autre du non-unionisme que des salaires dérisoires et des conditions serviles de travail. Le nonunionisme n'a aucun but et n'est inspirée que par un vague et chimérique espoir, trop souvent dé trompé, hélas! que la nécessité d'imposer le travail à l'individu pourrait bien n'être que transitoire. Ainsi donc, on ne s'attend de la part du nonunioniste à rien de ce qui peut tendre à améliorer et à protéger les conditions du travail. Il est sans défense, quelque bonnes que soient ses intentions, quelque excellente que soit la qualité de son nonunionisme. J'insiste sur ce point pour faire bien voir que les conditions politiques qui sont une si sérieuse menace pour les intérêts du labeur organisé, de même que les autres regrettables influences qui contrecarrent la prospérité du labeur organisé, montrent bien à celui l'urgence d'un remède et la nécessité de l'appliquer avec énergie.

Grevistes Nonunionistes.

Le plus étrange phénomène de l'histoire industrielle des Etats-Unis d'Amérique s'est produit au cours des quelques mois qui viennent de s'écouler.

Il y a eu plus de grèves impliquant plus de métiers différents et un plus grand nombre d'individus, parmi les ouvriers nonunionistes travaillant dans des soi-disant "ateliers ouverts", que parmi les artisans unionistes.

Au bas mot, 20,000 ouvriers en étoffes, 10,000 ouvriers en fer et en acier, 6,000 ouvriers en bois, 5,000 manoeuvres de chemins de fer et au moins 10,000 autres appartenant à d'autres métiers, tels que l'exploitation de mines, le travail des quais de débarquement, la manoeuvre de traméas urbains et autres n'ayant pas d'union, se sont mis en grève en différents endroits, de New-York à la côte du Pacifique.

Les statistiques les plus modérées fient à 50,000 le nombre des ouvriers nonunionistes hommes et femmes, qui se sont mis en grève au cours des 90 derniers jours, le total dépassant de 30 à 40 pour cent le nombre des unionistes qui ont eu à avoir recours à la grève.

Il semble donc que "L'atelier ouvert" n'est pas une garantie contre les troubles ouvriers et qu'il est loin d'amener un état de choses qui autorise les salariés à abolir leurs organisations et à se livrer pieds et poings liés à la douce merci des patrons.

Le Beau Temps.

Nous n'apprécions jamais le beau temps que lorsque la pluie et le brouillard nous environnent. Nous n'apprécions jamais les bonnes choses de la vie jusqu'à ce que la maladie nous ait terrassés. Nous n'apprécions jamais un ami à sa juste valeur jusqu'à ce qu'il soit parti. Nous distribuons généreusement les fleurs sur les cercueils, mais sommes fort avares de louanges aux vivants. Nous sommes lents à tendre la main aux gens en détresse, mais par conta, nous nous empressons de critiquer à la moindre occasion. Nous sommes une famille de gens bien mal faits, après tout. Nous faisons toujours ce qu'il faut quand il ne le faudrait pas.

Au lieu de former une société éprise du beau temps, du soleil et de sa lumière, nous en avons formé une qui aime tout le contraire. Philanthropes nous devrions être et misanthropes nous sommes et sommes beaucoup à l'être. Nous sommes tristes quand nous avons des raisons d'être joyeux et abattus quand nous aurions raison d'être courageux. Nous sommes une grande bande de pessimistes, alors qu'il nous serait si facile d'être tous optimistes. Et tout cela à cause de notre naturel morbide. Joignons-nous aux rares gens d'esprit non abattu: rejetons loin de nous la tristesse du doute et de la crainte.

No es él que mas grita él que mas razón tiene. Tampoco se destruyen los males que dañan a los trabajadores diciendo de estos que son unos degenerados porque sufren esos males. La injuria no dignifica al injuriado, y dice mal en boca del maestro y peor en la del hermano.

Comprendemos que haya a veces motivo para emplear la frase dura contra el adversario, y comprendemos que en tales casos así se emplee; pero entonces debe ser tan razonada que resulte como engarzada en el mismo razonamiento.

En pues nuestra opinión que el unionista debe dar ejemplo de moderación en las discusiones en que se vea envuelto.

Para decir al pueblo la verdad que sustentamos, no es necesario usar maneras descompuestas ni que nuestro semblante se congestione motivado en el excesivo calor que pongamos en la peroración. Por eso no ha de creernos más el auditorio aunque algunas veces nos aplauda subyugado.

Si un compañero de esos fogosos dice que es un traidor ó un degenerado el que no sea unionista, no traerá al seno de la Unión ni siquiera un nuevo afiliado; esto es positivo.

En cambio, si yo digo uno y otro día que cada obrero debe unirse con otros obreros para constituir una fuerza respetable que sea capaz de defender los intereses de todos; y si a esto que digo agrego ejemplos que pongan de relieve la verdad de mi dicho, es seguro que las filas de la unión iránse aumentando con nuevos compañeros cada día, que vendrán a ella por el convencimiento propio, y por conveniencia también pues no solo va el hombre a donde encuentra calor para sus ideas, sino que acude igualmente a donde ve sus intereses garantizados.

De este modo, nuestra propaganda debe desarrollarse tranquila y serena, como mansa cor-

riente cristalina, por encima de las pasiones humanas.

No importa que aparezca debilidad nuestra corrección y nuestra sensatez; al cabo resplandece la verdad y tiene que enmudecer la vociferancia, porque, como bien se ha dicho, "no es él que mas grita él que mas razón tiene". A lo cual podemos agregar, que la gritaría suele ser signo vehemente de anormalidad mental.

Muchos trabajadores son lo contrario de lo que piensan ser, de lo que creen ser. Otros son lo que son, porque creen honradamente que si fuesen de otro modo serian malos obreros y quizás malos ciudadanos. De este modo, es la ignorancia la que guía la mayor parte de los actos que ejecutan los hombres que se creen dueños de un criterio inteligente é ilustrado. En muchos casos, no es responsable de los fracasos que sufre la colectividad ningún individuo particular, porque todos los componentes de ella actúan en la bondad de sus métodos y doctrinas; más en otras ocasiones la responsabilidad de lo malo que resulta debe caer sobre determinados individuos, que, a sabiendas, guían a los trabajadores por senderos escabrosos.

Los malos pastores, con sus descuidos, dan lugar a que penetre el lobo y haga destrozos en el rebaño.

Pero no solo son los descuidos de los directores los que ocasionan graves males a los obreros. Lo que más daño les causa es la oposición sistemática de los compañeros que entran en las Uniones con el criterio formado de que en ellos no hay nada bueno, ó que casi todo lo que se hace y se acuerda ha de ser malo necesariamente.

Cuando los individuos en cuestión evolucionan subgustionados por ese prejuicio, impiden que se haga nada útil; y en cambio fomentan el desconcierto y el disgusto en el seno de la colectividad hasta reducirla a la impotencia.

Dos causas principales son las que engendran esa clase de oposición que tantos daños ocasiona. Llámase la una, sectarismo de escuela; y tiene algo, quizás mucho, de elevado y noble, puesto que la Historia muestra en sus páginas mejores, ejemplos honrosos de hombres que han ido con la frente alta a sufrir los horrores de un martirio cruento, sacrificándose en aras de ideales estupendos que mas tarde resultaron aberraciones ideológicas.

El otro motivo que tanto hiere y perjudica a las colectividades obreras, es el desprecio de aquellos miembros que, no queriéndolas por su propia virtualidad, si no para fines personales, penetran en ellas buscando representación, y luego, cuando se ven desairados porque otros son elegidos, se entregan arteramente a la siembra de semilla de discordia, la cual no tarda en producir cosecha de odios en el seno de la comunidad.

Con tra esas dos causas de los males que hemos indicado, solo hay un remedio: Que los hombres inteligentes amantes del unionismo, estén siempre alerta para desbaratar los argumentos erróneos de los rectorios ideólogos, y así mismo que tengan la valentía necesaria para presentar el cuerpo, ó hacer frente, a los rudos ó Arteros ataques que inflera el despecto.

La enmienda de la Union 129, Denver, Colo., conforme lo publicado en el diario del mes de Noviembre, dice:

Reformese la constitución de la manera siguiente:

La próxima sesión (convención) de la C. M. U. tendrá lugar en Indianapolis, Ind., comenzando el día Lunes, 9 de Mayo de 1910. Los

necesarios cambios para la elección de delegados, etc., se dejará a la discreción del Presidente Internacional.

Se ha recibido el endoso de 90, New York; 402, Richland Centre; 315, St. Cloud; 437, Cairo; 58, Montreal; 213, New York; 33, Indianapolis; 107, Erie; 174, Joliet; 167, Owosso; 42, Hartford; 102, Kansas City; 318, Chattanooga; 491, Huron; 253, Oakland; 232, Sellersville; 32, Louisville.

Lo siguiente nos llega de un corresponsal y sin firma alguna:

He notado en el Diario del mes de Diciembre, que la Union 129 Denver, ofrece una enmienda llamando una convención para el mes de Mayo. De lo que yo entiendo, el resultado de la dicha enmienda, bajo nuestro sistema de votar, no se podrá saber mucho antes de la última parte del mes de Abril. De ese modo, las Uniones de Porto Rico, casi no tendrán tiempo para elegir sus delegados para que ellos lleguen a tiempo a Baltimore, donde deben atender la convención. Si se desea tener un a convención es menester de bar suficiente tiempo para que todos tengan una oportunidad en elegir sus delegados, y para que tengan derecho a la representación.

Dodatek unie č. 129 v Denver, Colo., který byl uveřejněn v listopadovém Journalu, jak následuje: Doplňte stanovy takto:

Přístí schůze (konvence) Mezinárodní Doutníkářské Unie budiž konána v Indianapolis, Ind., počínaje pondělkem dne 9. května 1910. Nutné změny, pokud jde o volbu delegátů atd., bud'ť ponechány dobrozdání mezinárodního předsedy.

Došlo schválení čísla 90, New York; 402, Richland Centre; 315, St. Cloud; 437, Cairo; 58, Montreal; 213, New York; 33, Indianapolis; 107, Erie; 174, Joliet; 167, Owosso; 42, Hartford; 102, Kansas City; 318, Chattanooga; 491, Huron; 253, Oakland; 232, Sellersville; 32, Louisville.

Důležitost krátké pracovní doby.

Všecky tak zvané neúspěchy uniového hnutí možno svěsti na agitaci pro zkrácení pracovní doby. Bývaly časy, kdy byla dvacíti- a třicetihodinová denní doba pracovní obecným zvykem. Když začaly unie agitovati pro desetihodinovou dobu pracovní, bylo jim vytýkáno, že zasahují neprávem do obchodu a zároveň bylo předpovízáno, že setká se činnost jejich s nezdarem. Ale ačkoli v některých jednotlivých případech unie nevítežily, desetihodinová doba pracovní stala se přes to skutkem. Totéž svědčilo se při devítihodinové době pracovní. Osmihodinová doba pracovní potkávala a potkává se dosud a totéž opozici. Ale přes to vše stane se i ona skutkem.

To nebyl žádný snímek, který pravil: Krátká doba pracovní není přizrak, který se zrodil z rostoucího vlivu fmeslných jednot. Jest to nevyhnutelný a pokrokový směr civilizace, a civilizace sama dává a bude dávat podnět k pokrokovému hnutí, jehož účelem jest zkrácení pracovní doby. Pokud já vím, není ani jednoho zaměstnavatele, jenž podrobil krátké pracovní dobu spravedlivé zkoušce a který by si přál vrátiti se k staré, delší době dělné. A ty země, jejichž dělníci jsou nuceni pracovati denně největší počet hodin, aby udrželi svůj život na nejnižším normálu, jsou u samého úpatí civilizace.

Unie, domáhajíc se kratší doby pracovní, nemínula se nikterak rozumem. Chopila se prostě počinnu v hnutí zdravém a bezpečném. Hleděla udržeti dělnictvo v souhlasu s duchem pokroku. A ve všech jejich snáích převládala tatáž poňutka. Unie jest nejmocnějším prostředkem amerikanizování, který vůbec existuje.

"Otevřená dílna" znamená tučnou pečení pro zaměstnavatele a nemastný oukrop pro dělníka.

"Otevřená dílna" znamená smlouvání s jednotlivci, jehož si tak velice přejí nepřátelé organizované práce.

"Otevřená dílna" znamená neobmezené zaměstnávání žen a dětí.

"Otevřená dílna" znamená, že má být zaměstnavatel sám jediný soudcem, zač stojí vaše práce.

"Otevřená dílna" udílí zaměstnavateli právo, aby byl členem organizace, jejímž účelem jest zameziti placení lepší mzdy, ale upírá dělníkovi právo, býti členem dělnické organizace.

"Otevřená dílna" odnímá dělníkům možnost solidního spolupůsobení v zápasu o zlepšení svého postavení.

"Otevřená dílna" jest totéž, jako prohlášení, že někdo může zlepšiti poměry, kdežto jiní mohou z toho těžiti bez vlastního přičinění.

"Otevřená dílna" upírá lidem právo, prodávati svou práci za podmínek, které si oni sami vyvolili.

"Otevřená dílna" jest prohlášením, že může některý jednotlivec konati zákonitým způsobem skutek, který jest nezákonným, pokouší-li se o jeho provedení soubor jednotlivců.

"Otevřená dílna" ponechala by rozluštění továrního zdravotnictví a nestřežených strojů úplně v rukou zaměstnavatelů.

"Otevřená dílna" znamená, že bude zaměstnavatel pánem a ty otrokem.

Člen dělnické organizace může a má býti účasten všech schůzí své organizace, máje vždycky na mysli její nejlepší zájmy a jednaje podle toho. Neopomene ničeho, co by mohlo dopomoci uniovým zájmům k pokroku, bud'ťe bedliví, jde-li o ochranu vašich dělnických práv, bud'ťe důslední a opravdoví, dovolávajíc se spravedlivých požadavků svých jednot, bud'ťe snášliví, pokud jde o různici se názory vašich spoludělníků, snažte se přispěti k rozkvětu svých organizací používáním praktických a rozumných prostředků a napomáhejte hnutí všeobecným způsobem tím, že nebudete kupovati žádných jiných výrobků mimo ty, které jsou označeny uniovou známku.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)	
Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized).....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district).....	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate).....	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district).....	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five .....	.22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate.....	.35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid.....	.50
1 200-page label register, prepaid.....	.40
1 100-page label register, prepaid.....	.60
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 in..	.20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/4 x 1 1/4 in..	.25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid.....	.40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamp canceler, good for five years .....	.15
*Union seal (state when organized).....	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book.....	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect".....	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect".....	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect".....	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect".....	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect".....	3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid.....	.50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid.....	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid.....	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid.....	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid.....	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid.....	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid.....	1.00

The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; 15-yr. with'l cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; postal fine receipt cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. rec. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipts blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; *financial secn. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- ‡ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 Albert Leland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
*405 Andy Marx, 1720 1/2 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
*433 Chas. Peterson, 531 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith.
441 Wm. Kasper, 800 1/2 Main st., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 H. R. Fuhrman, 427 S. Cumming st., Los Angeles.
†228 Robt. Ricker, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
Chas. I. McKinney, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
†238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
†253 Geo. R. Permlen, 453 8th st., Oakland.
291 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
*332 J. S. Hertzbrun, 957 4th st., San Diego.
338 Carl Swap, Box 264, Eureka.
339 Frank H. King, 24 E. Cassillo st., Santa Barbara.
453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242 Nevada City.
469 W. J. Knapp, 1415 19th st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- †27 John Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
*55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
†58 A. Garipey, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
*59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Box 165, Brantford, Ont.
140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
†211 J. Lovell Smith, 2515 First st., Victoria, B. C.
278 Wm. Heslop, 52, Blackfriars st., London, Ont.
R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
249 J. J. Donovan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
357 John C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
*373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
378 O. J. Olson, 730 13th st., Brandon, Man.
411 J. H. A. Fortier, Box 36, Brockville, Ont.
414 W. B. Rose, 258 Manitoba ave., Winnipeg.
*420 J. Pearce, Box 154, 20 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.
422 S. Welheuser, 150 E. King st., Berlin, Ont.
*424 James Hagarty, 139 Center st., Stratford, Ont.
*432 W. H. Menchal, Nelson, B. C.
H. S. Pike, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
461 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
486 Herman Knudsen, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
304 W. H. Smith, 604 S. Union av., Pueblo.
492 C. W. Platter, 16 Midland Blk., Box 546, Colorado Springs.
499 T. C. Hammer, Box 653, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 13 Quintard ave., Box 520, S. Norwalk.
†39 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
†42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central Row, Box 340, Hartford.
†103 J. Zeigler, 18 Clifton ave., Ansonia.
†139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Southington.
†180 John H. Riley, 145 Main st., Danbury.
†232 Geo. Engelhard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
†259 Chas. Anderson, 264 Main st., Middletown.
*321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
395 Val. Hahn, 46 E. Main st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
*398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
*407 D. S. Martin, 243 Main st., Norwich.
484 Wm. Pritzenmeyer, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- †110 W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
John H. Brahler, 419 11th st. S. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 A. Chas. Robinson, 1742 Florida ave., Jacksonville.
248 Wm. F. Marzyck, 818 W. Adams st., Jacksonville.
289 F. A. Roberts, Box 405, Miami.
J. J. Peacon, Box 405, Miami.
†236 G. P. Bradford, 1613 8th ave., Box 263, Ybor City (Tampa).
337 Wallace Pinder, 301 Ellis st., Key West.
356 R. J. Colman, Box 176, Palatka.
†384 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
3440 F. Fernandez, P. O. Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
Jos. Bustillo, 114 So. Tremont ave., Tampa.
463 Ramon Torres, 237 Howard av., Box 135, W. Tampa.

- 464 Stephen Zaragoza, Box 333, Pensacola.
L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.
493 Angel Alonso, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
Jose R. Colmenares, Box 212 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

GEORGIA.

- 252 Geo. C. Gidish, Box 125, Brunswick.
344 H. T. Barnes, 24 Strong st., Atlanta.
471 J. G. Upchurch, Box 291, Americus (Macon).
478 R. R. Cone, Box 14, La Grange.

IDAHO.

- 256 Ed. Fitzpatrick, Box 596, Boise.
380 W. G. Fenn, 706 Cedar st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †114 N. F. Lents, 198 E. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
†115 August Gelseler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
20 Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
*38 H. Bogaska, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
41 Elmer A. Ford, 266 W. Park av., Aurora.
41 Elmer A. Ford, 292 Oak ave., Aurora.
47 Joe Stolze, 1222 N. 6th st., Quincy.
*Ph. Cornelli, 225 Jersey st., Quincy.
*57 C. A. Brooks, 601 Vine st., Champaign.
71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
*73 John J. Grosshelm, 512 Oak st., Alton.
*80 A. C. Zimmerman, 831 Johnston st., Danville.
99 Fred E. Nelson, 712 W. Lafayette st., Ottawa.
Phil Seifert, 419 E. Leland st., Ottawa.
†114 L. P. Hoffman, 803 N. Prairie st., Jacksonville.
†118 Edmund Schnur, 201 Garden st., Peoria.
†127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
*157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton av., Rockford.
†174 N. J. Green, 508 Division st., Joliet.
178 Wm. Wetzlau, Box 144, Olney.
†183 H. D. Kindig, 404 S. 5th ave., Mendota.
191 O. Sudwig, 104 W. Washington st., Morris.
*200 Gus C. Rausch, 285 E. Simmons st., Galesburg.
201 H. J. Hulsebrink, 831 4th av., Rock Island.
207 Chas. Brown, Box 202, Carthage.
217 Benjamin Cohen, 3064 92d st., South Chicago.
222 Ed. Zacher, 1516 2d st., Peru.
†227 Nic. Medinger, 2931 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
243 Chas. Mazur, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
†247 Max Troemel, 465 Highland av., Blue Island.
*250 Wm. O'Keefe, 322 S. Richard st., Belleville.
258 P. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., Streator.
*259 Lambert Schwoerer, 412 E. Beecher st., Bloomington.
*274 O. C. Hill, 409 Court st., Pekin.
*297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A., Canton.
*305 Adolph Walters, 623 N. 2d st., Monmouth.
319 H. F. Fitts, 335 Buttrick st., Waukegan.
365 John Euteneuer, Box 423, Havana.
389 F. G. Rives, 226 1/2 W. Court st., Sycamore.
394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
*409 Chris. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
410 Mike Peifer, 108 E. Broadway, Centralia.
423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
431 Elmer Ellis, Box 45, Litchfield.
*437 Arthur Gilbert, 1106 Walnut st., Cairo.
438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
*451 Al Lewis, Box 87, Bushnell.
455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
497 T. H. Thompson, 209 Bourbonnais st., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108 1/2 W. Court st., Connorsville.
Chas. Gartien, 1701 Vermont av., Connorsville.
33 Geo. Ricker, 625 E. New York st., Indianapolis.
Fred J. Keefer, 849 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
50 C. Wirth, 1119 S. 2nd st., Terre Haute.
C. Stoeckler, 2018 S. 7th st., Terre Haute.
*54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
62 Chas. Heckman, 609 Main st., Richmond.
124 Jos. Gaeke, 138 Madison st., La Porte.
158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
159 Frank Hilley, R. R. No. 12, Box 11, Marion.
195 Jesse O. Morkert, 654 Catterlin st., Frankfort.
197 E. S. Moore, 423 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
†214 Emery H. Gott, 427 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
*215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
†221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
†235 Ed Bender, 113 1/2 S. Broadway, Peru.
237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
*300 C. B. Wakefield, 2714 Franklin st., Michigan City.
308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
*335 Aug. Ebert, 323 Sohl st., Hammond.
352 John A. Marxer, Brookville.
†379 Chas. Scholder, 122 W. 8th st., Rochester.
*382 R. Hudson, 310 W. 9th st., Rushville.
399 Julius Yungmans, 409 Main st., Vincennes.
*406 Warner Swearingen, 605 Liberty st., Crawfordsville.
*415 John McGregor, 420 Main st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 Al Hunter, 18 1/2 Palsan st., Keokuk.
†72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
*88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
†111 Wm. Kern, 328 Des Moines st., Des Moines.
†120 H. F. Kuriger, 613 W. 5th st., Muscatine.
150 Adolph Haupt, 211 4th st., Sioux City.
155 Ralph Walbie, Mt. Pleasant.
*172 Emil Joens, 1615 Liberty st., Davenport.
†177 Wilson Waugh, 118 Grace st., Council Bluffs.
†181 T. Estabrook, Hutton's Cigar Store, Fort Madison.
223 J. C. Fisher, General Delivery, Ottumwa.
239 Ed Kamer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
*270 W. F. Ehlerding, 24 S. 7th st., Ft. Dodge.

- 277 E. L. Fisher, 802 1st av., W., Oskaloosa.
323 Geo. Hall, 219 W. Adams st., Creston.
*454 Robt. Drevikosky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
456 W. E. Bennett, care W. G. Wood Cigar Co., Albia.
*490 Mel Johnson, 506 E. Adams st., Fairfield.
496 C. A. Bowman, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
T. Buchwald, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
496 John Neilling, Horson st., Waterloo.
Ed. M. Tynan, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 804 1/2 Kansas av., Topeka.
*56 Geo. Copenhagen, 213 9th ave., Leavenworth.
163 John Luther, Marysville.
286 Geo. Herburger, 2223 N. Lawrence av., Wichita.
345 C. G. Warrington, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.
419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †132 John Gimble, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
*105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
185 F. A. Vincent, 228 So. 9th st., Paducah.
187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).
267 Harry L. Stanley, Box 295, Catlettsburg.
350 W. M. Tuttle, 816 Neville av., Lexington (Paris).

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Wm. Kersten, 123 Exchange Place, New Orleans.
†220 Victor Lesassier, 1722 Columbus st., New Orleans.
*Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 Albert Boncher, 41 Emery st., Biddeford.
66 C. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 124 Third st., Bangor.
273 C. W. Morrill, J. W. A. Cigar Co., Rockland.
470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 M. F. Burnham, 165 E. Main st., Marlboro.
*28 M. J. Dineen, 9 Phelps ave., Westfield.
S. J. T. Wall, 14 Gowdy's, L. B. 102, Westfield.
49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
*Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
*51 Thos. F. McCullough, 625 Hampden st., Holyoke.
65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
*93 Geo. Apholt, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
†97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
J. Lipp, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
*160 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
206 H. P. Huffnagle, 51 Eagle st., North Adams.
226 E. A. Manning, 4 Locust st., Haverhill.
*255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
326 D. J. Kervick, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 84, Northampton.
475 J. Allman, 34 North st., Fitchburg.
494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
†22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
34 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
*46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 31 Michigan ave., Grand Rapids.
69 S. O. Black, Three Rivers.
*130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
*167 Wm. Leith, 115 West Main st., Owosso.
*169 H. J. Taunt, 201 So. C. st., Cheboygan.
*184 A. W. Leifer, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A. Bay City.
186 T. J. Broderick, 309 2nd st. E., Flint.
*205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
†208 Wm. H. McKinstry, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 894, Kalamazoo.
209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
*263 John G. Terrible, 15 Compney st., Adrian.
*268 Henry Anderson, 414 S. Charlotte st., Escanaba.
*272 Harry Deacon, 525 Larch st., N. Lansing.
*284 David Morgan, 249 W. Kirby av., Detroit.
302 A. G. Heldenreich, Box 220, Tecumseh.
310 A. R. Pierce, 854 River st., Manistee.
314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
*330 A. Rosenfield, 413 State st., Alpena.
340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
*368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
*408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
*413 J. P. Meehan, 108 Pewabic st., Laurium (Calumet).
452 Wm. T. Bray, Box 414, Petoskey.
*457 Amos D. Hill, 217 Main st., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
*468 Harry V. Isaacs, 231 S. Johnston av., Pontiac.
468 A. W. Kamp, 411 S. Ionia st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
†77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
*98 Frank Rapp, 83 W. Sycamore st., St. Paul.
271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.
294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
J. Patchkowski, 511 E. 7th st., Duluth.
*315 I. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

- *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 H. F. Ratz, 223 E. 4th st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 Wm. Harlow, Box 433, Hibbing.
 434 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 28 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 76 Wm. Nicholson, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 *102 J. E. Butler, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 P. S. Jamerson, 110 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 Chas. A. Patterson, 610 Main st., Joplin.
 442 C. A. Davis, 38 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 Dan McMahon, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 J. J. Gillam, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Henry Kuschke, 116 S. 30th st., Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1623 N. 24th st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 C. C. Lightner, 1703 W. Division st., Grand Island.
 *276 Mike Bajek, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Ray Olds, 345 N. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 Emil Lorke, 137 S. Virginia st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
 *Wm. A. Cook, 28 Washington st., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *117 Andrew E. Hanks, 121 South st., Orange.
 131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Olean ave., Jersey City.
 1138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *148 Chas. Farling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingstone ave., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 484 Central ave., W. Hoboken.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
 199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
 230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Delius, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klaiber, 512 Liberty st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- *2 Fred Weigel, 732 Michigan st., Buffalo.
 16 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Jacob B. Sigel, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Willson, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
 12 H. L. Williams, 17 William st., Oneida.
 1 E. C. Hunter, Trades Union Assembly Hall, Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *62 E. G. Cuthbert, 553 Grove st., Elmira.
 168 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 Jas. L. McHale, Room 23, Beaver bl., Albany.
 74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 Chas. H. Hahn, 157 Main st., Poughkeepsie.
 *38 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 *84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 7716 4th ave., Brooklyn.
 *89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
 190 Jacob Sinn, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 3 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 John H. Ostendorf, 804 Tomkins st., Cortland.
 121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 E. Bupp, 408 E. Yates st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 *124 A. Allen, 254 Hamilton st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
 *208 Chas. Port, Wellsville.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Chas. Lowy, 190 East End av., New York.
 Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First av., New York.
 218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *225 C. H. Everett, 292 Chenango st., Binghamton.
 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
 *251 C. L. Lindlaw, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.
 *Max Rosenhain, 1511 3d ave., Yorkville Bank Bldg., New York.

- *265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, 25 Champlain st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, North av., Owego.
 *283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange st., Geneva.
 *292 Thos. E. Silvester, 367 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn.
 298 J. H. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 J. Stahlberger, 72 Walnut st., Auburn.
 327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsackie.
 334 W. A. Philip, 23 George st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Joseph Walsh, Malon, Batavia.
 *348 Carl Richter, 283 Bridge st., Corning.
 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
 *417 Jos. Walter, 17 N. Gazette st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *480 Peter Mooney, 725 Emery st., Fulton.
 483 Chauncy Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
 *43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
 45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 75 Frank Herold, 360 Siebert st., Columbus.
 79 Frank Miller, 210 Stone st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudeman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Max Bodenheimer, 1207 W. South st., Canton.
 123 Carl Gagle, 532 N. 7th st., Hamilton.
 *A. P. Lombard, 318 Buckeye st., Hamilton.
 137 Andrew Paul, 6 S. Erie st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 268 W. Federal st., Box 32, Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 C. L. Parshall, 925 Moxahola av., Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 6 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
 249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batt, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerhelm, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 385 Chas. H. Rice, 15th st., Portsmouth.
 J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st., Norwalk.
 *416 P. H. Brady, 20 Read st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 392 L. L. Swineford, 113 N. Grand st., Enid.
 401 M. L. Noll, 116 N. Oklahoma av., Shawnee.
 450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Room 34, National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 457 J. F. Penrod, care Flynn & Co., Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schults, Box 301, Penn st., Meadville.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *107 Jos. Settelier, 211 Chestnut st., Erie.
 *108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Chas. Gerold, 13 Dartmouth st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebner, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 Emil Friedman, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 *A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
 John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 Henry A. Burns, 604 S. Duke st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 607 Prospect av., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 1103 Snyder ave., Scranton.
 301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *D. S. Lieb, Box 96, Akron.
 309 Wilson Erick, Box 21, Rothsville.
 A. S. Wechter, Box 94, Rothsville.
 *316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *317 John H. Schmidt, 21 McCargher st., Wilkes-Barre.
 Wm. Zelker, 33 Church st., Wilkes-Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 John Weiser, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
 *439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Adolfo B. Vega, Carretera 43—San Juan.
 —Juan G. Garcia, Carretera 43.
 148 P. Vega Santos, Box 131, Caguas.
 A. Ferrer, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Avelino Candelario, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
 Guillermo Colon, Gurabo.
 194 Clotilde Rivera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
 Luis Barrera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
 333 Jose Gomez Blanco, San Lorenzo.
 Arnoldo Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
 374 Francisco Gutierrez, Punta Brava, Mayaguez.

- Tomas Rodriguez, San Pedro st., Mayaguez.
 Manuel Lassus, Utuado.
 Angel Rodriguez, Utuado.
 386 Antonio Perez, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
 Emilio R. Arce, Ciales, P. R.
 *388 David Storer, Box 163, Utuado.
 390 Juan Chaleman, Federacion Libre, Vega Baja.
 Alfonso Davila, Vega Baja.
 449 Eladis O. Moua, Baldorioty, 79 st., Ponce.
 Jose Toro, Calle Virtud 2d Playa, Ponce.
 458 Adrian Rosario, Cidra, P. R.
 Felis Lopez, Cidra, P. R.
 460 Guillermo D. Lopez, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 Gaspar Garcia Voles, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 467 Manuel F. Rojas, Arecibo.
 Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 Juan Hernandez, Federacion Libre, Juncos.
 473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
 474 Porfirio Diaz, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
 Henvenegil Diaz, Aguas Buenas.
 481 Cirilo Aviles, Box 163, Bayamon.
 Manuel Soler, Puerto Rico st., Bayamon.
 485 Manuel L. Sanchez, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
 Franco W. Fvernalt, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachman, 143 Carpenter st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 123 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.
 303 L. C. Haynes, 140 Main st., Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 John Gilberg, 1309 N. Philip av., Sioux Falls.
 275 W. H. Magnus, Lock Box 7, Aberdeen.
 377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
 *387 Wm. Holst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
 491 D. L. Kirby, 682 Fifth st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 Geo. Lehning, 713 Church st., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 243 N. 2d st., Memphis.
 318 Wm. E. Eckenrod, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 J. N. Phillips, Box 673, El Paso.
 *Moises Naples, 807 E. Fourth st., El Paso.
 *216 J. P. Fagar, 1119 Broadway, Galveston.
 262 A. C. Portman, 615 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 A. C. Flietitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 183 M. F. Fisher, 510 N. 30th st., Richmond.
 J. A. Provoo, 3 W. Clay st., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 E. T. Cannoles, 29th st., near Church, Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland av., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Millette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 E. Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
 *188 J. Kokes, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, 823 2d ave., Spokane.
 *39 J. G. Duppenhaler, 1005 Harris av., So. Bel-
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 Thos. O'Dea, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 11 Mathus st., Kingston, Jamaica.
 J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

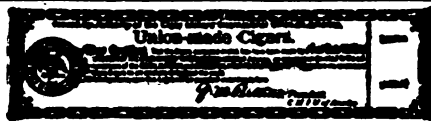
- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
 *John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
 *34 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Emil Hieckel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
 *85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
 *135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
 *162 Frank Ambach, 500 Pleasant st., Green Bay.
 168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 John Reiter, 1209 Harrison st., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
 *287 Jas. N. Johnson, 613 Jenkins st., Menominee, Mich. (Marinette).
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
 304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *341 C. H. Martin, 513 Oak st., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurms, 745 White Rock av., Wauke-
 sha.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
 *477 Jos. Schmitt, 1915 Western av., Manitowoc.
 *482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIV.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 15, 1910.

No. 4

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 820, Monon Building, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS.....President
820 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
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Care Box 30, Station D, New York, N. Y.
THOS. F. TRACY.....Second Vice-President
11 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.
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239 Avenue Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can.
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799 Division St., Portland, Ore.
JERRY CRONIN.....Fifth Vice-President
Box 391, Bangor, Maine.
G. P. BRADFORD.....Sixth Vice-President
1612 8th Ave., Ybor City (Tampa), Fla.
GIBSON WEBER.....Treasurer
1704 Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

370. Jamestown	\$100	416. Norwalk	\$100
371. Barre	100	417. Dunkirk	100
373. Sherbrooke	100	419. Salina	100
379. Rochester	100	422. Berlin	100
382. Rushville	100	423. Sterling	100
384. St. Augustine	100	425. Astoria	100
387. Yankton	100	426. Hibbing	100
391. Bellingham	100	427. Rahway	100
395. Waterbury	100	428. Trenton	100
396. Northampton	100	429. Niagara Falls	100
397. Ionia	100	430. Fulton	100
399. Stamford	100	432. Nelson	100
402. Quakertown	100	433. Mobile	100
403. Ishpeming	100	434. Faribault	100
405. Birmingham	100	437. Kenosha	100
407. Norwich	100	444. Walla Walla	100
408. Houghton	100	445. Billings	100

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after February 28 do not use any numbers from 20001 to 43000, inclusive, unless the numbers become vacant on your own books, except to give old numbers to members owing loans. Secretaries in need of numbers for new members not owing loans should send to the International Office for them.

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included. The last paragraph, or last twelve lines of Section 67, on page 20, is the old law and doesn't belong in the Constitution.

NOTICE.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a bene-

fiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 20-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments," should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All international assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink and figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work. Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

M. Goeman appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending her for non-payment of dues. The appeal was sustained.

P. Sherle appealed against 32, Louisville, for compelling him to refund a private loan. The appeal was not sustained.

Austin P. Kaveney appealed against 97, Boston, for refusing to compel a member to buy his stamps, etc., through the shop collector. Mr. Kaveney basis his appeal on the wording of section 27, local by-laws. The union contends that a member can pay dues direct to the secretary, and cites its by-laws, section 20, as proof. While section 27, local laws, provides that the shop collector shall collect all money due the union, it does not, nor does any other section, actually compel a member to pay his dues to the collector. While Mr. Kaveney is morally right, the union is within its technical right in taking the action it did. The appeal was not sustained.

J. F. Fenton and F. A. Keegan appealed against 303, Woonsocket, for refusing to declare one of its members ineligible for office on account of a dispute over some local money which amounted to not over \$8. The union claims the member was not a defaulter. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Lemon appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

L. Kraut appealed against the label committee of New York for refusing him the use of the labels. The appeal was not sustained.

H. Feinstein appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The decision is that he be placed on the 90 days' list and restored to membership.

A. Jorgensen appealed against 97, Boston, for placing him on the 90 days' list. The appeal was not sustained.

L. Davidson appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending her for non-payment of dues. The decision is that she be placed on the 90 days' list.

W. H. Little appealed against 73, Alton, for fining him \$9.90 for employing an apprentice contrary to the local laws. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Cordles appealed against 295, Scranton, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The decision is that he be reinstated, owing to extenuating circumstances, and placed on the 90 days' list.

J. R. De Jong appealed against Union 97, Boston, for placing a member on the out of work list who had been discharged for being in a fight with a fellow-workman, which caused discharge of both. Appellant claims the member should not have been placed on the out of work list, but should have been punished by the

union. If either or both were entitled to punishment it could have been imposed by fine, but not by depriving of out of work benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

I. Susman appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Appellant shows that he paid the dues, in time, to a neighbor, who forgot or neglected to pay them to the secretary. The appeal was sustained.

J. Breinin appealed against 6, Syracuse, for fining him \$25. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Schewe appealed against 187, Covington, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 129 Denver, Colo., to fine E. W. Fair No. 87335, \$25.00 for allowing himself to become suspended, owing the union balance of private loan of \$22.00. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

Approved application of Union 118, Peoria, Ill., to fine John W. Lucas No. 101127, Maynard Westerfield No. 112821, Chas. O'Malley No. 82729 each \$100.00 for working in the unfair shop of F. P. Lewis. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6. The other member favored a \$50.00 fine.

Approved application of Union 129 Denver, Colo., to fine Israel Reichman and Phillip Seidner \$20.00 each for persistently doing team work and working overtime. Also approved extra fine of \$10.00 placed upon Phillip Seidner for seeking the discharge of a fellow member, making total of \$30.00. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

Approved application of Union 109 Aberdeen, Wash., to fine P. F. Larson No. 97454 \$25.00 for scabbing. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

Approved application of Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., to fine Richard Baer No. 58157, \$25.00 for working below the Bill of Prices. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

Approved application of Union 389 Paris, Ill., to fine C. L. Kruse No. 115635 and J. W. Lucas 101127 each \$25.00 for scabbing in the shop of H. A. Bridgman. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

Approved application of Union 36, Topeka, Kan., to fine W. H. Johnson No. 77438, \$25.00 for running an unfair shop and talking against the interests of the union. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

Approved application of Union 378 Brandon, Man., to annul the card and fine James Dillon No. 50934, \$100.00 for running a scab shop; to annul the card of and fine Louise Schill No. 120358, \$75.00 for scabbing and acting as spy for James Dillon; to annul the card of and fine Frank Shimek No. 83682, \$50.00 for working as a foreman in Dillon's shop and trying to get good union men to go to work in the same shop; to fine Joseph Hall No. 83681, \$25.00 and annul his card, for selling cigars for James Dillon. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6. The other member favored a fine of \$50.00 for James Dillon and Louise Schill, and \$25.00 for Frank Shimek.

Approved application of Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y., to fine J. J. Flynn No. 17247, a suspended member, \$25.00 for continuing to work in a shop that was closed to union men, after being requested by the Executive Board to discontinue working there. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

Approved application of Union 440, Tampa,

Fla., to fine Gerardo de Diego, No. 89925, \$15.00 for faults as delegate in Cuesta & Rey Co. shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6. Negative 1.

Approved application of Union 450, Oklahoma City, Okla., to fine D. G. Gibson, No. 99753, \$25.00, for working in a scab shop in Lawton, Okla., which has been closed for over two years to Union men. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1, 1910.

At the recent convention of the Union Label Trades Department held at Toronto, Ont., especial attention was called to the W. U. L. L. and its splendid helpfulness to the trade union movement was highly commended and all labor was urged to assist in building up and maintaining this organization. All agree that women spend the greater part of the family income especially in so far as the actual living expenses is concerned. In these times of high prices the organized worker should at least see to it that his money is expended for union products wherever possible. In order to accomplish this it is necessary to first organize the purchasing agent of the family and the W. U. L. L. presents the easy means to accomplish this purpose. The initiation fee is small, the dues are nominal and always left to the wishes of the majority of the local leagues. There are no restrictions as to membership which embraces all women regardless of occupation and men who are accepted as members, but without vote.

It is said that the hand that rocks the cradle governs the world. Regardless of whether this is true or not we know that the hand that rocks the cradle spends the most of the family income.

Increased wages, shorter hours and improved shop conditions for the head of the family means better conditions for all of the family. If it is right for the men to strive for better conditions through the unions it is right from all standpoints for them to see to it that the women spend the money for union products. The W. U. L. L. is the ready means whereby they can be taught to do this. Help yourself, the family, the little children and all concerned by helping us to organize and maintain locals of the W. U. L. L. Information concerning the league, how to organize, etc., can be obtained from Anna Fitzgerald, president.

Fraternally yours,

Anna Fitzgerald, Pres.,
3309 Adams Street.

Aberdeen, S. Dak., Feb. 3, 1910.

To Officers and Members of all Local Unions of G. M. I. U. of A.:

We, the officers and members of Union 275, Aberdeen, So. Dak., feel it our duty to put before you the true character of one, E. H. Wilson, cigarmaker, lately suspended and fined by this local for defamation of officers and members. We do not feel as the fine alone is sufficient denunciation of a man of his stripe. This member has joined, and has been suspended no few times in the last few years. He has also made statements that his card was held by 275 on account of a shortage in order that he may obtain employment in a union shop, whereas he left Aberdeen owing a board bill and also in debt to many of the boys. We have received many communications from secretaries asking as to the truth of his statements

which were all false. There are many other things which if published would condemn this man to every true union man, but it is unnecessary as we feel that this is sufficient to warn any member who may come in contact with him.

Officers and members of 275 Aberdeen, So. Dak.

Robt. M. Jackman, Secy.

Trinidad, Colo., Feb. 4, 1910.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Journal will be found an amendment submitted by Union 499 for the purpose of building a Home for aged, invalid and infirm members of our craft.

Believing it is the desire of the majority of our members that such institution be established, the better to care for those who are suffering from afflictions which makes them unable to work, for the old, and for the infirm, a place where they may go and receive the care and attention necessary to hasten a recovery, and where the old shall have the comforts and privileges that the aged enjoy.

It is also well known, that members suffering from tuberculosis need, and should have the best of care, such as only can be provided in an institution of this character, we of Colorado particularly, have seen members sent to this state, suffering from this dread disease, with nothing to see them through but the sick benefit, which is wholly inadequate to give them even the barest necessities. Climate alone does not cure, but when combined with absolute rest, freedom from worry, and proper diet, frequently effects a cure in a short time.

Many such members are sent to Denver, and the sick benefit paid out by Union 129 alone, for the year 1909, was \$2,994.90, not to mention what they paid out of their local fund, provided for by local assessments.

As for those who from the effects of old age, general break-down, bad heart, asthma and catarrhal troubles we can state with freedom, that according to statistics from the Printers' Home, that an average of two-thirds of their members partaking of the comforts of their Home have been discharged as cured.

The maintenance of a Home of this character, according to the provisions of the amendment, should not be as much as that of the Printers' Home, they having paid on an average ten cents per month per member, for a period of eighteen years, the age of their Home, and they have no out-of-work or sick benefits to assist them, a feature which will aid us considerably from a financial standpoint.

In the preparation of the amendment we were aided and guided largely by the information so kindly furnished us by the Superintendent of the Printers' Home.

We firmly believe that such an institution as provided for in the amendment is an absolute necessity, and while it may not benefit such members who do not wish to take advantage of it for the reason that they have all these advantages at their private homes, this Home is intended for those unfortunates of our craft, who when they are old, or those whose health is shattered, and unable to bear the burden longer, need not be dependent on charity to provide their wants, where the sick will receive proper care and attention, quickly recover and again take up the battle of life. For these reasons we urge the necessity of building and maintaining the Home, and earnestly ask the local unions to indorse the amendment.

T. C. Hammer, Secy.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1909.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Census Bureau, in taking the 1910 census, as authorized by Congress, will enter more fully into the investigation of vocational occupations, including mortality, than heretofore. I am writing to impress upon you and all of the officers of the labor movement of our country, for themselves and their organizations and trades, the importance of giving the fullest possible information to the census enumerators when they call on you in regard to the specific character of the work, and also of seeing that precise information is given according to the certificates of death of the members of the organizations.

Labor's co-operation with the census officials and the enumerators can but have the best influence with all workers, whether organized or unorganized. If the officers of the labor organizations in general will impart to the representatives of the Census Bureau accurate information, the data will be the basis for the full census report upon vocational mortality, and this I take it must result in a better understanding, with consequently wiser legislation, as relates not only to mortality but to disability.

It is of great importance to all labor and to all the people that the Census Bureau shall be able to discriminate accurately between different occupations as to their risk of mortality, and therefore if you will kindly give the enumerators information as to the different kinds of occupations embraced in your organization as distinguished by the risk, according to your best judgment, this will aid the Bureau in making its classification of occupations. It is important that this information be got ready as early as practicable, as the Census Bureau will take up this question within a few weeks.

Permit me also to suggest to you and to all the officers of all labor organizations that the officers and members of local unions be prepared to give readily and accurately the fullest information to the Census Bureau and its enumerators.

Sincerely hoping that, in the interest of labor well as that of the general public regarding this important subject, all will give this information fully and at the earliest convenience, when called upon to do so, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Sam'l Gompers,
President American Federation of Labor.

Keokuk, Ia., Feb. 4, 1910.

We have for years in the past spent many thousands of dollars each year to advertise our blue label. I have noticed for some time that whenever we read in the Journal or otherwise of label agitation, it nearly always says, "Boost the Blue Label," which is all we have to fight opposition. The saying "The blue label is all we have is true, in fact too true. We are getting more cigarmakers all the time, our jobs are worth next to nothing, conditions are, it seems to me, getting worse in a great many ways and the bosses nearly always complain of the competition they encounter when selling cigars. Competition such as the difference in prices paid between the union bill of prices and the non-union bill; also our bosses can not give prizes away, and that we all know is what made the American Tobacco Company. Our bosses are a long ways from being in paradise, and I for one don't envy them their position. Why should we spend so much money to advertise for our bosses' benefit first and then ours. Every year we as a whole, spend enough money to open up an Int. factory of our own

to employ a great amount of men, and each man employed would be one good drummer. As it is now we can not sell cigars for our bosses, but if the Int. union owned the factories we could boost our own cigars all the time. No one could get out an injunction against us compelling us to quit working for ourselves and our own interests. Our blue label is the best thing out, but it does not reach the spot any more. I know that and we need not try to fool ourselves when we have to force the bosses, at times, to put the label on the boxes.

One good factory in a good union city, with a brand of good five, ten, and higher-priced cigars, would certainly be a pleasure for me to live to see. For I am sure that we would soon have them all over the country. Let us all lay our own personal feelings aside and work for one great, good cause, "our own union factories." We have enough cigarmakers if we had our own factories we would not need to turn out the apprentices we do now. All we would need to do would be to boost our own cigars and make jobs for our own union brothers. I sincerely hope some good writer will take up the space in our Journal along this line instead of the personal articles which have appeared in the Journal for years past.

A Cigarmaker.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 5, 1910.

Trade is extremely dull in this city at the present time. "Cause" enforcement of local option law. This city and the township in which it is situated voted on the local option question just twenty-one months ago. The election was carried by the drys or local optionists. The law was never enforced until the last few weeks; up to that time it was a huge farce. We have had a change of administration in the police department within the last month or six weeks. "Consequence" the law is rigidly enforced. There was in existence and doing business up to the above stated time at least fifty soft drink establishments, and each and all of them carried a full line of union-made cigars. Mostly the home product. These markets for our goods are now closed, you might say, with crepe on the door. However, the drug store, cigar store, etc., with their many alluring packages, are doing the cigar business. It goes without saying that these places are not any too favorable to the union goods. Take the average smoker if he is not a dyed in the wool union label advocate, when he is confronted with a cigar case full of cigars in fancy boxes, stylishly packed, tasty labels, etc., and the dealer persuading him to try one of these, he surely has the union label foremost in his mind if he does not capitulate. It is really surprising how the trade has fell off since this law has been enforced. The small shops or buckeyes are simply doing nothing, and really there seems no near relief in sight. The business here was affected considerable as soon as the saloons were voted out, but with much expenditure of money for label agitation we managed to maintain a half way showing. But if the present condition continues it don't look good for the future. Cigarmakers throughout the country who will be advised from one who has had actual experience, whatever you do use your best endeavors to defeat your enemy "local option." We, however, have one refuge in view, this local option question will again be submitted to the voters here on April 12, 1910. If we are fortunate enough to carry the day and we again have the licensed saloon it will bring a revival of trade and Decatur will be as of yore.

This union has arranged to place their label of Blue Song on the market, so that any local, no matter how small the membership, will be able to purchase them. Chas. Wright, Secy.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 1, 1910.

We believe it is most essential at this time for us to issue a statement on the convention amendment we offered some time ago, and which has been submitted to a popular vote of the unions.

The question has been raised as to the enormous amount of money the convention will cost. We are fully alive to the situation, and have been all the time. We are not inclined to promote June picnics and junketing trips for any one. Such the convention would be, to a great extent, it is claimed, we do not affirm or deny this as our experience has not been associated with such in the past. But we will say that we are more than willing to forego conventions if what we desire is done without them. Amendments after amendments have been proposed for home and other beneficial measures, and did not even receive the required number of endorsements. We deplore the indifference of the members. We submitted an amendment in May, 1907, as follows:

"A committee of three to investigate the advisability of the Int. Union establishing and maintaining a Home for the Aged and Invalid members. The committee to secure all possible information and data and report within 90 days the results of this work, and recommend such action by the Int. Union as in its judgment would be for the best interests of the membership."

We are sorry to say, the amendment lacked endorsements, and mind you, this amendment was offered at the same time Boston offered its amendment for a convention. The committee to furnish statistics, data, cost, finance, climatic conditions, etc. It would have aided the convention in arriving at results.

Union 44 offered an amendment in November, 1909 Journal, to establish a Bureau of Publicity. We advocate the same thing in article relative to convention amendment, not having received the required number of endorsements, can not be submitted. While we did not believe said bureau should be financed by assessments annually or semiannually, we can say it voiced our ideas. The finances we thought should be made possible by using the \$1.00 per capita tax now allowed to local unions.

The members have always voted favorably on convention amendments. They have postponed the convention from time to time, never defeating any amendment to hold a convention. That seems to express the sentiments of the members in the matter.

We are advised when the sick benefits of unfortunate members cease or if not sufficient to keep him, to tell him, the lord knows brother how you can live without money, we have paid you what the constitution allows, we are through with you, we never have and never will we hope.

As to the fadists, dreamers and world improvers, if we did not have them we would not appreciate the safe, sane and practical men of our time.

In reply to the Int. Pres. ruling that part of the amendment naming Indianapolis, Ind., as the convention city, out of order, let us say that we differ with him. We are of the opinion that all resolutions, conclusions and recommendations of the Detroit convention were and are subject to whatever action the members of the C. M. I. U decide by popular vote.

Perhaps we should have mentioned Amend. Sec. 3 when we decided on Indianapolis. It was a matter of economy with us, being centrally located we thought it was the best place, but we do not want to be a stumbling block if that should prevent the convention. We waive at this time.

We were anxious to hold the convention as early as possible. We delegated the president the authority in our amendment, knowing he was fully acquainted with everything that would bring quick results if the amendment was carried.

We are willing to postpone if the membership desires so. We do not seek to disfranchise nor do we encourage snap judgment, and had not intended to violate any written or unwritten law of the C. M. I. U.

In conclusion, let us say that we can be found at all times working for the best interests of the members, and if our amendment is defeated will keep right on with amendments until those measures advocated by us are enacted.

Fraternally yours,

Union 129, Denver, Colo.

Brooklyn, Feb. 8th, 1910.

Union 87 desires to thank the following unions for their kind support of the benefit for P. Samuels, a member of 87: No. 132, \$10; 144, \$10; 149, \$5; 292, \$3.50; 90, \$3; 141, \$2; 91, \$1; 26, \$1; 206, \$1; 6, \$1; 58, \$1; 183, \$1; 235, \$1; 57, \$1; 55, \$1; 3, \$1; 122, \$1; 49, \$1; 475, \$1; 448, \$1; 396, \$1; 106, \$1; 65, \$1; 27, \$1; 334, \$1; 117, \$1; 321, \$1; 64, \$1; 429, \$1; 134, \$1; 147, \$1; 89, \$1; 283, \$1; 8, \$1; 251, \$1; 50, \$1; 484, \$1; 402, \$1; 250, \$1; 80, \$1; 68, \$1; 17, \$1; 146, \$1; 395, \$1; 97, \$1; 40, \$1; 81, \$1; 94, \$1; 118, \$1; 5, \$1; 138, \$1; J. A. B., Chicago, \$1; 79, \$1; 114, \$1; 471, \$1; 242, \$1; 431, \$1; 39, \$1; 316, \$1; 174, \$1; 28, \$1; 282, \$1; 466, \$1; 303, \$1; 41, \$1; 179, \$1; 20, \$1; 259, \$1; 156, \$1; 66, \$1; 38, \$1; 26, \$1.

Fraternally,

Union 87, Jas. Orr, Secy.

Caguas, P. R., Feb. 4, 1910.

The work here is in bad condition. Each week the manufacturers lock out a great many cigarmakers. The wages are very low. The material is of a very bad quality and the cigarmakers cannot make even a hundred cigars a day. All the manufacturers are against the trade unions, particularly against the Cigar Makers' International Union and this local union. They don't say in so many words that they are against the union, but their actions speak to this effect. We intend to strike here for an increase in wages.

With best wishes for all the members of the C. M. I. U. and all union men, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

P. Vega Santos.

La Grange, Ga., Jan. 31, 1910.

Local 478, of La Grange, Ga., wishes to thank Mr. F. R. Knight, manager of the La Grange Cigar Co., through this column, for his action in helping us to organize this local in the way of asking his cigarmakers to join us, and also promising that he would employ nothing but union men and would help us in any way that he possibly could to make our local a good one.

R. R. Cone, Secy.

Notes by Union 97 Boston.

Label Committee of No. 97 always are doing something to boom our label.

First. Our new design to place in barber shops, saloons and restaurants.

Second. Committee sent to Chamber of Commerce.

Third. Efforts to get union made cigars in the clubs.

Fourth. In the show cases in the large office buildings.

As we were warned to be on the alert long ago by International President that wherever the label is well advertised the trust will endeavor to gain a foothold, this heartless combination has placed all leading union brands on sale here and in Brockton below cost. They have two objects in view; first, to drive out competitors; second, to get the smoking public to smoke their product. Well, we will have to wait and see if our government can do anything to curb the monster.

New England Conference, as usual, is a wide-awake organization and easily outranks the other trade councils.

No. 97 is to be credited with formation of a label section of Boston Central Labor Union.

Why does the government guarantee Manila cigars when they know nothing about them?

Cold snap had quite an effect on business.

There never was a time in the history of our industry when it was so necessary for to boom the label as the present.

Brockton retail dealers are organized.

We can whip the trust, but each must do his share.

When shall we add the old age pension to our chain of benefits?

There are more accidents and deaths amongst the unorganized than organized.

Longevity and immunity from accidents due to better conditions and shorter hours are secured through the trade unions.

Better homes, lesser rentals, higher standard of living, raising of school age.

This is the transition period.

Organize the workers.

Build up the movement.

Results will follow.

Nominations for Seventh Vice President.

5. W. R. Ferguson.	188. Thos. F. Burns.
6. Henry Waack.	202. W. M. Lee.
7. W. R. Ferguson.	208. A. W. Kamp.
8. M. Schuencke.	210. W. R. Ferguson.
13. Wm. Strauss.	213. J. C. Hilsdorf.
14. E. G. Hall.	215. Clarence Gaumer.
17. W. R. Ferguson.	221. E. G. Hall.
21. Wm. Strauss.	222. P. C. Haley.
26. Wm. Strauss.	226. Wm. Strauss.
27. W. R. Ferguson.	232. A. P. Bower.
29. W. E. Echenrod.	236. A. P. Bower.
32. W. E. Echenrod.	240. Henry F. Hilfers.
33. Clarence Gaumer.	242. A. P. Bower.
37. L. P. Sanders.	251. J. C. Hilsdorf.
39. Jas. E. Butler.	255. Wm. Strauss.
40. Wm. Strauss.	257. A. P. Bower.
41. W. E. Stacey.	261. W. E. Echenrod.
51. Wm. Strauss.	266. Alb. H. Johnson.
52. W. R. Ferguson.	272. Wm. Gorman.
54. J. H. Meeman.	282. Wm. Strauss.
55. W. R. Ferguson.	290. L. P. Sanders.
56. Jas. E. Butler.	292. Wm. Strauss.
58. Wm. Strauss.	295. A. P. Bower.
60. E. G. Hall.	299. W. E. Echenrod.
64. A. P. Bowers.	301. A. P. Bower.
65. Wm. Strauss.	311. W. R. Ferguson.
68. Wm. A. McCabe.	318. W. E. Echenrod.
77. E. G. Hall.	321. Wm. Strauss.
87. Wm. Strauss.	331. Joe King.
94. Wm. Strauss.	336. W. R. Ferguson.
97. Henry Waack.	345. Jas. E. Butler.
102. Jas. E. Butler.	369. W. E. Echenrod.
104. A. P. Bower.	380. T. F. Burns.
110. Gustave Mehan.	381. E. G. Hall.
111. Wm. Kern.	395. Jerry O'Brien.
114. L. P. Hoffman.	398. Wm. Strauss.
116. W. R. Ferguson.	400. E. G. Hall.
118. W. E. Stacey.	406. L. P. Sanders.
122. A. P. Bower.	409. W. E. Stacey.
124. W. R. Ferguson.	412. W. E. Echenrod.
126. A. P. Bower.	415. E. G. Hall.
129. Jas. E. Butler.	421. Wm. Strauss.
132. Wm. Strauss.	439. W. R. Ferguson.
133. W. E. Echenrod.	445. E. G. Hall.
138. Wm. Strauss.	461. E. G. Hall.
141. Wm. Strauss.	464. W. E. Echenrod.
142. W. R. Ferguson.	466. A. P. Bower.
144. Jno. C. Hilsdorf.	468. A. W. Kamp.
147. F. Finke.	470. Wm. Strauss.
149. Wm. Strauss.	471. L. P. Sanders.
156. Wm. Strauss.	475. Wm. Strauss.
168. Wm. Strauss.	478. W. E. Echenrod.
171. A. P. Bower.	484. Wm. Strauss.
174. A. C. Martin.	488. W. R. Ferguson.
175. W. R. Ferguson.	494. Wm. Strauss.
185. Jas. E. Butler.	498. W. R. Ferguson.

The following were nominated but declined: Chas. G. Towner, I. B. Kuhn, E. T. Behrens, John Barnett, F. Hough, Jos. F. Suchanek, John Stillwell, Phil. A. Hofer, M. Brown, Eli Brunell, H. Hackett, E. H. Hellman, Wm. McKinstry, Fred Brockhausen, G. S. Bliss, D. L. Kirby, D. Goldstein, C. L. Smith, G. R. French, John Gilliam, H. Perault, S. R. Jensen.

The following unions sent in their nominations after the polls closed, too late to be counted: Union 95, J. E. Butler; Union 315, E. G. Hall; Union 103, Wm. Strauss; Union 76, J. E. Butler; Union 68, Wm. Strauss; Union 306, J. E. Butler; Union 47, L. P. Hoffman; Union 99, J. E. Butler; Union 177, E. G. Hall; Union 179, J. E. Butler; Union 303, Wm. Strauss; Union 42, J. E. Butler; Union 148, Wm. Strauss.

REFERENDUM VOTE

On amendments of Union 89, Schenectady; Union 144, New York, and Union 54, Evansville. The amendment of Union 54, Evansville, reference Section 193, defaulters, was adopted. The amendment of Union 89, Schenectady, reference Section 148, and of Union 144, New York, reference Section 81, were not adopted.

Union.	Amend. of No. 89.		Amend. of No. 144.		Amend. of No. 54.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
1.....	4	28	0	43	0	43
2.....	0	54	0	64	81	0
3.....	17	2	0	20	17	1
4.....	84	0	30	0	19	0
5.....	52	0	0	46	47	0
6.....	6	14	28	5	30	0
7.....	0	32	0	32	0	32
8.....	37	8	33	8	41	0
9.....	33	2	46	0	36	0
10.....	32	0	0	30	14	0
11.....	9	0	0	9	9	0
12.....	20	0	0	13	7	0
13.....	0	37	37	0	8	0
14.....	53	0	1	105	55	0
15.....	3	7	0	10	13	0
16.....	22	2	24	0	24	0
17.....	1	24	0	28	3	0
18.....	18	0	13	5	18	0
19.....	5	31	29	10	9	0
20.....	0	5	0	5	0	5
21.....	0	13	10	0	4	0
22.....	0	7	0	7	0	7
23.....	7	0	9	0	10	0
24.....	7	2	9	0	7	0
25.....	56	1	0	62	0	40
26.....	5	3	5	4	5	2
27.....	23	2	0	14	18	3
28.....	1	9	9	1	11	2
29.....	8	2	11	0	11	0
30.....	5	0	5	0	5	0
31.....	8	0	6	2	3	0
32.....	0	25	0	25	0	25
33.....	8	8	15	0	16	0
34.....	8	1	8	1	9	0
35.....	30	0	0	29	33	1
36.....	0	4	5	0	5	0
37.....	7	9	0	17	12	5
38.....	29	0	0	21	0	23
39.....	24	2	35	0	26	0
40.....	0	5	0	5	5	0
41.....	20	0	0	22	14	1
42.....	6	7	12	2	14	0
43.....	23	27	65	0	44	4
44.....	18	0	15	0	21	0
45.....	18	0	10	7	21	0
46.....	6	8	19	1	19	1
47.....	1	19	1	21	20	1
48.....	4	18	1	18	51	6
49.....	18	65	40	18	51	6
50.....	10	2	11	2	1	12
51.....	12	0	1	9	0	8
52.....	12	0	18	0	18	0
53.....	16	0	58	3	58	3
54.....	56	5	2	11	38	0
55.....	28	4	8	0	8	0
56.....	8	0	4	6	10	0
57.....	6	4	61	2	49	0
58.....	45	2	0	6	6	0
59.....	5	1	0	16	16	0
60.....	15	0	24	2	26	0
61.....	18	8	7	0	7	0
62.....	5	2	2	4	7	0
63.....	5	2	0	12	0	12
64.....	0	12	0	5	5	2
65.....	5	2	0	19	13	0
66.....	18	0	0	30	25	1
67.....	16	10	0	6	3	3
68.....	1	5	0	8	8	0
69.....	8	0	8	0	8	0
70.....	5	4	8	0	7	0
71.....	5	0	0	21	21	0
72.....	21	0	16	9	21	3
73.....	23	1	0	28	13	1
74.....	17	0	2	10	12	0
75.....	11	1	0	17	16	1
76.....	17	0	1	55	25	1
77.....	20	25	7	2	9	0
78.....	0	9	0	15	15	0
79.....	0	1	0	17	2	14
80.....	10	1	0	0	7	0
81.....	13	4	0	13	0	1
82.....	7	0	2	15	15	0
83.....	11	0	0	13	12	1
84.....	2	12	0	7	7	0
85.....	7	8	0	27	0	0
86.....	7	0	18	1	24	0
87.....	17	7	14	0	14	0
88.....	11	7	0	1	25	25
89.....	13	0	0	9	9	0
90.....	157	112	817	1	216	25
91.....	0	9	0	9	9	0
92.....	7	8	7	1	15	0
93.....	0	11	0	11	0	11
94.....	14	1	11	1	0	17
95.....	26	0	0	20	21	0
96.....	2	5	7	0	7	0
97.....	28	10	32	6	28	1
98.....	16	40	0	62	36	1
99.....	21	0	0	16	21	0
100.....	13	0	13	0	13	0
101.....	7	0	7	0	7	0
102.....	0	7	0	7	0	7
103.....	11	17	0	26	0	27
104.....	3	11	10	7	13	0
105.....	16	4	15	13	13	3
106.....	3	11	14	0	14	0
107.....	5	0	5	0	5	0
108.....	6	2	3	0	3	1
109.....	54	0	29	9	42	0
110.....	3	10	4	6	13	0
111.....	23	0	0	23	21	2
112.....	10	0	10	0	10	0

Union.	Amend. of No. 89. Yes. No.	Amend. of No. 144. Yes. No.	Amend. of No. 54. Yes. No.	Union.	Amend. of No. 89. Yes. No.	Amend. of No. 144. Yes. No.	Amend. of No. 54. Yes. No.	Union.	Amend. of No. 89. Yes. No.	Amend. of No. 144. Yes. No.	Amend. of No. 54. Yes. No.
116.....	10 2	3 9	4 8	245.....	16 0	15 0	14 0	382.....	8 0	8 0	0 0
117.....	15 0	0 0	0 0	246.....	7 0	0 7	0 7	383.....	7 0	7 0	0 0
118.....	16 3	27 0	0 0	247.....	11 0	0 21	18 0	384.....	7 0	6 1	7 0
120.....	18 2	0 20	14 5	248.....	30 0	0 31	30 0	385.....	10 0	2 8	4 0
121.....	0 17	18 0	19 0	249.....	7 0	0 7	7 0	386.....	2 0	2 0	2 0
122.....	32 2	11 0	28 4	250.....	0 22	0 22	22 0	387.....	0 7	7 0	7 0
123.....	16 7	7 15	22 1	251.....	35 2	137 0	8 16	388.....	5 0	0 5	2 0
124.....	5 3	8 0	8 0	252.....	0 21	14 0	20 0	389.....	18 0	15 0	11 0
125.....	10 0	0 10	10 0	253.....	0 9	0 11	13 0	390.....	10 4	0 20	0 19
126.....	4 5	3 4	5 5	254.....	7 0	0 6	7 0	391.....	15 0	0 15	9 0
127.....	7 0	0 7	7 0	255.....	12 0	12 0	12 0	392.....	10 0	10 0	10 0
128.....	13 0	11 2	13 0	256.....	6 1	1 6	7 0	393.....	10 5	7 8	4 6
129.....	25 1	19 33	27 0	257.....	10 5	0 17	8 8	394.....	1 6	0 7	0 7
130.....	7 26	2 33	33 4	258.....	11 0	0 11	0 0	395.....	12 2	0 14	14 0
131.....	0 18	20 0	20 0	259.....	0 8	15 0	15 0	396.....	2 0	2 0	2 0
132.....	0 22	33 0	8 1	260.....	10 0	0 10	16 0	397.....	4 0	0 4	4 0
133.....	7 0	2 6	0 8	261.....	5 0	5 0	5 0	398.....	4 0	4 0	4 0
134.....	14 0	13 1	13 3	262.....	9 1	10 0	10 0	399.....	13 0	0 13	13 0
135.....	0 22	13 9	19 19	263.....	8 0	3 5	8 0	400.....	1 2	0 5	2 4
136.....	4 1	5 0	5 0	264.....	3 0	0 3	3 0	401.....	19 0	19 0	19 0
137.....	13 0	11 2	13 0	265.....	0 13	0 12	12 0	402.....	5 0	5 0	5 0
138.....	12 7	4 18	43 0	266.....	12 3	24 0	24 0	403.....	10 0	10 0	10 0
139.....	0 8	9 8	8 0	267.....	10 3	3 11	8 6	404.....	8 4	8 4	8 4
140.....	0 11	11 11	0 0	268.....	10 3	10 2	8 8	405.....	5 0	5 0	5 0
141.....	13 524	98 493	33 508	269.....	11 2	0 9	7 9	406.....	2 3	2 3	2 3
142.....	1 7	0 8	8 8	270.....	2 4	5 2	0 0	407.....	5 0	30 1	33 0
143.....	16 0	16 0	15 1	271.....	7 0	0 6	6 6	408.....	9 2	9 2	8 1
144.....	100 69	253 2	31 178	272.....	7 3	14 6	19 1	409.....	7 0	7 0	7 0
145.....	6 1	0 7	1 1	273.....	7 0	7 0	7 0	410.....	9 1	1 9	8 8
146.....	18 0	18 1	15 4	274.....	6 4	1 10	5 6	411.....	9 0	5 1	6 0
147.....	7 6	0 19	25 0	275.....	15 1	9 2	9 2	412.....	6 0	5 0	5 0
148.....	225 2	16 209	223 2	276.....	18 0	5 13	13 5	413.....	10 0	11 0	12 0
149.....	68 79	0 0	76 0	277.....	17 0	0 17	16 0	414.....	10 0	6 0	6 0
150.....	16 0	17 0	15 2	278.....	1 8	0 9	9 9	415.....	4 0	6 4	10 0
151.....	8 2	0 10	1 9	279.....	0 10	0 7	12 0	416.....	10 5	0 5	0 5
152.....	0 17	13 0	10 1	280.....	0 10	10 0	10 0	417.....	12 0	11 1	12 0
153.....	12 1	12 2	9 4	281.....	0 9	7 0	7 0	418.....	0 4	0 4	0 4
154.....	5 0	5 0	5 0	282.....	0 7	0 7	7 0	419.....	1 1	10 13	13 0
155.....	10 0	10 0	10 0	283.....	3 5	0 8	6 2	420.....	5 0	0 5	0 5
156.....	0 7	7 0	7 0	284.....	14 0	14 0	12 0	421.....	6 0	0 6	0 6
157.....	5 0	5 1	7 0	285.....	0 14	0 13	13 1	422.....	6 0	0 6	0 6
158.....	8 4	2 10	5 7	286.....	0 15	0 24	24 0	423.....	5 0	0 5	0 5
159.....	0 0	0 22	18 0	287.....	0 13	0 8	14 0	424.....	0 7	7 0	7 0
160.....	3 1	4 0	4 0	288.....	0 21	0 22	18 2	425.....	2 0	0 2	0 2
161.....	8 4	13 3	26 0	289.....	0 24	16 17	20 11	426.....	7 0	14 0	14 0
162.....	14 0	3 10	18 0	290.....	11 0	0 7	0 6	427.....	14 0	7 1	8 0
163.....	8 15	22 1	18 5	291.....	1 4	0 8	7 0	428.....	8 0	6 0	6 0
164.....	7 0	0 7	0 8	292.....	4 4	0 8	8 0	429.....	0 9	4 5	3 4
165.....	0 8	0 0	0 0	293.....	0 10	0 10	10 0	430.....	6 0	6 0	6 0
166.....	12 3	1 15	13 3	294.....	0 8	0 8	8 0	431.....	0 9	4 5	3 4
167.....	2 8	0 4	0 0	295.....	8 6	9 5	5 9	432.....	4 2	2 3	2 0
168.....	8 1	9 0	3 3	296.....	10 8	16 2	18 0	433.....	0 5	0 5	0 5
169.....	0 9	0 9	2 7	297.....	9 0	0 14	13 0	434.....	11 0	0 8	9 0
170.....	7 2	9 0	9 0	298.....	0 6	7 1	6 0	435.....	6 0	0 6	0 6
171.....	14 0	14 0	14 0	299.....	0 7	0 7	7 0	436.....	9 0	0 9	0 9
172.....	15 0	1 12	13 0	300.....	4 0	0 6	5 0	437.....	6 0	1 5	6 0
173.....	8 1	8 1	10 0	301.....	0 6	0 6	6 0	438.....	9 0	0 9	0 9
174.....	4 9	0 17	17 0	302.....	9 1	0 10	10 0	439.....	0 9	0 9	0 9
175.....	8 0	16 0	15 0	303.....	0 5	3 8	11 0	440.....	13 3	12 13	13 1
176.....	0 5	16 0	15 0	304.....	20 2	1 23	23 0	441.....	7 7	7 7	7 7
177.....	13 1	9 4	15 0	305.....	11 1	1 11	7 5	442.....	10 0	0 11	11 0
178.....	0 24	24 0	24 0	306.....	2 2	2 6	12 0	443.....	187 5	191 1	193 0
179.....	15 0	0 22	15 0	307.....	0 35	0 37	21 0	444.....	2 9	0 15	0 15
180.....	60 20	68 14	70 0	308.....	17 7	8 0	22 0	445.....	0 27	0 25	30 0
181.....	16 1	6 4	15 0	309.....	8 0	0 8	8 0	446.....	7 0	7 0	7 0
182.....	37 12	28 43	52 0	310.....	0 8	0 8	8 0	447.....	9 0	2 6	7 1
183.....	7 0	7 0	7 0	311.....	0 18	1 10	18 0	448.....	10 2	0 11	12 0
184.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	312.....	0 5	6 0	6 0	449.....	9 0	5 4	7 2
185.....	10 0	8 2	10 0	313.....	0 6	0 6	6 0	450.....	14 0	0 7	7 0
186.....	3 0	0 0	3 0	314.....	0 1	0 1	1 0	451.....	3 4	0 6	0 6
187.....	10 4	13 2	12 3	315.....	1 0	2 19	12 8	452.....	6 0	0 6	0 6
188.....	10 7	14 3	13 3	316.....	19 1	11 0	11 0	453.....	2 5	0 8	5 2
189.....	4 1	2 3	2 7	317.....	0 11	0 9	9 0	454.....	0 6	4 2	6 0
190.....	7 0	5 2	7 0	318.....	9 0	9 0	9 0	455.....	8 1	9 0	5 4
191.....	0 13	0 13	13 0	319.....	0 14	23 0	16 2	456.....	15 1	11 5	0 15
192.....	10 0	6 1	10 0	320.....	7 0	7 0	7 0	457.....	1 5	6 0	9 0
193.....	12 0	12 0	5 5	321.....	9 0	10 5	18 0	458.....	7 9	9 9	18 0
194.....	8 3	6 0	6 0	322.....	0 15	0 15	15 0	459.....	9 0	0 10	10 0
195.....	5 0	0 5	0 0	323.....	15 0	7 3	10 0	460.....	8 10	0 11	18 0
196.....	10 0	0 9	0 0	324.....	7 0	9 0	9 0	461.....	6 0	0 6	6 0
197.....	17 4	11 7	23 399	325.....	0 7	0 9	9 0	462.....	16 0	16 0	16 0
198.....	22 0	21 1	21 1	326.....	12 0	12 0	12 0	463.....	44 136	180 0	180 0
199.....	14 1	0 16	17 0	327.....	8 0	8 0	8 0	464.....	7 0	7 0	7 0
200.....	38 0	38 0	38 0	328.....	0 5	0 5	5 0	465.....	0 4	2 2	6 0
201.....	7 0	7 0	7 0	329.....	0 7	0 7	7 0	466.....	2 8	11 0	11 0
202.....	13 0	13 0	13 0	330.....	4 4	5 7	11 1	467.....	3 3	0 9	10 0
203.....	0 7	0 7	0 0	331.....	8 4	7 0	7 0	468.....	42 98	179 0	168 0
204.....	14 0	15 0	6 6	332.....	7 0	7 0	7 0				
205.....	10 0	16 0	16 0	333.....	10 0	6 4	10 0				
206.....	14 0	14 0	14 0	334.....	4 0	4 0	4 0				
207.....	6 1	7 0	7 0	335.....	6 0	6 0	6 0				
208.....	10 27	16 11	42 0	336.....	5 3	8 0	8 0				
209.....	7 0	0 7	4 4	337.....	0 5	0 5	5 0				
210.....	0 19	11 7	3 3	338.....	0 5	0 5	5 0				
211.....	1 7	0 8	8 0	339.....	25 0	18 7	18 0				
212.....	16 6	5 8	0 0	340.....	0 5	5 0	5 0				
213.....	10 27	22 2	85 0	341.....	5 3	8 0	8 0				
214.....	7 0	0 7	4 4	342.....	4 0	4 0	4 0				
215.....	0 19	10 0	0 0	343.....	8 2	9 1	10 0				
216.....	0 17	17 0	17 0	344.....	5 0	5 0	5 0				
217.....	7 8	0 10	0 0	345.....	9 0	8 1	8 0				
218.....	10 0	1 12	14 0	346.....	11 1	0 1	12 0				
219.....	12 1	8 5	12 0	347.....	10 0	10 0	10 0				
220.....	7 0	0 7	0 0	348.....	6 2	8 0	8 0				
221.....	6 0	6 0	0 0	349.....	12 0	1 11	12 0				
222.....	6 2	2 4	8 8	350.....	0 8	0 8	0 8				
223.....	5 0	5 0	5 0	351.....	0 12	12 0	12 0				
224.....	13 9	2 0	5 5		14 2	5 11	9 7				
225.....	7 0	7 0	7 0		9 2	6 5	9 2				
226.....	20 0	0 14	15 0		33 0	33 0	33 0				
227.....	12 2	8 0	8 0		0 6	1 7	0 0				
228.....	43 7	14 11	27 5		0 4	0 4	4 1				
229.....	4 0	0 5	5 5		8 0	5 8	7 1				
230.....	12 0	0 11	5 5		18 0	18 0	18 0				

The following unions returned vote on amendments too late to be included in count: 270, 299, 300, 438 and 494.

The following unions failed to return vote on amendments: 19, 43, 51, 78, 114, 119, 151, 155, 166, 174, 180, 194, 197, 228, 234, 267, 275, 289, 320, 322,

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR
JANUARY, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.	
36. Topeka	100
41. Aurora	100
61. La Crosse	100
78. Hornell	100
80. Danville	100
81. Peeksskill	100
84. Saugerties	100
93. Omaha	100
95. St. Joseph	100
102. Kansas City	100
109. Aberdeen	100
116. Cortland	100
134. Laporte	100
137. Massillon	100
154. Lincoln	100
167. Owosso	100
179. Bangor	100
180. Danbury	100
195. Frankford	100
206. N. Adams	100
214. Bluffton	100
219. Mobile	100
224. Salt Lake	100
228. San Francisco	100
231. Amsterdam	100

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

32. Louisville	50.50	467. Arcibo	50
206. North Adams	1.50	49. Springfield	50
149. Brooklyn	3.00	135. Appleton	50
232. San Lorenzo	1.00	39. New Haven	1.00
48. Toledo	1.50	247. Blue Island	50
291. San Jose	50	415. Elkhart	50
42. Hartford	1.50	404. Austin	50
283. Geneva	75	304. Racine	1.50
87. Brooklyn	1.50	4. Cincinnati	1.00
475. Fitchburg	60	456. Albia	1.00
2. Buffalo	2.00	338. Tampa	7.00
160. Milford	2.00	107. Erie	1.00
478. La Grange	2.00	279. Plattsburgh	1.50
16. Binghamton	1.00	121. Ithaca	50
57. Champaign	3.00	498. Everett	50
69. Three Rivers	50	192. Manchester	1.50
125. Norwich	40	224. Salt Lake	3.50
68. Albany	1.10	408. Crawfordsville	1.00
262. Dallas	50	210. Rome	1.00
271. Rochester	1.50		

STATIONERY.

231. Crookston	3.50	196. Grand Island	2.40
432. Nelson	3.50	126. Ephrata	1.20
201. Rock Island	1.75	211. Victoria	1.75
471. Macon	3.50	102. Kansas City	1.75
426. Hibbing	1.75	372. Marshfield	1.75

SUPPLIES.

102. Kansas City	54.45	314. Jackson	20
358. Fremont	2.90	227. Chicago	3.50
62. Richmond	75	307. Reno	18
373. Sherbrooke	1.15	98. St. Paul	1.50
404. Austin	35	127. Mattoon	2.90
143. Lincoln	7.50	483. Gloversville	70
395. Waterbury	1.15	364. Nacogdoches	55
206. N. Adams	1.00	81. Peekskill	3.12
289. Miami	7.70	431. Litchfield	3.95
287. Marinette	1.85	65. Lynn	2.50
451. Bushnell	35	174. Joliet	2.38
99. Ottawa	2.10	51. Holyoke	1.00
138. Newark	7.70		

DATES.

355. Honesdale	50.40	275. Aberdeen	40
117. Orange	15	367. Ogden	15
268. Escanaba	16	408. Houghton	55
62. Elmira	15	403. Ishpeming	90
178. Olney	15	445. Billings	15

MISCELLANEOUS.

51. Holyoke, cancelling stamps	75
137. Massillon, cancelling stamps	75
274. Pekin, cancelling stamps	75
J. A. B. New York, label plate	1.00
458. Cedar, defense fund	3.00
J. M. Barnes, returned delegate expense	17.00
392. Enid, returned funds	33.15

Receipts for January	\$5,096.39
Balance January 1, 1910	2,919.65

Total \$7,116.04

EXPENSES FOR JANUARY, 1910.

Office rent	90.00
Salary to International President (5 weeks)	150.00
Salary to clerks	501.20
Printing 13,000 monthly report blanks	60.00
Printing 7,000 O. of W. benefit blanks	32.00
Printing 14,000 label custodian reports	28.00
Printing 14,000 order supply blanks	21.00
Printing 490 books of 30-cent stamps	105.00
Printing 3,113 blank cards of membership	62.32
Printing stationery for local unions	18.75
Printing stationery for Vice-President	1.50
Printing 615 circulars of amendment by Unions 54, 89 and 144	7.00
Printing circular reference 7th Vice-President	5.00
Printing Los Angeles strike application	6.50
Printing 7,000 membership application blanks	10.50
Printing 20,000 loss of employment blanks	12.50
Printing 1,200 new officers' blanks	6.50
Printing 3,000 state of trade blanks	14.00
Printing 3,000 postals, form 1	6.00
Printing 1,000 label registry sheets	8.00
Printing 1,920,000 labels and numbering	230.40
Printing December Journal	297.98
Mailing monthly reports	8.00
Spanish translation	9.50
M. Fuente, Spanish letter	3.00

A. Garlepy, printing Canadian labels	74.40
A. Garlepy, printing and cost of postal cards	15.00
I. B. Kuhn, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
G. R. French, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	125.00
A. Strasser, salary and expense as financier	100.00
H. G. Hauck, salary and expense as financier	100.00
International President, expense as committee to Washington on Steel Mill Employees' Conference	58.45
D. S. Martin, investigating total disability claim	13.80
Wm. McCabe, investigating total disability claim	23.00
J. Cronin, investigating total disability claim	11.30
Returned to 481, Bayamin	8.90
Tax to A. F. of L. for November	217.50
Tax to Label Dept. A. F. of L. for December	55.00
Wrapping paper, 1/2 ream	8.49
5 1/2 reams Journal paper	145.87
Postage on letters and cards	69.49
Postage on December Journals	28.44
Expressage on labels and supplies	117.78
Carting supplies to Chicago unions	1.10
Telephone service	5.30
Electric light	3.28
Gas	.72
Expressage on package from Enid	1.30
Expressage on package from Kansas City	.25
Exchange on checks	.85
Miscellaneous supplies	1.50
11 telegrams not prepaid	6.87
Total expense	\$3,283.24
Balance Dec. 31	3,832.80
Total	\$7,116.04

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL
FINANCIER.

Fort Madison, Ia., Feb. 5, 1910.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

No. 23, Springfield, Mo.

The books and accounts here are in good order. The secretary tries, that makes them look better. Surplus in stamps because some of the members leave them with the secretary. You better keep them in your due book or some time you will do this with the wrong fellow, then there is liable to be trouble and it will be you for it. It is only fair that you attend to keeping your own due book and stamps. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1907	\$ 418.09
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910	1,235.08
Expended over percentage in 1907	15.75
Total	\$1,660.92
Expenditures to Jan. 1, 1910	1,362.83
Balance would be Jan. 1, 1910	\$ 298.09
Receipts to Jan. 31, 1910	42.19
Total	\$ 340.28
Expenditures to Jan. 31, 1910	18.85
Balance would be Jan. 31, 1910	\$ 321.43

Funds of Union—
Jan. 31, 1910, in Union Nat'l Bank...\$286.98
In possession Sec.-Treas. C. O. Stahl. 17.45

Total \$ 304.43

Deficiency of Union Jan. 31, 1910...\$ 17.00
This balance and deficiency does not include amount expended over percentage during 1909.

No. 30, Moberly, Mo.

The books and accounts here are in their usual good order. Corrected a difference in the assessment stamp account caused by returning stamps to International office. Other than this everything very nice. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907	\$ 977.30
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910	974.70
Over percentage in year 1907	.37

Total	\$1,952.37
Expenditures to Jan. 1, 1910	902.77

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1910	\$1,049.60
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1910	54.90

Total	\$1,104.50
Expenditures to Feb. 1, 1910	20.80

Balance should be Feb. 1, 1910	\$1,083.70
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Funds of Union—
Feb. 1, 1910, in Bank of Moberly...\$251.00
Certificate of deposit on Bank of Moberly 800.00
In possession Sec.-Treas. A. F. Eich-
enberger 29.79

Total 1,080.79

Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1910...\$ 2.91
This deficiency is amount expended over percentage during 1906 and 1907.

No. 36, Topeka, Kans.

Except for a small error in 30-cent dues, which was corrected by entering item in receipts for January, 1910, affairs here are in excellent condition. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense en-

dorsed by whoever received the money on file for every item of expense. Ledger correctly posted and accounts balanced at the end of each month.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand should be Oct. 31, 1907...\$ 229.13
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910...642.00
Expended over percentage in 1907...12.24

Total \$ 783.37
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910...412.25

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1910...\$ 371.02
Funds of Union—

Jan. 1, 1910, in defunct 1st Nat'l Bank...\$ 39.04
Jan. 1, 1910, in Bank of Topeka...262.42

In possession Treas. W. J. Schnei-
der 16.40
In possession Fin. Sec. John Curry. 9.45

Total \$ 267.41

Deficiency of Union on Jan. 1, 1910...\$ 168.71
This does not include amount expended over percentage during year 1909.

No. 56, Leavenworth, Kans.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. All benefit cards and vouchers indorsed by whoever receives the money on file for every item of expense. Cash and stamp account correct. Ledger posted to date. Accounts always balanced and funds correctly reported. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand, Jan. 31st, 1906...\$ 420.67
Receipts to Jan. 1st, 1910...535.28
Correction at Int'l office, O. O. W. Ben., 1908 4.00
Expended over percentage in 1908...37.13

Total \$2,894.95
Expense to Jan. 1st, 1910...908.51

Balance on hand should be, Jan. 1st, 1910...\$38.67
Funds of Union—

Jan. 1st, 1910, in 1st Nat'l Bank...\$25.00
In possession Treas. Louis Falk...16.54
In possession Fin. Secy. Geo. Copen-
haver 10.00

Total \$51.54

Deficiency of Union, Jan. 1st, 1910...\$37.13
This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during year 1908.

No. 76, Hannibal, Mo.

The books and accounts here are in their usual excellent condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards and all vouchers for expense on file. The \$5.80 due International Union on examination is amounts omitted in International accounts. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand, Oct. 1st, 1907...\$ 181.29
Receipts to Jan. 1st, 1910...2,276.05

Total \$2,457.34
Expense to Jan. 1st, 1910...2,257.41

Balance would be Jan. 1st, 1910...\$ 199.93
Receipts for Jan., 1910...82.36
Due International Union on examination...5.80

Total \$ 288.09
Expense for Jan., 1910...76.09

Balance would be, Feb. 1st, 1910...\$ 210.00
Funds of Union—

Feb. 1st, 1910, in Hannibal Trust Co. Bank...202.45
In possession Fin. Secy. Wm. Nicholson 7.55

Total \$210.00
This balance on hand Feb. 1st, 1910, does not include amount expended over percentage during year 1909.

No. 93, Omaha, Neb.

If the vouchers for expense were endorsed by whoever receives the money and funds deposited in bank according to Sections 175 and 176 of the constitution, affairs here would be in very good order. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1st, 1907...\$ 240.29
Receipts to Jan. 1st, 1910...1,965.40
Expended over percentage, 1907...31.29
Expended over percentage, 1908...77.22
Correction at International office in O. O. W. Benefit for 1907...9.00

Total \$2,322.11
Expense to Jan. 1st, 1910...1,458.99

Balance should be on hand Jan. 1st, 1910...\$ 864.21
Funds of Union—

Jan. 1st, 1910, in Mer. Nat'l Bank...\$550.00
In possession Secy.-Treas. Aug. H. Schroeder 153.44

Total \$ 703.44

Deficiency of union Jan. 1st, 1910...\$ 160.75
The secretary-treasurer deposited \$100.00 on Jan. 8th, 1910, while I was in the city.

No. 143, Lincoln, Neb.

The books and accounts here are now in good order. The local committee did a good job in figuring up the accounts of Mr. R. Massey, 48661, who embezzled funds of Union No. 143. Cash and stamp account now correct. Ledger also in good order. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense all on file. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1st, 1907.....\$ 666.07
 Receipts to Jan. 1st, 1910..... 2,580.35
 Expended over percentage in 1907..... 16.83

Total\$3,263.25
 Expense to Jan. 1st, 1910..... 2,567.86

Balance should be on hand Jan. 1st, 1910.....\$ 695.39
 Funds of Union—
 Jan. 7th, 1910, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$669.52
 In possession Treas. H. H. Janson.... 24.87

Total\$ 694.39

Deficiency of union Jan. 1st, 1910.....\$ 1.00
 This \$1.00 is a correction of International office of loans collected during 1908, not included in amount held against ex-Secy. R. Massey.

No. 163, Marysville, Kans.

This little union has sure had its share of trouble. Over the limit in dues for most of its members. The new secretary seems capable and says he will do the right thing, and am sure he will and can do nicely. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1st, 1907.....\$101.60
 Receipts to Jan. 1st, 1910..... 268.80

Total\$370.40
 Expense to Jan. 1st, 1910..... 257.30

Balance on hand should be, Jan. 1st, 1910.....\$113.10

Funds of Union—
 Jan. 1st, 1910, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$100.00
 In possession Fin. Secy. Jack Luther... 13.10

Total\$113.10

No. 233, Sedalia, Mo.

The books and accounts here are in very good order except that the reports for October, November and December, 1907, could not be found at time of examination, the cash and stamp accounts are practically correct. Ledger nicely posted, but not indexed positively should be indexed. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1st, 1907.....\$ 417.02
 Receipts to Jan. 1st, 1910..... 835.60
 Expended over percentage in 1907..... 15.58
 Expended over percentage in 1908..... .29

Total\$1,268.49
 Expenditures to Jan. 1st, 1910..... 1,079.50

Balance would be Jan. 1st, 1910.....\$ 188.99
 Receipts to Jan. 31st, 1910..... 28.30

Total\$ 217.29
 Expenditures to Jan. 31st, 1910..... 11.75

Balance would be, Jan. 31st, 1910.....\$ 205.54

Funds of Union—
 Feb. 1st, 1910, in Citizens Nat'l Bank.....\$185.30
 In possession Treas. E. J. Donnelly... 15.94
 In possession Fin. Secy. P. S. Jamerson 4.30

Total\$ 205.54

The balance on hand as per this statement does not include amount expended over percentage during year 1909.

No. 286, Wichita, Kans.

The books and accounts here are fine, all right except for having paid \$21.00 O. O. W. benefit to a member who had not been in the union two years. See section 117. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger nicely posted and accounts balanced at the end of each month. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1st, 1907.....\$ 404.40
 Receipts to Jan. 1st, 1910..... 742.70
 Expended over percentage in 1907..... 1.04
 Due to Int'l Union on examination..... 21.00

Total\$1,169.14
 Expenditures to Jan. 1st, 1910..... 804.40

Balance would be, Jan. 1st, 1910.....\$ 364.74

Funds of Union—
 Jan. 1st, 1910, from Kansas Nat'l Bank.....\$290.10
 In possession Fin. Secy. Geo. Herburger 23.40

Total\$ 313.50

Deficiency of union Jan. 1st 1910.....\$ 51.24
 This deficiency does not include amount expended over percentage during year 1909.

No. 322, Joplin, Mo.

The books and accounts here are really in good order. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense all on file. Accounts balanced at the end of every month. The trouble was when ex-Secy. John H. Hebbeln retired from office. After refunding \$40.00 he still was short in cash \$100.05, beside \$2.40 errors in accounts. No attempt to mix up things, simply got away with the money. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1st, 1907.....\$1,941.80
 Receipts to Jan. 1st, 1910..... 929.05
 Expended over percentage, 1908..... 11.82

Total\$2,882.67
 Expenditures to Jan. 1st, 1910..... 2,306.50

Balance would be, Jan. 1st, 1910.....\$ 576.17

Receipts to Jan. 31st, 1910..... 44.95
 Due to Int'l union on examination..... 2.40

Total\$ 623.52

Expense to Jan. 31st, 1910..... 15.85

Balance would be, Jan. 31st, 1910.....\$ 607.67

Funds of Union—
 Jan. 31st, 1910, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$489.65
 In possession Fin. Secy. Chas. A. Patterson95
 Total\$ 490.60

Deficiency of union Jan. 31st, 1910.....\$ 117.07
 This balance and deficiency for Jan. 31st, 1910, does not include amount expended over percentage during 1909.

No. 419, Salina, Kans.

The books and accounts here are in very good order, everything considered. Ledger nicely posted. Small surplus in stamps. Benefit cards in good order. Vouchers for expense all on file except for November and December, 1909. Corrected small difference in the bank account. Trade in this locality very quiet for home-made cigars. Modern business methods must be applied or they never will be better. No good reason for present conditions. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1st, 1907.....\$376.90
 Receipts to Jan. 1st, 1910..... 418.25
 Expended over percentage in 1908..... 15.85

Total\$809.00
 Expense to Jan. 1st, 1910.....\$573.65

Due to Union No. 419 on examination05

Total\$573.70

Balance on hand should be, Jan. 1st, 1910.....\$235.30

Funds of Union—
 Jan. 1st, 1910, in Planters State Bank.....\$196.85
 In possession Fin. Secy. Amos Barth. 17.63

Total\$214.48

Deficiency of union Jan. 1st, 1910.....\$ 20.82

Yours fraternally,
 W. A. CAMPBELL,
 International Financier.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of Harry Cook of London, Ontario, please notify his aunt, Miss Eliza Vegnhart, 467 Dundas street, London, Ontario.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of George Beade of Davenport, Iowa, kindly send his address to G. G. Beade, care of Curry Hotel, Ft. Morgan, Colo. A matter of great importance awaits his approval.

John Mathias, Westminster, Ind., would like to hear from his son, John Mathias.

George Rogers would like to hear from his brother, Earnest. He is a blacksmith by trade and the last place he worked was in Hammond, Ind. Address George Rogers, 69 Adams avenue, Woodlawn, Mass.

George Custance is requested to write to E. Talski. Address 460 Dufferin avenue, London, Ont.

Mr. W. G. Rodgers of Salina, Colo., is requested to communicate with Mrs. M. Tucker, 171 Franklin street, New Haven, Conn.

Will Emery Collins, No. 49,646, kindly correspond with E. G. Filbert, care of Union 367, Ogden, Utah.

Mr. R. Stricker of Edgerton, Wis., would like to hear from C. F. Rutereger, No. 65,538, and from F. Duker.

Sam Euphrat would like to hear from his brother Charles. Address 910 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

Any secretary or member knowing the whereabouts of Anthony Gilligan, please notify the secretary of Union 124, Watertown, N. Y., as his mother is not expected to live, and she would like to hear from him, or he can write to her at Evens Mills, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Gus Schulz would like to hear from his brother, Herman, last heard from at Victoria, B. C., about a year ago. Address Gus A. Schulz, 140 Verflank street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Albert Oliver would like to hear from Mr. Jack Uller, last seen in Kalamazoo, Mich. Address 110 La Salle street, Aurora, Ill.

Charles Goodman would like to hear from Willard Bryan, No. 63,474. By Union 44, St. Louis, Mo.

Max Strauss would like to know the whereabouts of Joe P. Sullivan. By Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.

R. Jacoby would like to hear from Pat Cline. Address care of Grand Hotel, Aurora, Ill.

Will Alf. Braginton please write to H. W. Seymour Windsor Locks, Conn.

W. H. Braginton, Box 339, Thompsonville, Conn., would like to hear from Alfred Braginton.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the two sisters of Wm. Fernun, who died in Denver, Colo., November 5, 1909, notify secretary of Union 129, Denver, Colo. The sisters' names were when last known Anna Fernun (or Ferman) and Mrs. Laura Johnson, and they lived in Hoboken or Jersey City, N. J., the former home of Wm. Fernun, who was an active member of the Turners in one of these cities back in the '80s and came to Denver in 1889 or 1890. There is a sum of money awaiting these two sisters, which can be had by proving their identity.

Will John Pratt kindly write to W. R. Leonard, Opera House Reporter, Estherville, Iowa.

Mr. Frank Rigby, 28 Chestnut street, Auburn, N. Y., would like to hear from J. J. Clark on important business.

State of Trade for Feb. 1st, 1910.

GOOD.		
6 Syracuse	21 Detroit	215 Logansport
27 Toronto	25 Milwaukee	220 New Orleans
55 Hamilton	36 Topeka	221 So. Bend
	38 Springfield	222 Peru
	40 Biddeford	225 Los Angeles
	42 Hartford	231 Amsterdam
	44 St. Louis	233 Sedalia
	47 Quincy	236 Reading
	49 Springfield	239 Lyons
	50 Terre Haute	240 Norfolk
	51 Holyoke	247 Blue Island
	52 Elmira	249 Findlay
	53 New Orleans	250 Bellville
	56 Leavenworth	259 Bloomington
	60 Keokuk	260 Pliska
	61 La Crosse	264 Rutland
	64 Lebanon	266 Memphis
	66 Lewiston	267 Catlettsburg
	69 Three Rivers	270 Ft. Dodge
	71 Elgin	276 Plattsmouth
	72 Burlington	278 London
	74 Poughkeepsie	279 Plattsburgh
	75 Columbus	280 Owego
	76 Hannibal	282 Bridgeport
	77 Minneapolis	286 Wichita
	78 Hornell	289 Marinette
	80 Danville	294 Duluth
	81 Peekskill	295 Scranton
	82 Meadville	296 Wilmington
	85 Eau Claire	297 Canton
	86 Mansfield	300 Michigan City
	88 Dubuque	301 Akron
	89 Schenectady	302 Tecumseh
	92 Worcester	309 Rothschild
	93 Omaha	310 Manistee
	94 Pawtucket	314 Jackson
	96 Akron	315 St. Cloud
	97 Boston	319 McSherry'ton
	98 St. Paul	318 Chattanooga
	99 Ottawa	320 Athens
	104 Portsville	322 Joplin
	107 Erie	327 Coxackie
	108 Lock Haven	330 Alpena
	109 Aberdeen	338 Eureka
	114 Jacksonville	340 Traverse City
	115 Canton	341 Neenah
	121 Ithaca	344 Atlanta
	124 Watertown	351 Munkato
	127 Mattoon	355 Honesdale
	129 Denver	359 Atchison
	130 Saginaw	366 Ann Arbor
	131 Jersey City	368 Pt. Huron
	132 Brooklyn	370 Jamestown
	136 Hudson	371 Barre
	140 St. Catharines	372 Marshfield
	142 Lockport	373 Sherbrooke
	143 Lincoln	377 Mitchell
	145 Williamsport	381 Watertown
	148 Cagau	387 Ionia
	150 Sioux City	399 Vincennes
	153 Sioux Falls	404 Austin
	154 Lincoln	406 Crawfordville
	156 Sumfield	409 Kewanee
	157 Rockford	410 Centrailla
	158 Lafayette	411 Brockville
	160 Milford	412 Newport News
	163 Marysville	419 Saultna
	166 Philadelphia	420 St. Thomas
	168 Oshkosh	421 Burlington
	172 Davenport	427 Rahway
	173 Zanesville	433 Mobile
	174 Joliet	434 Fairbault
	175 Kingston	435 Kenton
	176 Newark	438 Olyphant
	178 Olney	442 Cape Girarde'u
	179 Bangor	443 Albuquerque
	182 Madison	444 Walla Walla
	186 Flint	446 Norristown
	192 Manchester	447 Kenosha
	193 Jefferson City	450 Oklahoma City
	196 Grand Island	452 Petoskey
	198 Roanoke	455 Galena
	200 Galesburg	456 Alba
	202 Portland	457 Benton Harbor
	204 New Albany	466 Easton
	205 Battle Creek	468 Albion
	206 No. Adams	476 Pontiac
	209 Coldwater	479 Wheeling
	214 Bufton	482 Wausau
		484 Middletown
		489 Iola
		494 Fall River
		495 Marshalltown

DULL.

3 Paterson
 18 Brattleboro
 19 Sault Ste Marie
 20 Decatur

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents. Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 15, 1910.

The trade union movement came into existence as a living necessity for the protection and advancement of the producing classes. It seeks to obtain to-day a fair share of the wealth created for the use, well-being and comfort of the masses. The trade unions are not content to pass rosy resolutions glorifying a Utopian future and starving to death in an effort to reach it. It rather insists that the workers shall receive every dollar it can justly demand for the use, advancement and well-being of the present toilers. It is the natural, logical and most feasible means whereby and through which the workers can protect and advance their material, economic and social well-being. And in this connection it has done more than any other or all agencies combined. The trade unionist does not know and does not pretend to know what the future state shall be. While he hopes it will be better than the present, he is most concerned and rightly so in what is best for himself and his fellow workers right now, and how best to obtain it. Experience and common sense teaches, and all men with sound minds know, that the trade union movement is the proper working class movement. They are also mindful of its imperfections and shortcomings and they manfully strive to correct them instead of trying to destroy the movement itself. They also know that the ability to do good and go ahead is always handicapped not by the unions or its system but by the non-unionists who have failed to fall into line and do their share in the good work so necessary for the well-being of all workers. All true trade unionists hope for a better living existence and all know that the trade union movement is paving the way for a higher moral, social, economic and scientific life for all mankind. The trade union movement will live to fulfill the most sanguine expectations and claims of its most enthusiastic supporters.

Congressman Lundin has introduced a resolution in Congress authorizing the appointment of a committee composed of seven members to investigate the various systems of old age insurance, old age pension and annuities that are now in operation in the different countries of the world. There is no question but what there is a growing sentiment in the minds and hearts of all right thinking people, whether they are members of unions or not, that the old age pension should be established. The trade union movement is committed to this policy, mostly however by resolutions instead of substantial acts and laws. Very few of the International Unions of this country have so far adopted the old age pension. While the Cigarmakers International Union has its out of work benefit system, it however cannot be truthfully claimed

as an old age pension because the young as well as the old participate in this benefit. The out of work benefit is one of the grandest benefits a labor organization can adopt. Still there is no benefit which so appeals to the kindly human instinct like the benefit that rightly takes care of the one who handicapped by the infirmities of old age finds it hard to successfully compete in these sordid times with the younger generation. The skin-flint alleged reformer says "save your money," in the face of the absolute fact that it really costs all anybody receives as a wage earner to maintain a decent living. As a matter of fact it is the one who spends his money that makes countries great industrially and commercially. The one who goes out and spends his money is a greater boon to society at large than the miser who hoards it. The fact remains that a great majority of us don't save whether we are able to or not. The man or woman who goes through life doing their full duty, their share of work, have earned and are justly entitled, when overtaken by old age and its attendant infirmities, to a living based upon right instead of charity. All such have a right to at least spend their declining years without depending upon charity or suffering privation in the matter of food, shelter and clothing. No honestly inclined, kindly disposed, right thinking, human beings can justly deny this. The trade unions in this as in all other reforms calculated to benefit human kind took the initiative and pointed out the way. Some have already adopted the old age pension benefits and all should do so, whether the state does so or not.

All things considered there is no doubt that the trade-union movement is responsible for what is known as the public school system, an institution whose power for good results is unsurpassed by any other public institution. Early in the struggles of the workers for better conditions, and when they were compelled to meet in secret, when it was a crime in the eyes of the law for the working men to meet to discuss trade affairs, they soon discovered that what they wanted next to a union along craft lines was more and better education. By association they soon brought out the fact that only the children of the rich were given an opportunity and enjoyed the priceless advantage of securing an education. All schools were private and costly. Out of all this grew the agitation for and final establishment of the public school system. The advantages of this system are so varied and extensive and so well known that it is impossible in limited space to even tell where its benefits commence or approximate the limit of its magnificent advantages.

The federal government is making an effort to increase the rates of mail on second class matter, which if adopted will materially increase the cost of all official organs and trade union papers and periodicals. The President of the United States says that the federal government pays the railroads \$100.00 a ton for carrying second class matter, while well informed people say that the express companies pay the railroads only \$50.00 a ton for carrying second class matter by express. The express cars go on the same train, start and reach their destinations at the same time the mail cars do. The natural question is "Why is the postoffice compelled to pay the railroads twice as much per ton as the ex-

press companies, for carrying the same matter." Newspapers, periodicals, magazines and printed matter constitute the means for disseminating educational matter for the masses. The so-called common people and trade unionists especially should earnestly protest against any increase in the cost for hauling their periodicals.

Interest in the anti-tuberculosis campaign now being waged throughout the United States is evidenced by the fact that in the year 1909, 163 new anti-tuberculosis associations were formed, 133 tuberculosis sanatoria and hospitals were established, and 91 tuberculosis dispensaries were opened. Compared with previous years, this is the best record thus far made in the fight against consumption in this country.

During the year 1909, forty-three more associations for the prevention of tuberculosis were formed than during the previous twelve months, and sixty-two more hospitals and sanatoria were established. On January 1, 1910, there were in the United States 394 anti-tuberculosis associations, 386 hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria and 265 special tuberculosis dispensaries.

Never before have so many different groups been working for one common end. At the present time, schools, women's clubs, labor unions, churches, children's organizations, state legislatures, municipal bodies, insurance companies, fraternal organizations, bill posters, laymen and doctors of every creed and color are all banded together in one effort to rid this country of consumption.

Some time ago Secretary Dickenson obtained considerable notoriety, especially in the trade, by issuing a notice instructing the army and navy departments not to purchase tobacco and cigars from the American Tobacco Company Trust, basing his order upon the grounds that it, the Trust, was an illegal combination, within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The order may have been given in good faith, it may not have been simply a bluff, we have been told by one who claims to know that while the purchasing agents involved in the order do not buy direct of the Trust, that while they purchase from other agencies, they nevertheless use just as much of the Trust products as ever.

The carping critics of trade unions and trade unionists always base their narrow minded fault-finding criticism on the few bad things the unions sometimes do, instead of judging us from the broad middle ground or on the average. No one denies but what there is occasionally a mistake made but they are usually the mistakes of the head instead of the heart. These unfair critics are mighty quick to see the bad and loud in their denunciation but they will not see any of the many good things the union does, even with a magnifying glass, and they would not admit it if they did.

The American Cigar and Tobacco Trust employs about 80 or 90 per cent women and children at starvation wages in the manufacture of its cigars. Who is the greatest benefactor in any community, the union manufacturer who employs men at fair wages who spend what they receive in the community or the Trust which employs nearly all women and children at small wages? The Trust takes the children out of the schools and playgrounds and puts them at work at starvation wages and puts the father on the street, a wayfarer in search of honest employment.

We reproduce herewith a photograph of a stripping room in a Philippine cigar factory. The lack of clothing for the girls displayed by the picture is largely due to the fact that they work for wages that would not be car fare for a girl in this country. A full fledged cigar maker receives from 15c to 37c per day for making cigars. Cigars now being made in factories

THEY MAY
BE
CLEAN BUT.

constancy of meeting each night for a period of three months, the diligence and combativeness of these men who spurned criticism for adopting new methods, which were foreign to the cigarmakers of Tampa. This within itself shows leadership, reason, judgment and prudence.

The old method handed down for generations was "feast in the pan," strike, everybody, quit work, tie up the industry and wait develop-

increased in price and modified to benefit the cigarmakers, 240.

Every Londres exceeding 5 inches in length and diameter, No. 42, will be paid \$35 per thousand.

During my stay in Tampa I worked with the committee at their meeting, but did not visit the manufacturers, all the business was transacted in Spanish.

The industry of cigarmaking is of a greater magnitude in Tampa than generally supposed. It is a fact that the city is putting out a million cigars a day. It is estimated that six thousand and six hundred cigarmakers are at the benches, and four thousand other people share in their production.

The wages before the new bill went in effect was \$168,000 per week, and now it will be a great deal more. Everything points to a successful year in Tampa, yet it must be expected that now and then there will be some difficulty, but the J. A. B. of Tampa are equal to the emergency and all will end well.

George R. French,
Organizer.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Union 499 offers the following amendment to the Constitution:

1. That an assessment of (3) three dollars be levied on each (30) thirty, and (15) fifteen-cent member, payable in (12) twelve monthly assessments of (25) twenty-five cents each, said assessments due on the first Saturday in each month, commencing June, 1910.

The purpose of this assessment is, to establish a home for invalid, aged and infirm members of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, said home shall be located in one of the following states or territories, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico or Arizona.

2. The proceeds of this assessment shall be held by the local unions until such time as seven trustees have been elected, who shall give suitable bond or bonds, to be approved by the International Executive Board, said trustees shall then take charge of all moneys collected for the home.

(b) That within (60) sixty days after the adoption of this amendment, the International President shall notify local unions to make nominations for seven trustees, the election to be conducted in accordance with the popular election laws of the Constitution. The trustees so elected shall hold office until the second general election after the adoption of this amendment, or until their successors shall be elected, and thereafter be elected at every general election.

(c) No member shall be eligible to the office of trustee unless he shall have been a member in good standing for a period of (5) five years prior to the election.

(d) Each member of the Board of Trustees shall receive as compensation the sum of (5) five dollars per diem and transportation by the shortest route to and from the place of meeting.

3. The duties of the trustees: To select a site for the home, and erect suitable buildings thereon, the cost not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be known as "The Union Cigar Makers' Home," the same to be incorporated under the laws of the state or territory where located; the articles of incorporation to be ratified by the International Executive Board; the trustees to meet annually at the home, and to make an annual printed report.

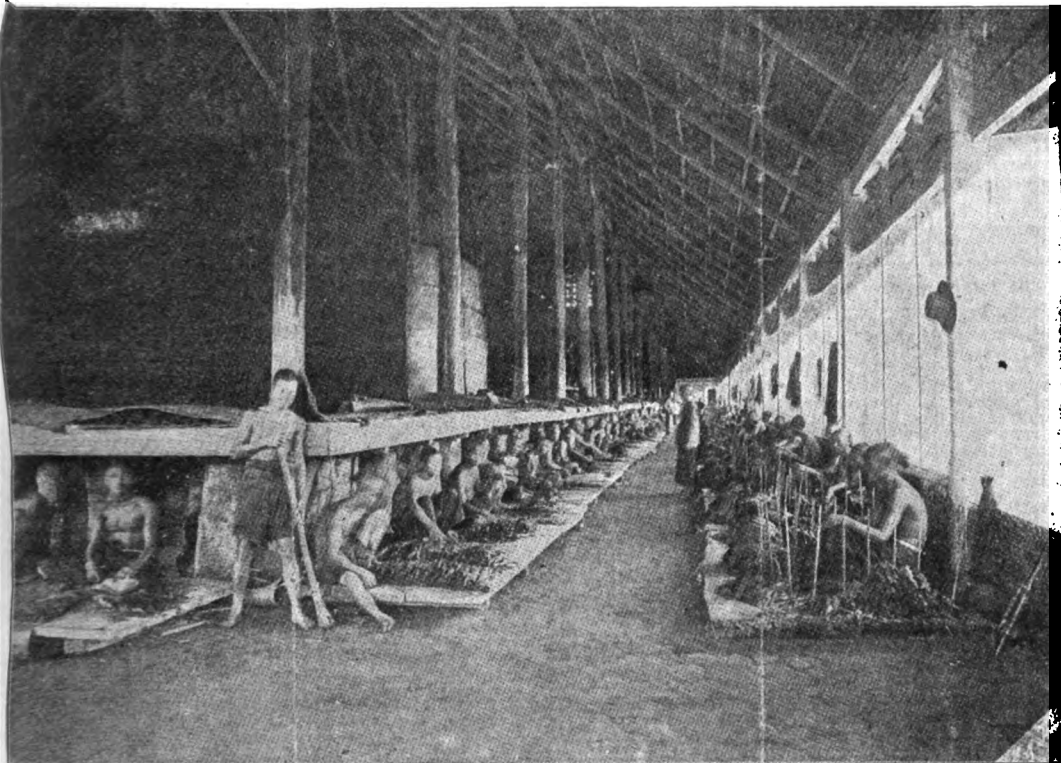
The Board of Trustees shall elect a Board of Directors when the home is incorporated; to appoint a superintendent who shall have charge of the home, under the direction of the Board of Trustees; to elect one of their number president, one vice-president, and one secretary-treasurer.

The president of the board shall be empowered to call a meeting of the Board of Trustees whenever necessary until the completion of the home, and once a year thereafter.

The Board of Trustees are to make all rules and regulations governing the home.

4. For the maintenance of the home, special assessments shall be levied on all (30) thirty, and (15) fifteen-cent members, according to the recommendation of the Board of Trustees; and all sick and out-of-work benefits of the inmates of the home—less dues and international assessments—shall go into the home fund.

5. Any (30) thirty or (15) fifteen-cent member in good standing of a local union of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America who has been such for a period of three continuous years, may apply for admission to the home. Application must be made upon the form provided by the trustees, be indorsed by the local union with which he or she is affiliated, and set forth, by a physician's certificate, their physical condition at the date of application. When passed upon favorably by the admission committee, a certificate of admission is



A TOBACCO-STRIPPING ROOM IN A PHILIPPINE CIGAR FACTORY.

such as the above are now admitted duty free to this country and contain a government stamp which claims they—the cigars—are made "By cleanly operatives in a sanitary factory under the control of the board of health."

The daily papers recently printed a story that John D. Rockefeller, who is said to be one of the largest stockholders in the American Tobacco Co. the Trust, gave \$5,000,000 to the anti-saloon movement. If this is true, and it has been persistently rumored that it is, then how do the saloon people who sell the cigars of the Trust feel about it. Every time they buy a Trust made cigar they contribute something towards the fund that is being used to put them out of business.

The self-constituted critic of the trade union movement and its loyal supporters, who is always howling against the unions and their representatives, does about as much damage as the little dog barking at the moon. He fools himself and possibly disturbs the policeman.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 5, 1910.

To make a bill of prices in Tampa is in no degree a small task, and the commendable manner in which it was accomplished by the committees who were elected to regulate and make a complete new bill, deserve applause of every member of the International Union. The

ments. How often this has proved disastrous; it has retarded, and in many instances retrograded the workers to conditions unheard of. Perhaps there is not a community better acquainted with this than Tampa, and for all that there are yet some who are willing to experiment with infamy.

The departure from the old and unsound method of substituting fairness and commonsense, meeting the manufacturers in a business way and agreeing upon a uniform bill of prices, and not a cigarmaker losing a day's work is indeed something to feel proud of. Never before was this accomplished, where the union men and the manufacturers have agreed on one common plan, to tote fair with each other, and have one price in all factories.

It may be well to say that the joint advisory board submitted the bill of prices to all the locals and out of that great number of men there was but three votes against the proposition.

The committee secured the various shapes and brands of cigars from every factory in the city, and set a price on them, and then reported to a committee from the manufacturers, and the two agreed upon the prices. It has been a great victory and the increase in wages to the cigarmakers will be over \$150,000 per year.

For the lack of space I will give a brief statement of the new bill: Number of cigars increased in price, 141; number of cigars decreased in length, 27; number of cigars decreased in diameter, 72; total number of cigars

issued by the secretary of the board, which must be presented to the superintendent on arrival at the home.

The amendment of Union 37, Fort Wayne, Ind., as published in the January Journal, as follows:

Sec. 134½. A quarterly assessment of 25c shall be levied on all 30c due members of the International Union on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October, the money collected from the above assessments shall be placed in a fund reserved for the purpose of building and maintaining a cigarmakers' home for aged and infirm members, and also to establish a weekly benefit for superannuated members.

Amend Sec. 118 by adding to section: "Except 30c due members, who are over 60 years of age and who have been paying dues continuously for a period of not less than 15 years and who are not barred by Sections 122, 125, 128 or 130 from drawing benefit. Such members shall be entitled to register and draw out of work benefit at any time."

Amend Section 121 by adding: "This section shall not apply to 30c members who have paid dues for not less than 15 years and who are over 60 years of age."

Received the endorsement of 138, Newark; 102, Kansas City; 299, Middletown; 318, Chattanooga; 215, Logansport; 375, Anaconda; 315, St. Cloud.

The amendment of Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D., as published in the January Journal, as follows:

(1) An election shall take place in May, 1910, the date to be set by the International President, for the purpose of electing a commission of (3) three members.

(2) It shall be the duty of this commission to visit Arizona, New Mexico, California, Colorado and Utah for the purpose of investigating the climate and advisability of locating a home for aged, sick and disabled members of the C. M. I. U. of A.

(3) Also to ascertain as close as possible the cost of building and maintaining the same and to suggest laws governing the qualification for entering the home, also rules for running the same.

(4) After the deliberations of the commission they shall make a full report to the International President, who shall have the same printed in the Official Journal and have a copy sent to each local union, who shall vote on each section of the report separate.

Received the endorsement of 138, Newark; 102, Kansas City; 318, Chattanooga; 210, Rome; 129, Denver; 216, Logansport; 315, St. Cloud.

Note.—At the request of Union 275, the word "May" has been substituted for "March" in the first line of this amendment, as published in the January Journal.

Union 316 offers the following amendment to the International constitution:

Amend Sec. 67 by adding after the word "adoption" on the last line, the following:

"And except in the 1st and 9th districts of Pennsylvania, where the initiation fee for applicants for membership shall be 50 cents for a period of three months, beginning the first day of the month following the adoption of this amendment."

"That should the results in increased membership from the operation of this amendment justify an extension of time the International Executive Board is hereby empowered to extend the time for an additional three months or such additional periods as they may deem necessary."

Sec. 67 as amended to read accordingly.

The amendment of Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn., as published in the December Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 219 of the Constitution by adding "And if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

Received the endorsement of 331, Crookston; 141, New York; 150, Sioux City; 491, Huron; 14, Chicago; 212, Superior; 129, Denver; 315, St. Cloud; 61, La Crosse; 306, Pueblo; 41, Aurora; 372, Marshall; 98, St. Paul; 5, Rochester; 245, Ashland; 208, Kalamazoo; 138, Newark; 69, Three Rivers; 221, South Bend; 217, South Chicago; 15, Chicago.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 10, Providence, R. I., as published in the December Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 156 by adding the following to the last line:

Or to manufacturers who send out loose labels to their agents, or representatives, in any locality.

Sec. 156 to read as follows:

Each local union shall furnish, through its shop committeeman, to all strictly union shops, free of charge, as many of the labels as may be required from week to week for all cigars actually made by members of the union and persons holding retiring cards. All label orders shall be signed by the shop collector. The label orders are to be furnished by the International President at cost. No shop shall be considered a strict union shop unless the packers of the shop are members of the International Union, and the apprentice laws of the local union be complied with. Where the manufacturer deals in Chinese, tenement house or scab cigars, it shall be optional with local unions to withhold the label from such firm. It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer or firm whose name or firm name appears in or about the box containing Chinese, tenement house or scab cigars, or whose name or firm name appears on or about such non-union cigars. All labels issued must bear the ink stamp. It shall be optional with local unions to paste them on the boxes. But in no case shall the union label be used in a factory in the United States which pays less than \$7.00 per thousand, and no less than \$1.00 for packing per thousand, and in Canada, which

pays less than \$6.00 per thousand for mold work—5 molds of 20 bunches.

Nor shall it be allowed on any cigars sold for less than \$20.00 per thousand. This shall not debar local unions from establishing a price above \$20.00 per thousand. No union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery. It shall be optional with local unions to grant labels to members who are not employing any journeymen if they have not been members for one year. This shall not apply to members suspended who were, prior to their suspension, members of the International Union for one year or longer, provided they be reinstated within six months after suspension. But in no event shall a manufacturer be permitted to use the label who offers presents as an inducement for the sale of his goods, or to manufacturers who send out loose labels to their agents or representatives in any locality.

Received the endorsement of 297, Canton; 102, Kansas City; 90, New York; 150, Sioux City; 269, Nashua; 72, Burlington; 129, Denver; 99, Ottawa; 315, St. Cloud; 114, Jacksonville; 49, Springfield; 291, San Jose; 44, St. Louis; 98, St. Paul; 5, Rochester; 94, Pawtucket; 69, Three Rivers.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, will not be submitted to popular vote.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the Constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 20th edition of the Constitution:

By Union 54, Evansville, Ind.

Amend Section 193 by adding, on line 4, the following: "Of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee. This shall apply to all past and future offenses." The section to read as follows: "Any officer or member of the International Union or any officer of any local union who shall obtain money or benefits under false pretenses, or who shall appropriate any money belonging to the union to his own use shall not be eligible to hold the office of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee of any local union or the International Union. This shall apply to all past and future offenders. And notice of all defalcations and misappropriations of moneys shall be forwarded to the International President, who shall publish the same in the Official Journal. Defaulters shall not be entitled to receive any benefits prescribed in this Constitution until their defalcations have been paid by them."

LOST CARDS

Section 11. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the Official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate.

Members having lost their traveling cards take notice:

No duplicate card will be issued for lost card unless the full name of members, the card number, the date of initiation and the union where the card was last deposited are given. Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Secretaries have no right to issue certificates in place of lost cards. Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made. Report full name, number, date and place of initiation and when and where card was last deposited.

Private loans will be entered on duplicates issued upon request of unions.

Enter all loans granted in figures and letters.

Secretaries will please notify this office as to whether any private loans are due on cards reported lost, otherwise they are issued with only the International loan account. This does not release members from their just obligations to the unions. The absence of the private loans, however, quite often cause members to overlook those loans and suspensions follow.

(605) Geo. E. Price. Init. Nov. 23, 1908, at Union 238.

(60328) J. Keefe.

(52268) F. Paquin. Init. July 20, 1907, at Union 103. Last deposited at Union 283.

(120485) Chas. P. Kwalde.

(72011) Floyd Felt. Init. June 24, 1899. Last dep. at 402.

No cards will be issued in any case where the full information required is not given.

Hence members simply delay the issuance of their duplicates by failure to furnish complete data. This is done to protect members and prevent unscrupulous fellows from imposing on secretaries.

UNION NOTES

The secretary of Union 115, Canton, Ohio, cannot be seen during working hours. He may be seen from 11:30 to 12:30 and from 4 to 6:30 p. m.

Mr. Peter Burn (120675) is notified to write & appear before Union 498, Everett, Wash., and show reasons why he should not be fined for conduct unbecoming a union member. Re John Williams' affair.

Will secretaries holding the cards of C. F. Rutterger (65538) and F. Duker, please collect \$2.00 from the former and \$4.00 from the latter for unpaid board bills, and remit to the secretary of Local 290, Janesville.

The secretary of Union 283, Geneva, N. Y., requests J. Quinn (54951) to send his address to him at once.

Fred Mohle will please send the secretary of Union 188, Seattle, Wash., the \$3.55 for dues and assessments which he owes.

Secretary of Union 391, Bellingham, Wash., would like to hear from Wm. Smith (53607).

Will A. Bryan (63474) will kindly communicate with Secretary of Union 44, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary holding the card of Thos. J. Jones (69912) please notify secretary of Union 206, North Adams, Mass.

Union 122, Warren, Pa., would like to hear from Eddie West (41025), regarding favor done him by the union, and not returned as yet.

Union 81, Peekskill, N. Y., would like to hear from Henry Edger (115265).

The following members kindly communicate with the secretary of Union 3, Paterson, N. J., relative to unpaid board bills. If not heard from in thirty days this union will fine them: Gus Richards, Chas. Aagensin, Ira Folladt, Paul Brown, Jacob Minniger and Fergus Fay.

Any secretary holding the card of George Schoeller (26605) please notify the secretary of Union 32, Louisville, Ky. Business of importance.

Secretary of Union 157, Rockford, Ill., would like to hear from any person as to the whereabouts of Mr. R. Schubert. Former address 549 W. Indiana avenue.

The secretary of Union 51, Holyoke, Mass., writes that no loans will be granted during working hours. Union 490, Fairfield, Ia., writes: "One Al B. Yates (40241) came to town, said that he had no card and wanted to go to work, which he did, and now he has gone away owing one week's board bill. Union 490 would like very much to know of his whereabouts. Secretaries take notice."

Philip Kempf is requested to correspond with the secretary of Union 339, Santa Barbara, who holds some money to his credit.

All members who have withdrawn from Union 228, San Francisco, and who have paid the 50c assessment for the arrest and prosecution of H. L. Foster, can receive same by sending for it.

Union No. 466, Easton, Pa., suspends Charles Slater, No. 75244, for non-payment of fine imposed on him for violating the International law governing the hours of labor. Suspended Feb. 1, 1910.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union; or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans as provided by the constitution.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis., placed a fine of \$10.00 on Charles Kraemer (105028) and annulled his retiring card, for working at the trade in an open shop and not depositing the card. Same was granted to him by Union 304, of Racine.

Union 225, Los Angeles, Cal., fined Palina Greco \$10.00 and Guespino Greco \$10.00 for working below the Bill of Prices.

Union 454, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, suspended James Parizek and Joseph Parizek and fined each \$5.00 for playing in a non-union band; also suspended Fred Copsin and fined him \$5.00 for non-payment of dues.

Union 209, Coldwater, Mich., fined F. L. Dunn (103873) \$10.00 for intentionally allowing himself to be suspended.

Union 1, Baltimore, Md., fined Jacob Nadich \$10.00 for scabbing at Faders in 1899; also for joining the union, asking for the label and then going to work in factory, working at night and selling cigars without union labels.

Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D., has imposed the following fines upon E. H. Wilson (77597): Board bill, \$5.00; local indebtedness, \$5.00; \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended, and \$9.99 for defamation of the character of the officers and members of Union 275.

Union 178, Olney, Ill., suspended Fred Herzberg (31130) and Lloyd Backensto for non-payment of dues; also fined each \$5.00 for allowing themselves to be suspended.

Union 61, La Crosse, Wis., placed a fine of \$10.00

on Paul H. Gugler (9131) for working in the unfair shop of the Sparta Cigar Co., at Sparta, Wis.

Union 447, Kenosha, Wis., fined August Jöhler (65296) \$5.00 for allowing himself to be suspended.

A. H. Brown (8433) and J. J. Pollard (86680) were fined \$10.00 each, \$5.00 board bill and \$5.00 assessment which the union went good for, by Union 95, St. Joseph. Also fined J. H. Robinson (157) \$5.00 for allowing himself to be suspended.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office, after being advertised in Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago P. O. By order P. O. Dept., Washington.

Returned the following to P. O. Department since last issue of Journal. Wm. Worley, Mike Walsh.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 188, Seattle, Wash.—For James Wright.

Union 307, Reno, Nev.—For Emery Collins (49646).

Union 475, Fitchburg, Mass.—For Jos. Joseph and Thos. Carey.

Union 122, Warren, Pa.—For Geo. Haley (72640) and W. E. Dalton (84076).

Union 357, Vancouver, B. C.—For Joseph Walters from Hannibal, Mo.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo.—For Louis Godfrey, Louis Damer, John Coshin.

Union 266, Memphis, Tenn.—For John Price, Gustave H. Harbke (2), and F. X. Becherer, from Treasury Department, U. S.

Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D.—For James J. Luzier and J. C. Clark.

Union 491, Huron, S. D.—For Sam Snodgrass.

Union 12, Oneida, N. Y.—For James Ellenberger.

Union 14, Chicago, Ill.—For E. Bernhart, Thos. Felix, O. Pitts.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—For Chas. O'Malley.

International President.—For H. De Joannis, Ed. Stevens, Harry Dillon, Louis Shellenberger, John Pratt, Harry Foreman.

Union 483, Gloversville, N. Y., for Thos. Kelley, No. 95328.

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return same to union making request.

Union 60, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "We are preparing a complete list of those owing this union private loans, for publication in the Official Journal in the near future. Those that don't want their names included in that list should get busy and pay up soon."

Members owing private loans to Union 461, Edmonton, Alta., will please pay up or their names will appear in next issue of the Journal.

Secretaries holding the cards of Wm. Van Derbed, No. 95307, and John H. Stoker, No. 101954, will please collect private loans indorsed on their cards and remit the same to the secretary of Union 12, Oneida, N. Y. Some disposition to pay must positively be shown.

Any secretary holding the card of Nelson McGruder, No. 37567, please collect private loan due Union 32.

Will the secretary holding the card of Emil Felge collect \$1.00 private loan and remit to Secretary, Union 351, Mankato, Minn.

The secretary of Union 447, Kenosha, Wis., asks John Hoerner, No. 99461, to look up the private loan receipt of Ft. Worth, Texas, and let him know about same.

Secretary holding the card of Vincent Miller please collect \$3.00 private loan granted him by Union 387 and send same to secretary of Union 387, of Yankton, S. D.

The following have owed private loans to Union 357 for over six months and the union requests that they pay up as we have no interest in the C. P. R. and need the money. R. Craig, Financial Secretary, Union No. 357, Vancouver, B. C.: F. Timler (1047), \$2.00; C. Wolff (113603), \$2.00; F. H. Hansen (85088), \$3.50; M. Riedel (67445), \$3.50; M. Bazel (120684), \$3.50; W. Mead (10940), \$3.50; J. O'Hearn (36125), \$3.50; E. Donlan (116677), \$4.00; Louis Polack (9788), \$4.00; F. Schatter (10000), \$4.00; Andrew Anderson, \$2.00; J. Byrnes (70537), \$2.00; James Brown (66930), \$4.00; W. Balfour (119065), \$4.00; W. Cristoll (109383), \$2.00; E. O'Brien (97889), \$2.00; P. M. Maloney (106375), \$4.00; J. J. Hamm (100235), \$4.00; W. J. Meek (111564), \$4.00; Andrew Smith (74528), \$4.00; Otto Mayrlich (49383), \$4.00; E. Wilson (77957), \$4.00; C. O. Foster (113633), \$4.00; B. Hogan (58213), \$4.00; Val. Nielson, \$2.00; C. Williams (102152), \$4.00; J. C. Pearce, \$3.00; H. Black (69073), \$4.00.

Secretaries holding the duplicated cards of the following members will please enter private loans as follows: Jas. Byrnes (70537), 50c, granted May 18, 1908; Vincent Miller (12507), 50c, granted Oct. 26, 1907; Mike Fahey (32087), 50c, granted Feb. 24, 1909; Jno. Wunderlich (116611), 50c, granted Feb. 24, 1909. By the aforesaid members losing their cards they have very likely lost track of this private

loan. Gentlemen, please pay up at your earliest to Union No. 60, Keokuk.

Union 486, New Westminster, B. C., requests secretaries holding the cards of the following members owing private loans to kindly collect from them and remit to Union 486: Geo. Sohn (65893), \$2.00; C. O. Foster (113633), \$2.00; O. Mayrlich (49383), \$2.00; H. Meek (111564), \$2.00; M. W. Balfour (119065), \$2.00; Jas. Brown (66930), \$2.00; F. Schatter (10000), \$2.00; N. Duplessis (40694), \$2.00.

The following members are hereby notified to appear in person or by letter at the next regular meeting of Union 224, Salt Lake City, and show why they should not be suspended for failing to pay private loans due this union: F. Hanson (85088), J. Fink (15158), W. Van Wymersach (91093), J. Murray (66119), H. Gemisch (80462), F. R. Brown (103618), J. J. Pollard (86680), C. W. Easterly (86951), M. W. Balfour (119065), J. A. Rhein (21301), E. Flieger (100187), J. J. Monahan (65842), E. Donlon (116677). The above cases will be acted upon at the regular meeting to be held March 14th.

Secretaries holding cards of following named members kindly collect private loans and forward to Union No. 129, Denver, Colo.: B. J. Conroy (7272), \$2.40; D. Greenburg (1584), \$15.00; F. R. McIntyre (43488), \$6.00; Sam Ratner (36252), \$15.00; E. R. Murphy (115702), \$3.50; P. M. Maloney (7110), \$2.00; H. M. Good (53280), \$18.00; C. F. Beach (52573), \$20.00; W. Kolkhorst (42014), \$5.00; Fay K. Brown (103618), \$2.00; Jas. Byrnes (70587), \$2.00; M. W. Balfour (119065), \$2.00; J. J. Monahan (65842), \$2.00; J. J. Pollard (86680), \$2.00; C. W. Easterly (86951), \$2.00; Jas. Sherman (61384), \$3.00; Fred Miller (5847), \$2.00; J. Hamm (100285), \$2.00; Arthur L. Carter (52730), \$2.00; Alfred Van Wymersach (91098), \$2.00; Chas. S. Hamilton (86621), \$2.00; E. B. Beaupre (21716), \$2.00; E. Enright (73406), \$17.00; John Briant (114998), \$2.00; A. Goldsmith (87913), \$2.00; Jesse Grant (105185), \$2.00; R. W. Harrow (81772), \$18.00; Joe Fealy (117368), \$2.00; J. A. Rhein (21301), \$2.00; S. R. Hutz (54319), \$20.00; Frank Kemler (6089), \$2.00; Ernest Dralle (50828), \$1.00; J. F. McEvoy (99403), \$2.00; Emil R. Sner (32718), \$2.00; Thos. Vlean (86484), \$2.00; W. J. Williams (64480), \$2.00; C. L. Jones (120375), \$2.00. This is only a few of the traveling members that owe this union and we would be pleased to hear from them first as their loans have been standing anywhere from a few months to a number of years and they should make some effort to repay these loans. The members of this union have to assess themselves from time to time to replace the deficiency caused by the loans granted members. We will have to advertise a lot more next month if we do not hear from them either by way of an excuse for not paying or by paying up at least some of their indebtedness.

Union 498, Everett, Wash., requests all members owing private loans to please pay up as we need the money or the enforcement of the constitution will follow. Secretary please notify members of same and collect amount opposite each who owe for 1909: John Hess (27831), \$2.85; Frank Tschida (17152), \$1.50; W. E. Kelley (43104), \$1.00; John Lewis (81406), \$1.00; H. Fortier (85230), \$1.00; G. Felver (98723), \$1.00.

Union 139, Long Hill, Conn., requests the following traveling members to make payments of private loans immediately or the union will take action: Leo Elizer, 50c; J. Harwood, 50c; F. McKenzie (81765), 50c; Wm. Jennings (61886), 50c; L. M. Sullivan (48510), 50c; B. Sullivan (66652), 50c; W. Kane, 50c; P. Creagan (108216), 50c; Philip Kempf (46381), 50c; J. Follette (84762), 50c; E. Frisch (5852), 50c; W. Mosher (7438), \$1.00; J. Stettler, 50c; J. Driscoll (87752), 50c; Forest Oellert, 50c; R. McGraw, 50c; John Arnold (74708), 50c; J. Porter (6724), 50c; Chas. Weber (76426), 50c; W. Love (24606), 50c; J. Hey 50c; Chas. Clark (76253), 50c; C. Gibson (76118), 50c; Pedrovilla (16715), 50c; Frank Harding (54136), 50c; R. Ellison (77203), 50c; F. Kemler (6089), 50c; J. Halloran (104657), 50c; T. Brady (49460), 50c; C. T. Smith (84678), 50c; S. J. Murphy (6228), 50c; H. Stevens, 50c; Walter Allen (87032), 50c; O. Shindle, 50c; A. G. Grimshaw (102203), 50c; Joe Dunning (108335), 50c; Ed. Gorman (64374), 50c; H. J. Mellon (65596), 50c; J. Burns, 50c; M. F. Burke (60525), 50c; J. Camp (46758), 50c; F. Fay (36621), 50c; M. Farrell (9743), 50c; R. Lohmeir, 50c; W. T. Mead (10940), 50c; E. Enright (73406), 50c; Thos. Wood (106617), 50c.

Union 134 request the following members to pay private loans they received: J. Ramberger, No. 93956; W. Heasley, No. 203623; G. Weinberg, No. 60159; G. Reed and Carl Getz.

Secretary holding the card of Vincent Miller, No. 12527, please collect \$2.40 private loan he owes to Union 193, Jefferson City, and \$7.50 unpaid board bill.

Members owing Union 97, Boston, Mass., private loans who do not pay the constitutional percentage on same will be suspended.

The following members owe Union 483, Gloversville, N. Y., private loans: H. Allen, 50c; C. Duplain, 50c; F. Harding, 50c; T. Miller, \$1.25; J. Purtell, \$1.00; J. Trout, 50c; W. E. Connor, 50c; E. W. Fisk, 75c; J. Stettler, 50c; H. J. Mellow, 50c; J. Trainor, 75c. Secretaries please take notice.

The main building of the Printers' Home was dedicated in 1892. The average number of residents is 150, the average cost per resident being \$30 a month.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following, and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence, relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 95, St. Joseph, Mo.—George L. Lewis (88385), who died here January 1, 1910. Committee attended funeral.

Union 375, Anaconda, Mont.—John W. Frinke, president of the local union, who died December 30. The union attended the funeral in a body. The remains were shipped to Tacoma, Wash., for burial.

Union 72, Burlington, Ia.—Guy Harbaugh, who died December 22, 1909. The union attended the funeral in a body.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—J. A. Wacanta (89661), who died on January 7, 1910.

Union 482, Wausau, Wis.—Harry E. Sere (71156), who died at Mercy Hospital, Antigo, Wis., January 26. Funeral services were attended by Cigar Makers and F. O. E. The remains were conducted to the depot for shipment to home in London, Ont., for burial.

Union 26, South Norwalk, Conn.—John P. H. Mohring, who died January 9, 1910. Union furnished two pallbearers and the Sons of Herman, four.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz:

Union 15, Chicago, Ill

The books and accounts here are very nice. All accounts balanced at the end of every month. Funds always in bank. Stamp account correct. Ledger posted to show members' standing in dues, also benefits drawn. Benefit cards and original vouchers for expense on file in the rotation in which the benefit is entered. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 24, 1905.....	\$ 2,441.68
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1909.....	23,938.32
Expended over percentage in 1905-6-7-8...	759.72
Due to International Union on examination.....	41.77
Total	\$27,181.49
Expense to Dec. 1, 1909.....	20,910.59
Balance on hand should be Dec. 1, 1909....	\$ 6,270.90

Funds of Union—
Bank

Cash surplus Dec. 1, 1909..... \$ 5.52
This surplus is local money.

Union 60, Keokuk, Iowa.

The books and accounts of this union are in good order; correctly balanced. Ledger posted to date. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards and vouchers on file. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1906.....	\$ 503.16
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1909.....	3,963.50
Due to International Union on examination.....	4.00
Total	\$4,470.66
Expense to Dec. 1, 1909.....	4,167.60
Balance on hand should be.....	\$ 303.06

Funds of Union—
Dec. 1, 1909, in State Central Savings
Bank

In possession Treasurer M. J. Smith. 8.85
Total

Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1909..... \$ 4.00

Union 111, Des Moines, Iowa.

The books and accounts here are in better condition than when last examined; still room for improvement. More care must be taken when granting benefit. Illegal benefits are ugly affairs. So many of the members here are slow in the payment of dues. Benefit cards in fair order. Vouchers in good order. Corrected small errors in dues accounts. Cash account correct. More care must be taken with the ledger. An old member that knows better was paid sick benefit still owing \$10.00 illegal benefit from last examination, which must be returned immediately to avoid trouble; prominence of such members only aggravate the offense. Section 106, reference the collection of loans, must be complied with. Strong talk don't go—it is a case of settle, comply with the law, or trouble will follow. Amount expended over percentage during 1909 not included in this examination. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....	\$5,472.31
Receipts to Dec. 31, 1909.....	4,791.01

Expended over percentage in 1907.....	62.87
Due International Union on examination..	435.85
Total	\$10,762.04
Expense to Dec. 31, 1909.....	5,208.60
Balance should be Dec. 31, 1909.....	\$5,553.44
Funds of Union—	
Dec. 31, 1909, certificates of deposit.....	\$3,400.00
In Iowa National Bank.....	1,204.01
In possession Treas. A. Huss.....	27.60
In possession Fin. Secy. Wm. Kern.....	26.09

Total \$4,657.70

Deficiency of union Dec. 31, 1909..... \$ 895.74

Union 174, Joliet, Ill.
The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. All benefit cards and vouchers endorsed by whoever receives the money, on file in the rotation in which they are entered in the accounts. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger nicely posted and all cash reported just as it should be—correspond with the bank book all the time. Statement as follows:
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907..... \$1,462.56
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1909..... 2,696.95
Expended over percentage in 1907-8..... 40.09

Total \$4,199.60
Expense to Dec. 1, 1909..... 3,747.33

Balance on hand should be Dec. 1, 1909..... \$ 452.27

Funds of Union—
Dec. 1, 1909, in 1st National Bank..... \$377.14
In possession Fin. Sec. N. J. Green..... 35.04

Total \$ 412.18

Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1909..... \$ 40.09
This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during 1907 and 1908 and not yet replaced.

Union 177, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
The books and accounts here are not in good order. Benefit cards on file, also all vouchers, but they are not endorsed. Entered interest to Jan. 1, 1910, in the Jan. 1, 1910, receipts. The balance due on amount embezzled by ex-Fin. Sec. Carl C. Johnson at time of examination (\$40.00) was secured by note endorsed by a reputable business man. The balance as per this examination for Jan. 1, 1910, does not include amount expended over percentage. Statement as follows:
Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1908..... \$ 111.33
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910..... 595.73

Total \$ 707.06
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910..... 515.13

Balance on hand should be Jan. 1, 1910..... \$ 191.93

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1910, in State Savings Bank..... \$145.00
In possession Fin. Sec. Wilson Waugh..... 4.15

Total \$ 149.15

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1910..... \$ 42.78

Union 191, Morris, Ill.
The books and accounts here are in good order. All benefit cards and vouchers on file in the rotation in which the items are entered. All vouchers for expense will be endorsed by whoever receives money in the future. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger posted to date and reported funds always corresponds with the bank book. Statement as follows:
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907..... \$ 565.15
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1909..... 913.20
Expended over percentage in 1908..... 4.97

Total \$1,483.32
Expense to Dec. 1, 1909..... 966.15

Balance on hand should be Dec. 1, 1909..... \$ 517.17

Funds of Union—
Dec. 1, 1909, in 1st Nat. Bank..... \$490.00
In possession Fin. Sec. E. Burke..... 22.20

Total \$ 512.20

Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1909..... \$ 4.97
This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during 1908 not yet replaced.

Union 223, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Here is one union that needs fixing. Liberal doses of ginger. They can spend their percentage and then some. That is the limit on what has been done. Looks like the present financial secretary and other officers were awakened to the necessity of doing something. Have hopes for the future. There is a chance here. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1906..... \$ 394.56
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910..... 1,076.71
Expended over percentage in 1906..... 35.33
Expended over percentage in 1907..... 41.29
Expended over percentage in 1908..... 44.32
Expended over percentage in 1909..... 34.89

Total \$1,627.20
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910..... 1,049.10

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1910..... \$ 578.10

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1910, in Iowa Nat. Bank..... \$329.56
In possession Fin. Sec. Jno. C. Fisher..... 23.90

Total \$ 353.46

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1910..... \$ 224.64

This balance includes amount expended over percentage during 1909. One nice lot of illegal percentage to be replaced.

Union 496, Waterloo, Iowa.

The books and accounts here are in very good order. No attempt to mix things up by ex-Secretary John Knudson (72492); he simply took the money, \$81.87, the amount embezzled. The union has agreed with him that he should work, the financial secretary to collect his wages, pay his dues and apply balance on amount stolen. Agreement made and signed before notary by himself and wife. Seems like he ought to remember this. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1908..... \$ 155.74
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910..... 610.81
Due International Union on examination..... 1.20

Total \$ 767.75
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910..... 511.18

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1910..... \$ 256.57

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1910, in Security Savings Bank..... \$166.03
In possession Fin. Sec. Ed. M. Tyman..... 1.51

Total \$ 167.54

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1910 (including amount embezzled)..... \$ 89.03

Yours fraternally,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

M. Lundin, membre du Congrès, a soumis une résolution au Congrès autorisant la nomination d'un comité composé de sept membres chargés de faire une investigation des différents systèmes d'assurances et de pensions pour les vieillards et d'annuités qui sont en ce moment en opération dans les différentes parties du monde. Il n'y a pas de doute qu'il existe un sentiment très prononcé, et qui va augmentant dans l'esprit et le cœur de toute personne bien pensante, qu'elle soit ou ne soit pas membre d'unions, en faveur de l'établissement de pensions pour les vieillards, autrement dites, "pensions de retraite." Le mouvement unioniste favorise ce mouvement, davantage il est vrai par des résolutions platoniques que par des actes et des décrets effectifs. Un très petit nombre parmi les Unions Internationales de ce pays ont adopté jusqu'à présent les pensions de retraite. Alors que l'Union Internationale des Cigariers a son système de bénéfice pour les sans-travail, celui-ci ne peut cependant être appelé véritablement "pension de retraite," vu que les jeunes participent à ce bénéfice, tout autant que les vieux. Le bénéfice des sans-travail est parmi les plus grands qu'une association ouvrière puisse adopter. Il n'y a pas de bénéfice qui appelle plus fortement à l'instinct humain de bonté que celui qui sert à prendre soin, et avec justice, de l'ouvrier qui, aggravé par les infirmités de la vieillesse, trouve difficile de lutter avec succès en ces temps de matérialisme et de faim de lucre, contre la jeune génération. Le réformateur à cœur de pierre dit: "Economisez donc votre argent," alors qu'il est bien établi que l'ouvrier doit employer tout son salaire pour qu'il puisse vivre décemment. Le fait est que c'est celui qui dépense son argent qui fait les pays grands industriellement et commercialement. Celui qui sort et dépense son argent fait davantage pour la société que l'avare qui l'accumule sans profit pour lui-même ni pour personne. Le fait bien établi est que la majorité n'économise pas, qu'elle soit capable de le faire ou non. L'homme ou la femme qui va dans la vie en faisant tout son devoir, sa part de travail, a gagné et a droit, lorsque vient la vieillesse et avec elle, son cortège d'infirmités, à des ressources basées sur la justice et non sur la charité publique ou privée. Tous, nous avons ce droit, lorsqu'arrive la vieillesse, de vivre nos dernières années sans avoir à dépendre de la charité ou à encourir des privations en nourriture, logement ou vêtements. Aucun être humain, pourvu qu'il ait des inclinations honnêtes, des dispositions bienveillantes et pense

avec justesse, ne peut dénier la vérité de cette maxime. Les unions ouvrières, en ceci comme en ce qui concerne les autres réformes calculées en vue de profiter à la race humaine, prirent l'initiative et indiquèrent la route à suivre. Quelques-unes ont déjà adopté les retraites ouvrières: toutes devraient y venir, que l'état y vienne ou non.

Le mouvement des retraites ouvrières naquit de la nécessité de protéger les classes ouvrières et de favoriser leur avancement matériel et moral. Il tend à obtenir une part légitime de la richesse créée par les masses pour leur service, développement et confort. Les unions ouvrières ne se contentent pas de passer des résolutions couleur de rose glorifiant un avenir utopique tout en se laissant mourir de faim dans leurs efforts pour y atteindre. Elle insiste plutôt pour que l'ouvrier reçoive tout l'argent auquel il a droit pour l'appliquer à son développement moral et matériel et son confort. Elles sont le naturel, logique et très applicable moyen par lequel l'ouvrier peut arriver à ce degré de bonheur matériel, économique et social. Et dans ce but, elles ont fait plus que toutes les autres agences combinées. L'ouvrier associé ne sait pas et ne prétend pas savoir ce que son état sera dans l'avenir. Tout en espérant qu'il sera meilleur qu'il ne l'est à présent, il porte plus d'intérêt, et en cela il a bien raison, à ce qui serait meilleur pour lui-même et pour ses camarades maintenant, et aux moyens de l'obtenir. L'expérience et le sens commun nous enseignent, et tout homme avec des vues saines le sait fort bien, que les unions ouvrières sont le mouvement légitime des classes ouvrières. Elles sont également conscientes de leurs imperfections et, virilement, cherchent à les corriger, au lieu de détruire le mouvement lui-même. Elles savent également que leur capacité de faire bien et d'aller de l'avant est toujours contrecarrée non par les unions elles-mêmes, ni par leurs systèmes, mais par les nonunionistes qui n'ont pas cru devoir prendre part au mouvement et assumer leur part du bon travail si nécessaire à assurer le bien-être de tous les travailleurs. Tous les unionistes dignes de ce titre espèrent arriver à une meilleure condition de vie et tous savent que le mouvement des unions ouvrières pavent le chemin pour arriver à une vie plus haute moralement, socialement, économiquement et scientifiquement parlant de l'humanité tout entière. Le mouvement des unions ouvrières vivra jusqu'à ce qu'il ait accompli les espérances les plus brillantes et les promesses de ses plus enthousiastes et fidèles partisans.

Le Trust Américain des Cigares et du Tabac emploie environ 80 ou 90% de femmes à des salaires de famine pour la fabrication de ses cigares. Qui est celui qui fait le plus de bien dans une communauté: le fabricant unioniste qui emploie avec des salaires honnêtes des hommes qui dépensent ce qu'ils gagnent parmi la communauté tout entière, ou le Trust qui n'emploie presque que des femmes et des enfants avec de petits salaires? Le Trust prend les enfants à l'école et à la récréation et les met au travail à des salaires de famine tout en mettant leur père sur le pavé, en quête d'un emploi honnête.

La idiosincracia, ó sea lo que comunmente llamamos modo de ser del buen asociado, distinguelo de varias maneras de todos los que no los son; pero especialmente hay una que sobresale de todos.

Un buen compañero de los que militan en la Unión Internacional, jamás dará motivo para que nuestros enemigos nos ataquen con algún fundamento, ó visos de razón.

Así como el asociado discolo y despechado, ana a siempre á caza de pretextos con que formar camorra y para atacar entidades en la organización, á veces con el manto hipócrita de que trata de servirla, el otro, en cambio, ó sea el buen asociado, disculpa los defectos que nota en ella y en todo caso los señala en las mitins correspondientes, cuando es preciso para curarlos de buena fé.

Pero todavía hace mas el asociado que está con nosotros por entera convicción: El no calla cuando debe hablar. Cuando es necesario pregonar las excelencias y las virtudes de nuestra Sociedad en todos lados y ocasiones, y á toda hora haya dispuesto á contribuir á la mayor perfección de ella. Cuando tiene que señalar algun vicio, alguna deficiencia ó se ve precisado á acusar á alguien eso lo hace con el propósito de dignificar, y nunca para ejercer mezquinas venganzas ni dar rienda á pasiones de baja estofa.

Los miembros afiliados á la Union Internacional de Tabaqueros de América están moralmente comprometidos y obligados á tratarse como se tratan en una familia los que son buenos hermanos.

Aquellos individuos que penetran en ella subrepticamente, y siembran cimiento de zizaña en su seno, y gozan alegrías pérdidas cuando alguna entidad colectiva ó personal de la Institución sufre disgustos por descalabros ó contratiempos, esos están muy lejos de ser elementos saludables para la colectividad, sean quienes sean y valgan lo que valieren.

¿Quien podría comprender el cariño de un hermano que so-pretexto de querer mucho á la madre introdujese en el hogar discordias y rencores?

En tal caso, todo hombre sensato habría de decir imperiosamente: Ese, si es cariño, es de muy mala clase.

Contra un elemento tan nocivo como ese que indicamos, debe siempre estar prevenida la Internacional de Tabaqueros, puesto que ella tiene grandes y pequeños enemigos que la acechan para herirla en el menor descuido.

Esto no quiere decir que nuestra Sociedad haya de estar lanza en ristre constantemente dando á los enemigos mayor importancia de la que tengan efectivamente: Nada de eso.

Pero tampoco debe ser tolerante al extremo de consentir que se la bata en sus propias tiendas. Esos descuidos se pagan caros y no debe incurrir en ellos quien tenga espíritu de conservación.

El Sr. Lundin, miembro de Congreso, ha pasado en este una resolución autorizando la nominación de un Comité compuesto de siete miembros encargados de proceder á una investigación sobre los diferentes sistemas de seguros para ancianos, así como también de las pensiones de retirada y de las rentas anuales que son al presente en servicio en las diferentes partes del mundo. No cabe la menor duda que existe un sentimiento muy fuerte y que va aumentando en el espíritu y en el corazón de toda persona de mente recta, sea ó no sea miembro de una unión, en favor del establecimiento de pensiones para los ancianos. El movimiento unionista favorece á este movimiento; más, es verdad, por medio de platónicas declaraciones que por actos efectivos. Una muy pequeña minoridad entre las Uniones Internacionales de este país ha adoptado hasta la fecha las pensiones para ancianos. Mientras que la Unión Internacional de Cigarreros tiene su sistema de fondos beneficiarios para los obreros fuera de trabajo, este no se puede legítimamente llamar "pensión para ancianos," puesto que sirve para ambos viejos y jóvenes. El beneficio en favor

de ancianos es el mayor y más justo que una unión obrera pueda adoptar. No hay beneficio que sonre más al instinto humano de bondad que el que sirve á proveer, y con justicia, á las necesidades del obrero que dificultada por la vejez y sus enfermedades, encuentra difícil luchar, en esta época áspero deseo de uero, contra la joven generación. El reformista dotado de un corazón de piedra, dice ligeramente: "Economize Vd. su dinero," pero ya bien se sabe que el obrero tiene que gastar todo su sueldo para vivir con decencia. El hecho es que él que sale fuera y gasta su dinero es el que hace grandes los países, industrialemente y comercialmente. El que gasta su dinero hace más para la sociedad que el avaro que lo acumula sin beneficio para los otros ni para sí mismo. Además, la verdad bien establecida por la observación, es que la mayoría no economiza, que lo pueda hacer ó nó. El hombre ó la mujer que va por la vida desempeñando su parte de la tarea común y haciendo todo su deber, tiene derecho, cuando viene la vejez y con ella triste comitiva de enfermedades, á disponer de recursos obtenidos sobre la base de la estricta justicia y no de la caridad pública ó privada. Todos nosotros tenemos derecho cuando venga la vejez, á vivir en paz nuestros últimos años de existencia sin tener que depender de la caridad ni soportar privaciones de alimentación, habitación ó vestido. Ningun ser humano, con tal que sea honesto, bondadoso y de mente recta, puede negar la verdad de esta afirmación. Las uniones obreras, en esto como en lo que se relaciona á las otras reformas calculadas en vista de la mejoración material y moral de la raza humana, tomaron la iniciativa é indicaron la vía. Algunas han adoptado ya las pensiones para ancianos: todas lo deberían hacer, que el Estado lo haga ó no lo haga.

El movimiento de las uniones obreras nació de la necesidad de proteger á las clases obreras y de favorecer su adelanto material y moral. Su objeto es: obtener una parte legítima de la riqueza originada por el obrero y aplicarla al bienestar de este. Las uniones obreras no se contentan de pasar resoluciones color de rosa glorificando un porvenir utópico, dejándose al mismo tiempo morir de hambre en sus esfuerzos para llegar á él. Insisten al contrario, y con mucha razón, sobre el hecho que el obrero ha de recibir todo el dinero á que tiene derecho, hasta la última peseta, para aplicarlo á su desarrollo material y moral. Son las uniones el medio natural, lógico y más aplicable mediante el cual el obrero puede llegar á ese grado de bien-estar material, económico y social. Y con ese objeto á la vista, hacen ellas más que todas las otras agencias combinadas. El obrero unionista no sabe, ni pretende saber, lo que será el porvenir. Al mismo tiempo que espera, sin embargo, que será mejor que el presente, se ocupa más, y en eso tiene perfecta razón, de lo que sería mejor para él mismo y sus compaños ahora mismo, y de los medios para obtenerlo. La experiencia y el sentido común nos enseñan, y todo hombre de vistas sanas bien lo sabe, que las uniones obreras son el legítimo movimiento de las clases trabajadoras. Las uniones tienen al mismo tiempo conciencia de sus imperfecciones, y lealmente, hacen lo posible para remediarlas, en vez de destruir de un golpe á las mismas uniones. Saben también que su capacidad de hacer el bien y de ir adelante es siempre impedida, nó por las uniones ellas mismas, ni por sus sistemas, sino por los que no pertenecen á las uniones, es, decir los que no han querido asumir su parte del trabajo tan necesario para asegurar el bien-

estar de todos los trabajadores. Todos los unionistas dignos de ese nombre esperan llegar á un estado de vida mejor y todos saben que el movimiento en favor de las uniones allanan el camino que conducirá la humanidad entera á una condición más elevada, hablando tanto bajo el punto de vista moral, que bajo el punto de vista económico y científico. El movimiento de las uniones tendrá vida, y buena vida, hasta que haya realizado las esperanzas más brillantes de sus más entusiastas partidarios.

Člen poslanecké sněmovny Lundin předložil v kongresu resoluci toho smyslu, aby byl ustanoven výbor, sestávající ze sedmi členů, který by podrobil vyšetřování různé soustavy pojištění pro případ stáří a starobní pojištění, jaké jest nyní zavedeno v různých zemích světa. Nikdo nemůže o tom pochybovat, že se rozmáhá smysl pro starobní pojištění v myslích všeho lidu, at' jest členem unie nebo nikoli. Uniové hnutí drží se rovněž této zásady, ačkoliv většinou se obmezují na pouhé resoluce, místo aby podnikalo rozhodné kroky nebo vydávalo příslušné zákony. Velice málo Mezinárodních unií v této zemi schválilo doposud starobní pojištění. Doutníkářská Mezinárodní Unie má sice fond pro členy, kteří jsou bez zaměstnání, avšak to nemůže být nazýváno starobním pojištěním, jelikož z toho těží mladí jako stáří členové. Fond pro členy bez zaměstnání jest nejznamenitější podporou, jakou může dělnická organizace zavést. Avšak žádná podpora nedotýká se tak lidského srdce, jako ta, z které těží všelikými chorobami ohrožované stáří, jež nemůže soutěžit v těchto hamižných časech s úspěchem s mladším pokolením. Tak zvaní reformátoři volají na vás "Sporte!" ačkoli by mohli vědět, že dělník nevydělá fakticky více, než co potřebuje na holé živobytí. A mimo to jest pravdou, že přispívají k průmyslovému i k obchodnímu rozkvětu země pouze ti lidé, kteří utrácí svůj výdělek. Kdo jde mezi lidi a utrácí své peníze, přispívá více k blahu společnosti než lakomec, který je schovává do punčochy. Pravdou jest, že většina z nás nie neuspokojí, nehledě k tomu, je-li jim to možno, nebo není. Muž nebo žena, kteří konali po celý život svou plnou povinnost a pracovali, co se od nich žádalo, vydělali jistě tolik peněz a jsou k nim oprávněni, když přikvácí na ně stáří a nezbytnými chorobami, aby mohli být živi z důchodu a nikoli z dobročinnosti. Všichni takoví lidé mají právo na to, aby strávili svá poslední leta bez dovolávání se dobročinnosti a bez postrádání nutné potravy, přístřeší a šatstva. To by nepopřela žádná poctivá, srdečná a správně myslící lidská bytost. A dělnické unie postavily se v čelo tohoto hnutí, jako ve všech reformách, jejichž cílem byl prospěch lidstva. Některé přijaly do svého programu starobní pojištění a vlastně měly by tak učiniti všechny, bez ohledu na to, zdali to činí stát nebo nikoli.

Hnutí dělnických unií dostalo se do proudu jako nutná potřeba ochrany a pokroku výrobní třídy. Dnes jest účelem tohoto hnutí, aby vytěžilo z práce slušný podíl pro potřebu a blaho dělníků. Dělnické unie nespokojí se dnes tím, aby schvalovaly resoluce, v nichž mluví se o různé budoucnosti a při tom aby jejich členové hladověli k smrti. Místo toho snaží se unie dopomoci svým členům ke každému dolaru, jehož mohou se spravedlivě dožadovati za svou práci. Je to přirozený, logický a nejvíce viditelný prostředek, kterým mohou fedrovati dělníci své hmotné, hospodářské i společenské blaho. A v tomto smyslu bylo tím získáno více než jakýmkoli jinými prostředky. Člen řemeslnické unie neví a také se nedomnívá, že by věděl, jaký bude stav příští společnosti. Třebas by doufal, že bude v budoucnosti lépe než dnes, přece se zajímá především o přítomnost a to právem, přemýšleje, co by jemu a jeho spoludělníkům mohlo prospěti hned nyní a jak dalo by se toho nejsnáze dosíci. Zkušenost a rozum nám praví, že jest uniové hnutí pravým třídním hnutím, z něhož vyplývá dělnictvu prospěch. My známe také vady tohoto hnutí i jeho nedostatky a snažíme se mužně napravit je, místo abychom se pokoušeli o zničení samého hnutí. Členové unií vědí také, že jim nepřekážá v ko-

nání dobra a v pokroku unie, nebo soustava toho hnutí, nýbrž lidé neuniovi, kteří se nepřidali k organizaci a nevykonali svůj podíl práce, která jest tak potřebná pro blaho všeho dělnictva. Všichni řádní členové řemeslnických unií doufají, že domohou se lepší budoucnosti a všichni vědí, že připravuje uniové hnutí cestu pro lepší morální, společenský, hospodářský i vědecký život celého lidstva. Uniové hnutí splní nejdůležitější naději a očekávání svých nejoblíbenějších zastánců.

Samozvaný kritik uniového hnutí a jeho oddaných podporovatelů, který brojí vždycky proti uním a jejich zástupcům, působí asi tolik škody, jako pejsek, který štěká na měsíce. Dělá si sám ze sebe šašky a nanevšest způsobí štrapáci policajtovi.

American Cigar and Tobacco Trust zaměstnává asi 80 nebo 90 procent žen a děti při výrobě svých doutníků za žebračskou mzdu. Kdo pak prospívá vlastně nejlépe své obci — uniový továrník, který zaměstnává muže za slušnou mzdu, muže, kteří utratí svůj výdělek v obci, kde bydlí, nebo trust, který zaměstnává skoro výhradně ženy a děti za bídnou mzdu? Trust dělá děti ze školy a z hřiště a žene je do práce za žebračskou mzdu a jejich otce vyhazuje na ulici, aby se toulali po sháně za poctivým zaměstnáním.

V denních listech byla nedávno zpráva, že přispěl John D. Rockefeller, který prý jest největším podnikem v trustu "American Tobacco Co." \$5,000,000 do fondu protisalonické ligy. Je-li to pravda, jak se dlouho tvrdilo, bylo by zajímavé vědět, co tomu říká hostinští, kteří prodávají trustové doutníky. Kdykoliv koupí tyto lidé trustový doutník, odvádějí příspěvek do fondu, jehož bude použito k jejich vyhladovění.

Samozvaní kritikové dělnických unií a jejich členů opírají své nepřiznivé posudky obyčejně o nějaké poklesky, kterých se unie někdy dopouštějí, místo aby nás pouzovali průměrně. Nikdo z nás nechce uprati, že stávají se tu a tam v našem hnutí chyby, ale to jsou z pravidla poklesky rozumu nebo úsudku a nikoli srdce. Tito zlobní kritikové vidí na nás hned každou poskvrnku a honem ji odsuzují, ale nikdy nevidí hromadu dobrých věcí, které unie koná a neviděli by jich, ani kdyby jim někdo půjčil drobnohled a kdyby je v tom případě viděli, zapleli by to.

Der Kongressabgeordnete Lundin hat im Kongress eine Resolution für die Ernennung eines aus sieben Mitgliedern bestehenden Komitees eingebracht, das die verschiedenen Systeme von Altersversicherung, Alterspensionen und Leibrenten, die jetzt in den verschiedenen Ländern der Welt in Kraft sind, untersuchen soll. Es ist keine Frage, daß in Sinn und Herz aller recht denkenden Leute, ob Mitglieder von Unions oder nicht, die Einführung der Alterspension immer freundlicher werden. Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung hat sich zu diesem Grundsatz zwar bekannt, aber nicht nur durch Beschlüsse anstatt durch greifbare Taten und Gesetze. Nur sehr wenige Internationale Unionen dieses Landes haben bisher die Alterspension angenommen. Die Internationale Zigarrenmacher-Union hat zwar ihre Unterstützung für Arbeitslosse, doch kann das wahrheitsgemäß nicht als eine Alterspension angesehen werden, weil sowohl junge wie alte Leute Vortheil davon haben. Die Unterstützung Arbeitsloser ist eine der großartigsten Vortheile, die eine Arbeiterorganisation einführen kann. Und doch findet keine Unterstützung bei gutheißenden Menschen einen besseren Anhang als diejenige, die in der rechten Weise für die sorgt, denen es durch die Schwächen des Alters behindert, in diesen harten Zeiten schwer fällt, mit dem jüngeren Geschlechte zu konkurrieren. Der knauserige angebliche Reformator sagt: "spart euer Geld," angesichts der unumstößlichen Thatsache, daß ein Lohnarbeiter wirklich Alles, was er verdient, wieder ausgeben muß, um anständiges Leben zu können. In der That ist der, der sein Geld verausgabt, derjenige, der den Staat in Industrie und Handel groß macht. Wer ausgibt und sein Geld ausgiebt, ist für die Gesellschaft im Allgemeinen ein größerer Segen, als der Geizhals, der es aufsperrt. Und außerdem bleibt es eine Thatsache, daß die größere Mehrgahl von uns nicht spart, ob sie dazu imstande ist oder nicht. Den Mann oder die Frau, die in ihrem Leben ihre volle Pflicht, ihre Arbeit nach Kräften thun, verdienen

mit Recht, wenn sie alt und schwach werden, ein Leben, das auf Recht, anstatt auf Wohlthätigkeit gegründet ist. Sie Alle haben ein Recht, ihren Lebensabend so zu verbringen, daß sie wenigstens nicht von Wohlthätigkeit abhängig sind, oder an Nahrung, Kleidern und Unterkommen noth leiden müssen. Kein ehrlicher, gutheißiger, rechtlich denkender Mensch kann das verneinen. In dieser wie in allen anderen Reformen, die zum Wohle der Menschheit bestimmt sind, haben die Gewerkschafts-unions den ersten Schritt gethan und den Weg gezeigt. Einige haben die Altersversorgung bereits eingeführt, und Alle sollten es thun, ob der Staat es thut oder nicht.

Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung tritt als eine dringende Nothwendigkeit zum Schutz und zur Förderung der arbeitenden Klassen in's Leben. Sie sucht heute einen gerechten Theil des Wohlstandes, den sie schafft, für den Gebrauch, das Wohlergehen und Behaglichkeit der Massen zu erhalten. Die Gewerkschafts-Unions sind nicht damit zufrieden, rosigte Beschlüsse anzunehmen, die eine utopische Zukunft verherrlichen, und im Bemühen, das zu erreichen, zu Tode zu hungern. Sie bestehen lieber darauf, daß die Arbeiter jeden Dollar, den sie rechtlich beanspruchen dürfen, für ihren Gebrauch, ihre Förderung und ihr Wohlergehen in der Gegenwart empfangen sollen. Es ist das natürliche, logische und beste Mittel, wobei und wodurch die Arbeiter ihr materielles, wirtschaftliches und gesellschaftliches Wohlfühlen schützen und fördern können. Und in dieser Beziehung hat die Bewegung mehr als irgend eine andere oder alle zusammen geleistet. Der Unionmann weiß nicht und giebt auch nicht vor zu wissen, was und wie der Zukunftsstaat sein soll. Er hofft zwar, daß er besser sein wird als der jetzige, aber am meisten, und das mit Recht, liegt ihm an dem, was gleich jetzt am Besten für ihn selbst und seine Kameraden ist, und wie es am Besten zu erreichen ist. Erfahrung und gesunder Menschenverstand lehren, und alle Menschen, die ihn haben, wissen es, daß die Gewerkschaftsbewegung die eigentliche Arbeiterbewegung ist. Auch sind wir uns der Schwächen und Fehler bewußt und streben muthig danach, sie zu bessern, anstatt die ganze Bewegung zu vernichten. Auch wissen wir, daß wir in dem Gutthun und Vorwärtsschreiten stets gehindert werden, nicht durch die Unions oder ihr System, sondern durch die Nicht-Unionleute, die er verabsäumt haben, sich anzuschließen und ihr Theil an dem für die Wohlfahrt aller Arbeiter so nothwendigsten guten Werke zu thun. Alle Gewerkschaftsleute hoffen auf eine bessere Lebenszeitung und alle wissen, daß die Gewerkschaftsbewegung den Weg zu einem höheren sittlichen, gesellschaftlichen, wirtschaftlichen und wissenschaftlichen Leben für die ganze Menschheit ebnet. Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung wird fortleben und die frohesten Erwartungen und Wünsche ihrer enthusiastischen Anhänger erfüllen.

Der eigennützige Kritiker der Gewerkschaftsbewegung und ihrer treuen Anhänger, der stets gegen die Unions und ihre Vertreter brüllt, schadet ungefähr soviel, wie der Hund, der den Mond anbellt. Er narrt sich selbst und stört möglicherweise den Polizisten.

Der amerikanische Zigarren- und Tabak-Trust beschäftigt in seinen Zigarrenfabriken ungefähr 80 oder 90 Prozent Frauen und Kinder um Hungerlöhne. Wer ist der größere Wohlthäter in einem Gemeinwesen, der Union-Fabrikant, der gut bezahlte Männer beschäftigt, die ihr Geld in dem Gemeinwesen ausgeben, oder der Trust, der fast alle Frauen und Kinder mit kleinen Löhnen anstellt? Der Trust nimmt die Kinder aus der Schule und von den Spielplätzen und stellt sie mit Hungerlöhnen an die Arbeit und wirft den Vater auf die Straße, der auf der Suche nach ehrlicher Arbeit herumwandern muß.

Die Reiter: berichtet kürzlich, daß John D. Rockefeller, der einer der größten Aktionäre in der American Tobacco Co., dem Trust, sein soll, der Anti-Saloon-Liga \$5,000,000 gegeben habe. Wenn das wahr ist, und es geht fortwährend das Gerücht, daß es so ist, wie denken die Wirthe darüber, die die Zigarren des Trusts verkaufen? Jedesmal, wenn sie vom Trust gemachte Zigarren kau-

fen, steuern sie etwas zu dem Fonds bei, der dazu benutzt wird, sie aus dem Geschäft zu treiben.

Die Bundesregierung bemüht sich, das Porto für Postfachen zweiter Klasse zu erhöhen, was, wenn verwirklicht, den Preis aller offiziellen Organe, Gewerkschaftszeitungen und Zeitschriften erhöhen muß. Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten erklärt, daß die Bundesregierung den Bahnen \$100.00 für die Beförderung einer Tonne von Postfachen zweiter Klasse zahlt, während von gut unterrichteter Seite behauptet wird, daß die Expressgesellschaften den Eisenbahnen nur \$50.00 für die Beförderung einer Tonne von Postfachen zahlen. Die Expresswagen gehen mit demselben Zuge, fahren zur selben Zeit ab und erreichen ihre Bestimmung zur selben Zeit, wie die Postwagen. Die natürliche Frage ist: Warum ist die Postverwaltung gezwungen, den Eisenbahnen doppelt so viel wie die Expressgesellschaften per Tonne für die Beförderung derselben Sache zu bezahlen? Zeitungen, Zeitschriften, Magazine und Drucksachen bilden die Mittel zur Verbreitung erzieherischer Literatur. Das sogenannte gewöhnliche Volk und besonders die Gewerkschaftsleute sollten ernstlich gegen jede Preiserhöhung für die Beförderung ihrer Zeitschriften protestiren.

Die heißenden Kritiker der Gewerkschafts-unions und Gewerkschaftsleute begründen ihre engherzigen, tabulenden Kritiken mit dem ewigen Schlichten, das die Unions mitunter begeben, anstatt uns im Großen und Ganzen und im Durchschnitt zu beurtheilen. Niemand leugnet, daß gelegentlich Fehler begangen werden, aber das sind gewöhnlich Irrthümer des Kopfes und nicht des Herzens. Diese ungerechten Kritiker sind sehr rasch dabei, das Schlechte und Auffallende anzugreifen, wollen aber nie etwas von dem vielen Guten sehen, das die Union thut, noch nicht einmal mit dem Mitrost, und würden es nicht eingestehen, wenn sie es thäten.

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*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	6.00
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Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid50
1 200-page label register, prepaid60
1 100-page label register, prepaid40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 4 in. ..	.20
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Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid40
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Duplicate set year dates, due stamp canceler, good for five years15
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One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect" ..	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect" ..	1.50
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500-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid ..	.50
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*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00

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*Have to be made or printed to order

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273 C. W. Morrill, J. W. A. Cigar Co., Rockland.
470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

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- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 M. F. Burnham, 165 E. Main st., Marlboro.
*28 S. J. T. Wall, 14 Gowdy's, L. B. 102, Westfield.
48 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
*Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
*51 Chas. Bernier, 100 Lyman st., Holyoke.
65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
*92 Geo. Apolt, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
197 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
J. Lipp, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
*160 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
206 H. P. Huftnagle, 51 Eagle st., North Adams.
226 E. A. Manning, 4 Locust st., Haverhill.
*255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
326 D. J. Kervick, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
475 J. Allman, 34 North st., Fitchburg.
494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
†22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
24 Menno DeWitt, 61 Allen st., Muskegon.
*46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 31 Michigan ave., Grand Rapids.
69 S. O. Black, Three Rivers.
*130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
*167 Wm. Leith, 115 West Main st., Owosso.
*169 H. J. Taunt, 201 So. C st., Cheboygan.
*184 A. W. Leifer, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A, Bay City.
186 T. J. Broderick, 309 2nd st. E., Flint.
*205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
1208 Wm. H. McKinstry, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 394, Kalamazoo.
209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
*263 John G. Terbill, 15 Compney st., Adrian.
*268 Henry Anderson, 414 S. Charlotte st., Escanaba.
*272 Harry Deacon, 525 Larch st., Lansing.
*284 David Morgan, 249 W. Kirby av., Detroit.
302 A. G. Heidenreich, Box 230, Tecumseh.
310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
*314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
*330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
*368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
*408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
*413 J. P. Meehan, 108 Pewabic st., Laurium (Calumet).
452 Wm. T. Bray, Box 414, Petoskey.
*457 Amos D. Hill, 217 Main st., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
*463 Harry V. Isaacs, 281 S. Johnston av., Pontiac.
468 A. W. Kamp, 411 S. Ionia st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
†77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
*98 Frank Rapp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.
294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
Cyrus Frankner, 225 E. 5th st., Duluth.
*315 J. E. Prem, 608 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

- *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
400 H. F. Ratz, 223 E. 4th st., Red Wing, Minn.
426 Wm. Harlow, Box 433, Hibbing.
434 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
144 Ed H. Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
*76 Wm. Nicholson, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
*1102 J. E. Butler, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City.
193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
*233 P. S. Jamerson, 110 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
*1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
322 Chas. A. Patterson, 610 Main st., Joplin.
442 C. A. Davis, 38 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 Dan McMahon, Box 1044, Livingston.
*361 F. C. Kuhn, 1180 Missouri ave., Butte.
362 J. J. Gilliam, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
445 Henry Kuschke, 116 S. 30th st., Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
*196 C. C. Lightner, 1703 W. Division st., Grand Island.
*276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
358 Ray Olds, 345 N. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 Emil Lorke, 137 S. Virginia st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
*Wm. A. Cook, 28 Washington st., Paterson.
8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
*Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
*117 Andrew E. Hange, 121 South st., Orange.
*131 Henry Huish, 197 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
*138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
*146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingstone ave., New Brunswick.
147 John Wittmann, 484 Central ave., W. Hoboken.
Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson Blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
*Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
234 H. Delius, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
*427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
*428 Alois Klalber, 512 Liberty st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- *2 Fred Weigel, 732 Michigan st., Buffalo.
15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
Jacob B. Sigel, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
*L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
*9 Jas. Horan, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
*Wm. D. Willson, 4th and Congress sts., Troy.
12 H. L. Williams, 17 William st., Oneida.
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74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
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*78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
*84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
*87 James Orr, 7716 4th ave., Brooklyn.
*89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
*90 Jacob Sinn, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
*112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
116 John H. Ostendorf, 80 1/2 Tomkins st., Cortland.
121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
E. Bupp, 408 E. Yates st., Box 141, Ithaca.
*124 A. Allen, 254 Hamilton st., Watertown.
125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
132 Theo. Billinghamer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
*141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
*144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
*203 Chas. Port, Wellsville.
210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
*213 Chas. Lowy, 190 East End av., New York.
Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First ave., New York.
218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
*229 C. H. Everett, 292 Chenango st., Binghamton.
231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
*241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
*246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
*251 C. L. Lindlau, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.
*Max Rosenhain, 1511 3d ave., Yorkville Bank Bldg., New York.

- *265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
279 Fred Prunier, 25 Champlain st., Plattsburgh.
*280 E. M. Reynolds, North av., Owego.
*283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange st., Geneva.
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298 J. H. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
*311 J. Stahlberger, 72 Walnut st., Auburn.
327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsackie.
334 W. A. Philip, 23 George st., Saratoga.
342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
*348 Carl Richter, 288 Bridge st., Corning.
Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
*370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
*417 Jos. Walter, 17 N. Gazette st., Dunkirk.
*429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
*430 Peter Mooney, 725 Emery st., Fulton.
483 Chauncy Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
488 W. J. Hess, 30 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

OHIO.

- *14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
*17 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
*43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
*48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
75 J. W. Baker, 563 S. Grant ave., Columbus.
79 Frank Miller, 210 Stone st., Sandusky.
86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
96 Chris. Freudenman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
115 Max Bodenheimer, 1207 W. South st., Canton.
123 Carl Gagle, 532 N. 7th st., Hamilton.
*A. P. Lombard, 818 Buckeye st., Hamilton.
137 Jos. Kettl, 28 E. Main st., Massillon.
152 E. Williams, 27 N. Hazel st., Youngstown.
166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
173 C. L. Parshall, 925 Moxahola av., Zanesville.
176 E. D. Everts, 33 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
*254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
*260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
*313 Wm. F. Batt, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
*360 H. Dauerheim, 56 Union st., Delaware.
385 Chas. H. Rice, 15th st., Portsmouth.
J. M. Helsel, 122 Chillicothe st.
*416 L. C. Colson, 17 W. Main st., Norwalk.
435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 401 M. L. Noll, 116 N. Oklahoma av., Shawnee.
450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Room 34, National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
487 J. F. Penrod, Box 812, Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
82 Wm. Schults, Box 301, Penn st., Meadville.
*91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
*104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
*107 Jos. Settelier, 211 Chestnut st., Erie.
*108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
*122 Chas. Gerold, 13 Dartmouth st., Warren.
126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
145 W. Hoebner, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
*John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
*165 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
Emil Friedman, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
*171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
*232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
*A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
257 Henry A. Burns, 604 S. Duke st., Lancaster.
*J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
295 E. G. Kottzwinkle, 607 Prospect av., Scranton.
*Daniel Harris, 1103 Snyder ave., Scranton.
301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
*D. S. Lieb, Box 96, Akron.
309 Wilson Enck, Box 21, Rothsville.
A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
*316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
*317 John H. Schmidt, 21 McCargher st., Wilkes-Barre.
Wm. Zelker, 33 Church st., Wilkes-Barre.
*320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
355 John Weiser, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
*Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
*439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
*446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
*466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Adolfo B. Vega, Carretera 43—San Juan.
—Juan G. Garcia, Carretera 43.
148 Andres Arin, Box 131, Caguas.
A. Ferres, Box 131, Caguas.
190 Avelino Candelario, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
Gilberto Colon, Gurabo.
194 Clotilde Rivera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
Luis Barrera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
333 Jose Gomez Blanco, San Lorenzo.
Arnoldo Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
374 Francisco Gutierrez, Punta Brava, Mayaguez.

- Tomas Rodriguez, San Pedro st., Mayaguez.
376 Manuel Lassus, Utuado.
Angel Rodriguez, Utuado.
386 Antonio Perez, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
Emilio R. Arce, Ciales, P. R.
*388 David Storer, Box 163, Utuado.
Enrique Jordan, Box 163, Utuado.
390 Juan Chaleman, Federacion Libre, Vega Baja.
Alfonso Davila, Vega Baja.
449 Eladis O. Moura, Baldorioty, 79 st., Ponce.
Jose Toro, Calle Virtud 22 Playa, Ponce.
458 Adrian Rosario, Cidra, P. R.
Felis Lopez, Cidra, P. R.
460 Guillermo D. Lopez, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
Gaspar Garcia Voles, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
467 Joaquin Ocasio, Box 337, Arecibo.
Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
472 Juan Hernandez, Federacion Libre, Juncos.
473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
Jesus Colon, 27 Trere st., Catano, P. R.
474 Porfirio Diaz, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
Hervenegillet Diaz, Aguas Buenas.
481 Cirilo Aviles, Box 163, Bayamon.
Felix Annoni, Box 163, Bayamon.
485 Manual L. Sanches, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
Franco W. Fvernaint, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachman, 148 Carpenter st., Providence.
*94 A. E. Hohler, 123 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.
303 L. E. Haynes, 140 Main st., Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 John Gilberg, 1309 N. Philip av., Sioux Falls.
275 Robt. M. Jackman, Lock Box 7, Aberdeen.
377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
*387 Wm. Horst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
491 D. L. Kirby, 632 Fifth st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 Geo. Lehning, 713 Church st., Nashville.
*261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
266 A. H. Johnson, 243 N. 2d st., Memphis.
318 Wm. E. Eckenrodt, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 J. N. Phillips, Box 673, El Paso.
*Moises Napoles, 807 E. Fourth st., El Paso.
*216 J. P. Fagan, 1119 Broadway, Galveston.
262 A. C. Portman, 615 Main st., Dallas.
*285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
*346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
*369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
404 Joe Amstead, 800 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
367 A. C. Fleitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
*421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 M. F. Fisher, 51 N. 30th st., Richmond.
J. A. Provoo, 3 W. Clay st., Richmond.
*198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem st., Roanoke.
240 E. T. Cannoles, 29th st., near Church, Norfolk.
Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
*412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Millette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
*113 E. Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
*188 J. Kokesh, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
325 W. A. Mitchell, 823 2d ave., Spokane.
*397 J. G. Duppenhaier, 1005 Harris av., So. Bel-
lingham.
444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
498 Thos. O'Dea, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 11 Mathus st., Kingston, Jamaica.
J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

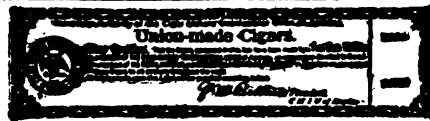
- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
*34 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
*61 Emil Hieckel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
*85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
*135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
*162 Frank Ambach, 628 Pleasant st., Green Bay.
168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
*Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
*212 John Reiter, 1209 Harrison st., Superior.
245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
*287 Jas. N. Johnson, 613 Jenkins st., Menominee Mich. (Marquette).
290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
*323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
*329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
*341 C. H. Martin, 513 Oak st., Neenah.
*363 John F. Wurms, 745 White Rock av., Wauke-
sha.
*372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
*381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
*447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
*477 Jos. Schmitt, 1915 Western av., Manitowoc.
*482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIV.

CHICAGO, MARCH 15, 1910.

No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS.

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1625 N. Bouvier St., Station C., Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

450. Oklahoma City.....\$100	487. Baker City.....\$100
452. Petoskey.....100	488. Middletown.....100
453. Nevada City.....100	490. Fairfield.....100
454. Cedar Rapids.....100	491. Huron.....100
455. Galena.....100	493. Tampa.....100
461. Edmonton.....100	494. Fall River.....100
462. W. Tampa.....100	495. Marshalltown.....100
463. Pontiac.....100	497. Kankakee.....100
466. Easton.....100	498. Everett.....100
468. Albion.....100	499. Trinidad.....100
469. Bakersfield.....100	500. Tampa.....100
476. Fitchburg.....100	2. Buffalo.....100
477. Manitowoc.....100	3. Paterson.....100
479. Wheeling.....100	4. Cincinnati.....100
482. Wausau.....100	5. Rochester.....100
486. N. Westminster.....100	12. Oneida.....100

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after February 28 do not use any numbers from 20001 to 43000, inclusive, unless the numbers become vacant on your own books, except to give old numbers to members owing loans. Secretaries in need of numbers for new members not owing loans should send to the International Office for them.

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included. The last paragraph, or last twelve lines of Section 67, on page 20, is the old law and doesn't belong in the Constitution.

NOTICE.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for

three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 30-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read, "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink and figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work. Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

REPORT OF AUDITORS.

Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1910.

We, the undersigned auditors, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts, vouchers for all items of expenditures, of the International President, G. W. Perkins, and have found the same correct and in good order, said examination being for the term of six months, commencing September 1, 1909, and ending February 28, 1910.

Herewith find statement, to-wit:

Receipts.

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1909.....	\$ 3,309.32
September, 1909	4,330.15
October, 1909	4,626.05
November, 1909	2,763.17
December, 1909	1,727.61
January, 1910	5,096.39
February, 1910	1,840.87

Total receipts.....\$23,693.06

Expenditures.

September, 1909	\$ 4,554.64
October, 1909	3,581.24
November, 1909	3,269.48
December, 1909	3,331.29
January, 1910	3,282.24
February, 1910	2,736.08

Total expenditures.....\$20,755.97

Cash Balance February 28, 1910.....\$ 2,937.09

Recapitulation.

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1909.....	\$ 3,309.32
Receipts for the six months.....	20,383.74

Total.....\$23,693.06

Expenditures for the six months..... 20,755.97

Balance on hand February 28, 1910.....\$2,937.09

Auditors:

M. G. Farnham, Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind.
Chas. E. Ackerman, Union 4, Cincinnati, O.
F. W. Seybold, Union 71, Elgin, Ill.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

J. R. K. Collins appealed against 1, Baltimore, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

T. J. Erooms et al. appeared against 71, Elgin, for levying an assessment and donating money to a Christmas dinner. The union replied that it had rescinded its action. Appeal dismissed.

R. E. Barnett appealed against 192, Manchester, for refusing to try 21 or 22 members for working over the eight hour limit, and for laying the charges on the table and dismissing them. The appeal was sustained.

L. M. Howard appealed against 452, Petoskey, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Appellant shows that he had paid dues

to another union while on the road. The appeal was sustained.

J. Vernet appealed against 131, Jersey City, for fining him \$25. The appeal was not sustained.

B. Dettle appealed against J. A. B. Brooklyn for refusing labels to a certain manufacturer. The appeal was not sustained.

I. Reichman & P. Seidner appealed against 129, Denver, for fining them \$20 and \$30, respectively. The appeal was not sustained.

S. W. Morris et al., jurisdiction members, appealed against 129, Denver, for compelling them to pay a local assessment of \$2 for the relief of the unemployed and to replace deficiency. The appeal is not sustained. However, jurisdiction members, when compelled to pay these assessments must be allowed their share of all assessments for use in the place in which they may work.

W. Handen appealed against 1, Baltimore, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

J. Schonum appealed against 1, Baltimore, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 131, Jersey City, N. J., to fine J. Vernet No. 67354, \$25.00 for employing non-union men and paying below the Bill of Prices. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

Approved the application of Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., to fine H. S. Foster No. 99680, \$500.00 for absconding with the funds of the Local and International Union and some benefit money. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6; Negative—1.

Approved the application of Union 172, Davenport, Ia., to fine Theodor Kuehl and Frank Evilschizer \$100.00 each for taking jobs in C. F. Haussen's strike shop; to fine Mary E. Winters No. 93949, \$50.00 for allowing herself to become suspended and operating a non-union shop; to fine Etta Ladehoff No. 111899, R. Nelson Hall No. 10067, and John Zesiger No. 9134, \$25.00 each for quitting union jobs and taking jobs in a non-union shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

Approved application of Union 130, Saginaw, Mich., to fine Arthur H. Lehmann No. 15616, \$50.00 for quitting a job in a union shop and going to work in a scab shop; to fine John Kortan \$50.00 and Carrie Emede \$50.00 for working in a scab shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

Approved the application of Union 102 Kansas City, Mo., to fine H. Gerber No. 68294, \$25.00 for working in the unfair shop of the Jenkins Cigar Co. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

Approved application of Union 229 Birmingham, N. Y., to fine Elmer Kirkland \$50.00 for working in the unfair shop of F. B. Richards & Co. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6.

WHAT IS A STRIKE BREAKER?

A strike-breaker is to his trade what a traitor is to his country; and, though both may be useful to one party in troublesome times, when peace returns they are detested alike by all; so when help is needed a strike-breaker is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grab a benefit he never labored to secure. He

cares only for himself, but he sees no further beyond the extent of a day, and for money and worthless approbation would betray his friends, his family, and his country. In fact he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells his fellowmen and is himself forever sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age and to posterity.—Exchange.

CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., Mar. 1, 1910.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In conformity with the instructions of the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in accordance with the recommendation of the conference held at Pittsburgh, Pa., which was endorsed by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., the International Unions are urged to request their members to contribute ten cents each in support of the great contest which has been and is still being made by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, in defense of the rights of the workers as against the aggressions of the United States Steel Corporation. The officers of the organization advise that with some additional financial help victory may be shortly attained, particularly among the Tin Plate Workers.

In addition it may be said that charges against the United States Steel Corporation have been presented to the President and by him referred to the Attorney General. Two interviews have been had with the Attorney General and the evidence will be presented to him within a few days from this date.

Charges will be preferred against the Corporation before the Governors of Indiana, Ohio and other states.

Everything will be done by all to aid in the splendid defense being made by the Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers.

Kindly carry out this suggestion as promptly and as thoroughly as possible, so that the members of the respective organizations may contribute ten cents each at the earliest possible moment to aid our fellow workers.

Send all contributions to John Williams, Secretary Amalgamated Association, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Trusting that the compliance and response to the request contained in the above will be prompt and generous, and with kind regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
Samuel Gompers, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Allentown, Pa., Feb., 1910.

The problem has long confronted us, "How can we make a better demand for our blue label that we cherish so highly? How can we get the unorganized cigarmakers to unite with us and march under our banner?"

In 1901 I. B. Kuhns, of McSherrystown, Pa., now an organizer of the C. M. I. U. of A., passed through Allentown. It happened that we had a meeting that evening, and he was asked to address the meeting. In his address he said: "I don't know if the cigarmakers of Union 91 are dead, but I know they are fast asleep. Why don't you organize a central trades council in Allentown?" He then went on and told us what a central body was. The benefits to be derived thereof, especially for the cigarmakers. The next meeting a commit-

tee of three was appointed to try to organize a central body and within a few weeks thereafter a central body was effected in Allentown.

Previous to this time for four years there were no labels issued whatever. After the central body was effected the delegates of our union started right in to preach blue label, and within a few weeks we had a few buck-eyes using the label. The demand for the label has been slowly on the increase ever since and today we have twelve shops, employing about thirty cigarmakers, using the label. I verily believe that had Mr. Kuhns not made that declaration he did, there would not be a central body in Allentown today, and no demand for our label whatever.

Now, fellow workmen, what can be done once can be done again. Get together, have a committee appointed, and organize central bodies where there are none at present, and then watch the demand for the label grow and add new members to your union.

C. M. Benfer, Secretary.

Antwerp, Feb. 21, 1910.

I beg to inform you that our eighth International Congress will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, according to the resolution adopted by our seventh International Congress held in Stuttgart in August, 1907, from August 21st to August 28th of this year.

I have the pleasure of inviting to this Congress the American Fellow Craftsmen, Cigarmakers and Tobaccoworkers, and beg you to be so kind as to send delegates to this Congress. Their presence would be very desirable and also very profitable for themselves, and much ought to be done for the benefit of our American friends, and much can and must be done to fortify our organization.

I hope you will accept my friendly invitation, and present you my greetings.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

Henrie Jugters.

P. S.—Later the address of the House of Congress and the order of the day will be brought to your notice. If you wish to bring forward any points, please send them to me three months before the beginning of the Congress, that is before the 21st of May, 1910.

New York, March 8th, 1910.

Union 251 desires to thank the following Unions for their kind support of the benefit, for Mr. R. Cantor and Mr. Wm. Paley, members of Union No. 251, and also request of Unions, who have not made settlement to kindly do so at once, so the committee can make its final report:

Union No. 1, \$1; 3, \$1; 6, 50c.; 10, 50c.; 13, \$5; 14, 50c.; 15, 50c.; 17, \$1; 24, 50c.; 25, \$1; 26, \$1; 27, \$1; 32, \$1; 34, 50c.; 35, \$1; 38, 50c.; 39, \$1; 41, 50c.; 44, \$1; 49, \$1; 51, 50c.; 54, 50c.; 55, 50c.; 58, \$1; 60, 50c.; 61, 50c.; 66, 50c.; 68, \$1; 75, 50c.; 77, \$1; 79, 50c.; 84, 50c.; 89, \$1; 90, \$5; 91, \$1; 94, \$1; 97, \$3; 107, 50c.; 114, \$1; 117, 50c.; 118, \$1; 120, 50c.; 122, 50c.; 126, 50c.; 129, \$1; 130, 50c.; 132, \$10; 138, \$1; 141, \$5; 144, \$10; 146, 50c.; 147, 50c.; 149, \$5; 156, 50c.; 162, 50c.; 167, 50c.; 169, 50c.; 172, 50c.; 174, 50c.; 179, 50c.; 182, 50c.; 183, 50c.; 187, 50c.; 188, 50c.; 192, \$1; 202, 50c.; 209, 20c.; 211, 40c.; 212, 50c.; 213, \$5; 217, 50c.; 219, 50c.; 220, 50c.; 224, 50c.; 225, 50c.; 227, 50c.; 228, \$1; 229, \$1; 231, 50c.; 235, \$1; 241, 10c.; 242, \$1; 245, \$1; 250, 50c.; 251, \$123.35; 253, 50c.; 259, 50c.; 260, 50c.; 266, 50c.; 278, \$1; 281, 50c.; 287, 50c.; 290, 50c.; 292, \$5; 294, 50c.; 303, 50c.; 304, 50c.; 305, 10c.; 307, 50c.; 310,

50c.; 311, 50c.; 312, 50c.; 315, 50c.; 316, \$1;
322, 50c.; 325, 50c.; 329, 50c.; 331, 50c.; 332, \$1;
334, \$1; 335, 50c.; 338, 50c.; 340, 50c.; 359, 50c.;
367, 50c.; 370, 50c.; 375, 50c.; 376, 50c.; 378,
50c.; 380, \$1.10; 381, 50c.; 388, 50c.; 394, 50c.;
395, 50c.; 396, 50c.; 400, 50c.; 404, 50c.; 414,
50c.; 425, 50c.; 432, 50c.; 440, \$1; 443, 25c.;
445, 50c.; 461, 50c.; 466, 50c.; 469, 50c.; 475,
50c.; 478, 50c.; 483, 50c.; 484, 50c.; 486, 50c.;
488, 50c.; 490, 50c.; 491, 50c.; 498, 50c.; 500, \$1.

Yours respectfully,
The Committee.

IMMIGRATION.

By David Goldstein.

The annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, just issued, contains some data of interest to cigarmakers. It declares to be "without foundation" the charge, which seems to have been circulated in 1908, to the effect "that the Division of Information was furnishing strike breakers to cigar manufacturing firms in Pennsylvania."

It appears "On Oct. 23, 1908, Emanuel Cadlak, of New York City, called at the N. Y. branch of the division and made the statement that 400 cigar workers were wanted by the Harrisburg Cigar Co., at Harrisburg, Pa. He stated labor conditions were good, that no strikes or labor troubles were in progress, and that the union scale of wages would be paid. On Oct. 24 (one day later), when the matter was referred to the division, a letter was sent to the Secretary of the A. F. of L. inquiring whether there was a strike or lockout in progress or in contemplation, also the union scale of wages in Harrisburg. The letter was answered on the same day by the president of the A. F. of L., who, among other things, said he could not definitely answer either question you propound, but I can state that there are now in the U. S. fully 25 per cent of the cigar makers of the country unemployed! On receipt of this communication, on Oct. 24 (same day), the secretary of Cigarmakers' Local Union No. 244, of Harrisburg, was written to with request that he inform the division as to the regular union scale of wages which prevails in the cigarmaking industry in your district. We would like this in details, showing wages paid to female as well as male help; also inform us if there is a scarcity of labor existing in the Harrisburg cigar factories at this time. That letter was dated Oct. 24, 1908; an early reply was requested. An answer was received on Nov. 13, 1908, (20 days later), in which the secretary said: "Positively no demand for cigarmakers, union or nonunion . . . Union wages start at \$7 per 1,000 to \$13 per 1,000." The question referring to strikes or lockouts was not answered.

"Through unofficial channels it was learned that no strike was then in progress and that no strike had taken place in recent years in the cigar trade in Harrisburg or vicinity.

"On Nov. 5, 1908, Mr. Cadlak again called and as agent of the Columbia Cigar Co., of Columbia, Pa., made application for 100 girls to go to Columbia to engage in cigarmaking. He made the same statement concerning labor conditions as in the case of the Harrisburg Cigar Co. It appears that Mr. Cadlak about this time inserted an advertisement in certain New York papers, published in foreign languages, advising those desirous of going to Harrisburg and Columbia to apply at the New York branch of the division (of Information, Bureau of Immigration) for particulars. This was unauthorized by anyone connected with the division, and information concerning it was

not received until workmen applied for details as to terms of employment in response to said advertisements. Those who called were given such information as could be gathered. A number, perhaps 30, went to Columbia. When reports were received to the effect that they were not being treated properly, the inspector in charge of information work wired the division on Nov. 20, 1908, as follows: 'Advisable to investigate Columbia and Harrisburg cigar factories.' Immigrant Inspector John J. Grgurevich, attached to the Baltimore immigrant station, was detailed by the Bureau to investigate conditions in the cigar factories not only in Harrisburg and Columbia, but in adjoining territory as well. Instructions were issued to branch offices of the division not to direct any persons to either Harrisburg or Columbia until after a thorough investigation had been made, but notwithstanding this fact a number of those applying at the New York branch of the division, who were advised not to go, went to both places."

The Commissioner-General of Immigration says that "Mr. Grgurevich made a thorough and painstaking investigation and submitted a full and comprehensive report of his findings"; that Mr. Grgurevich's report is too lengthy to print in the annual report of the Bureau.

I wrote to the Information Bureau for more detailed information of the investigation made by Mr. Grgurevich. Chief T. V. Powderly very courteously responded with a typewritten copy of the inspector's work. Though the inspector's report is a lengthy one, it is of so much value to our craft that I believe it should be printed in our Official Journal. Mr. Powderly writes me "I regard Mr. Grgurevich's report as very good, it gives one a fair idea of conditions in your trade in that section of Pennsylvania and the fact that it was not written by a cigarmaker or a union man makes it more interesting."

The report makes it plain that if our union officials would keep the Information Division informed of strikes, lockouts, attempted misrepresentations of economic conditions, violations of the contract labor laws, etc., the Government stands ready to do its best to hold in check the efforts of unscrupulous manufacturers to undermine the American standard of living through the agency of the Immigration Bureau.

David Goldstein.

(Copy)

Department of Commerce and Labor
Immigration Service.

Office of the Commissioner,

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1, 1908.

Chief, Division of Information, Washington,
D. C., (through official channels).

Sir:—Complying with instructions contained in your letter, November 23d, Bureau letter Nov. 24th, and Commissioner's of Baltimore letter of Nov. 24th, I have the honor to state that I left official station Nov. 24th, and returned to official station Nov. 30th, and beg to submit the following report:

During my investigation I visited Harrisburg, Steelton, Columbia, Allentown, Coplay and Chester, Pennsylvania. Although commencing in Harrisburg, I submit first the occurrences in Columbia, which led to this investigation, in connection with a number of laborers directed thereto by the Division of Information, New York office.

Between November 10th and 20th, 1908, twelve men and twenty women were directed from New York to the Columbia Cigar Co., at Columbia, Pa., arriving there at different dates.

Upon arriving there were put to work, the women to cigarmaking and the men to stripping of tobacco leaves. The first two persons to arrive were Albert Orme and his wife. Following is a sworn statement from Mr. Orme: State of Pennsylvania, County of Lancaster—

ss.
On this 27th day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, before me, the subscriber, an Immigrant Inspector, personally appeared Albert Orme, a resident of No. 242 Walnut Str., Columbia, Pa., and being by me duly sworn and examined did depose and say: My name is Albert Orme; 25 years old; married; wife's name, Ada Orme; English from England. I came to the United States with my wife and landed in New York ex steamship Baltic, on September 17th, 1908. On Nov. 7th, 1908, I signed an agreement with the Agent of the Columbia Cigar Company of Columbia, Pa., which was represented to me by said Agent, and corroborated by Inspector C. L. Green, of the Bureau of Information, Immigration Service, to be as follows: I was to work in the cigar factory as stripper at \$1.00 a day, and my wife as cigarmaker learner at \$3.00 a week. This salary was going to be paid to us until we have learned the trade, after which my wife was to be put to work at piece work, while my salary was to be increased also. Besides, we were to get free lodging for six months. We left New York, N. Y., Nov. 10th, arriving at Columbia at 11:30 p. m., on the same day. Nov. 8th, being Sunday, we both reported to Mr. MacCarthy, a foreman of the Columbia Cigar Co., at the factory. He received our introduction letter and told us to report for work on the following morning (Nov. 9th). I told Mr. MacCarthy that my salary was to be \$1.00 per day and my wife's \$3.00 per week, and he said "all right." On Monday, Nov. 9th, 1908, we reported for work at the factory. I was put to work stripping tobacco leaves, and my wife to learn cigarmaking at a suction table. A few hours after I started to work, the stripping foreman, Mr. Kaufman, came to me and told me that I was going to be paid one cent per every pound of tobacco I would strip. I told him that such was not my agreement with the agent of the Company in New York, and that I accepted said agent's offer of work under condition that I would get \$1.00 a day. He told me that he did not know anything about such an agreement, and that I would have to work at 1 cent per pound. I complained to Mr. Shock, who is the manager of the factory, but he also stated that there was no such agreement made and that I must have been misinformed. I worked there five full days, and stopped working Friday evening, Nov. 13th, and received as my salary for said five days the sum of 75 cents, (seventy-five cents). My wife also stopped working and received \$2.50 as per agreement.

I am now in a destitute condition. Have no funds, and had to turn my jewelry to the boardinghouse keeper as security for our board and lodging, having no money to pay for it.

(Signed)

Albert Orme.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year first above written.

(Signed)

John J. Grgurevich,

U. S. Immigrant Inspector.

All the others kept working until November 19th, when the facts became known to all. They all left the factory and through the efforts of the Mayor, Mr. A. G. Beatie, Mr. Shock, superintendent of the Columbia Cigar Co., offered to send them to Harrisburg where the men could get the promised wages. Thir-

téen accepted this offer, two women remained working in Columbia, and the rest scattered, most of them returning to New York. Mr. Orme and his wife went to the Harrisburg Cigar Co.

It appears that the source of all the trouble was that the Columbia Cigar Co. refused to pay the men \$1.00 a day, as offered to the men in New York by Mr. Emanuel Cadilak, an accredited agent of said company. All other promises were carried out.

I shall now report my investigation, beginning with Harrisburg. I arrived there Nov. 24th and next morning visited the Harrisburg Cigar Co., which employs about 1,300 persons, seventy men at stripping and "kasing" in machine rooms, at packing, etc., at from \$1.00 up; the rest women and girls who receive \$3.00 a week while learning the trade and then from 27 1-2c. to 30c. per hundred cigars. They work ten hours a day, and eight and a half on Saturday, have no Sunday work, and they have certain holidays off with pay. No cigars are made by hand. The "bunching" of the "filler" is made by hand, but the rolling of the "wrapper" around the filler is made by means of a so-called "suction table," which is a "machine."

The Harrisburg Cigar Co. and factories in Lancaster, York, Dallastown, Winsor, Harrisburg, Steelton, Middletown, Columbia, Ephrata, Scheonich and Rothville, in that part of the country, are all branches of the United Cigar Manufacturers Co. of New York, of which Mr. Fred Hirschhorn in New York is the head, and which is represented as an independent concern, fighting the trust.

Mr. Keppel, superintendent of the Harrisburg factory, told me that Mr. Cadilak is the accredited agent of his company and that he complied with all agreements made with Mr. Cadilak, but that in the future he would object to employing men as he needed no more. However Mr. Keppel keeps an advertisement permanently in the local papers, for girls to learn cigarmaking. He said that there were no unemployed female cigarmakers in that part of the country, but seemed to know very little about the male cigarmakers, saying that organized cigarmakers would not work in his factory anyway on account of the "suction table." Upon being confronted with Mr. Cadilak's statement that the regular Union scale for that district was paid in his factory, he evaded a direct answer, saying that such were the wages paid at his factory, adding that the salaries in his factory were not guided by, nor complied in accordance with the Union scale of wages.

He gave as causes for the present need of help the fact that many former employees had returned to Europe and the fact that business was steadily increasing. He said he could use a thousand more employees, would start a new factory if necessary.

As to the thirteen employees of the Columbia Cigar Co. who had been transferred to Harrisburg, Mr. Keppel told me they had been put to work and all the original agreements made with Mr. Cadilak were being complied with. I interviewed almost all of these thirteen persons also some people who had been directed here through our office in New York, and they all seemed very well satisfied. However, they complained that they had found out that their transportation which had been paid for them, would be deducted from their wages, a fact which they said had not been mentioned to them in New York. Mr. Keppel said he would do all he could to prevent this deduction.

Mr. A. E. Cook, secretary of the Local In-

ternational Cigarmakers' Union, stated that there were many organized and unorganized cigarmakers unemployed, in that part of the state, and that the Harrisburg Cigar Co. did not employ them because they would not work for the wages paid, which are less than half of the lowest union wages. He also objected to this factory because of its immense output made possible by machine and team work.

I learned from Mr. Harry A. Schuman, former foreman at the factory, that the company never paid union wages, and never instructed men in cigarmaking, and that the output of the company was over a million cigars a week.

I spoke with two women who had been working at the factory for over a year and were earning from ten to twelve dollars a week, averaging 600 cigars a day. They complained about deductions made in wages for shortages.

Assistant Postmaster S. W. Fleming, of Harrisburg, Miss Ella M. Stitt, Gen. Secy. of the Y. W. C. A. of Harrisburg, and Mr. W. L. Gorgas, cashier of the Harrisburg National Bank, all spoke very favorably of the Harrisburg Cigar Co.

I found the prices of board and lodging, etc., pretty nearly as stated in the application for help.

At Steelton conditions were very much the same as at Harrisburg.

The conditions at Columbia are also very much the same as in Harrisburg, the factory there employing about 150 persons only 12 of whom are men. Mr. Shock, superintendent of the factory, blamed Mr. Cadilak for all the trouble in regard to the men sent there from New York, stating that he had never had any instructions to pay such wages. The women employed in this factory seemed to be very well satisfied.

I visited Mr. A. G. Beattie, the Mayor of Columbia, who was still very much incensed against the Cigar Company on account of the foreigners sent from New York, whom he said had been treated with great injustice. However, he could tell very little about the factory, it being practically a new concern in the city.

From Supt. F. Seegers of the factory at Allentown, and Mr. E. Edelstein, general superintendent of the Victor Thorsch Company factories in Allentown and Coplay, I learned that the factories of Allentown and Coplay, established by Victor Thorsch, had been owned for the last three years by T. J. Dunn & Co. of New York, the management of which consists of Theo. Werner, Frank McCoy and B. F. Corell, the last named gentleman having made and signed the applications for help for the Coplay, Allentown and Chester factories. The firm has no connection with the United Cigar Manufacturers Co. of New York, the owners of the factories at Harrisburg and Columbia, and was represented to me as a thoroughly independent concern.

The factories in both Allentown and Coplay employ mostly foreigners, and but a small percentage of men. They work ten hours and forty minutes a day, Saturdays five hours, and no Sunday work. No deductions are made on account of shortages. Cigar rolling is done on suction tables.

Mr. Edelstein confirmed everything stated in the application for help, except that he had not yet been advised in reference to employing men. He stated that the shortage in help had been caused by so many former employees returning to Europe.

Mr. S. A. Knause, secretary of the Local of the Cigarmakers' International Union, had

about the same objections to the factories of Allentown and Coplay as those mentioned by the secretary of the local union to the factory at Harrisburg. He said, however, that there were very few cigarmakers out of work in that section of the country.

Conditions at the Delaware Cigar Co. at Chester, Pa., were much the same as in Allentown and Coplay. Mr. Charles Dutkin, the superintendent, told me they were under the same management. This firm also has a factory in Harrisburg, called Dauphin Cigar Co.

Mr. Dutkin confirmed every point represented in the application for help, stating further that he had not been advised yet as to employing men, and that the large emigration of former employees and scarcity of female help in Chester and vicinity, were the main causes for applying for help through our office.

(Signed)

John J. Grgurevich,
Immigrant Inspector.

LOST CARDS

Section 11. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the Official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate. Members having lost their traveling cards take notice:

No duplicate card will be issued for lost card unless the full name of members, the card number, the date of initiation and the union where the card was last deposited are given. Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Secretaries have no right to issue certificates in place of lost cards. Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made. Report full name, number, date and place of initiation and when and where card was last deposited.

Private loans will be entered on duplicates issued upon request of unions.

Enter all loans granted in figures and letters.

Secretaries will please notify this office as to whether any private loans are due on cards reported lost, otherwise they are issued with only the International loan account. This does not release members from their just obligations to the unions. The absence of the private loans, however, quite often causes members to overlook those loans and suspensions follow.

(86951) C. W. Eastburg. Init. Feb. 4, 1910; report of lost Feb. 16, 1910; last Dep. at Union 120.

(27351) Chas. Jansen. Init. Dec. 11, 1886; report of lost Feb. 22, 1910; last Dep. at Union 221.

(24459) M. Olson. Init. May 16, 1881; report of lost Feb. 26, 1910; last Dep. at Union 14.

(58407) M. Mullen. Init. Sept. 21, 1902; report of lost March 7, 1910; last Dep. at Union 26.

(36409) Chas. Mather. Init. May 29, 1888, at Union 94; report of lost March 7 at Union 33.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following, and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence, relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 491, Huron, S. Dak.—Wm. P. McFarren, who died January 7th, 1910. The union attended the services in a body and committee followed remains to place of interment.

REFERENDUM VOTE.

On the appeals of A. Pregnano, Max Strauss, and James Brown, against the decisions of the International Executive Board. The decision of the International Executive Board was sustained in each case.

	Appeal of Pregnano Board Prgnno.	Appeal of Strauss Board Strauss.	Appeal of Brown Brd. Bn.	Appeal of Pregnano Board Prgnno.	Appeal of Strauss Board Strauss.	Appeal of Brown Brd. Bn.	Appeal of Pregnano Board Prgnno.	Appeal of Strauss Board Strauss.	Appeal of Brown Brd. Bn.
1.....	30	0	0	119.....	11	8	250.....	21	0
2.....	65	0	0	120.....	22	0	251.....	24	0
3.....	17	1	0	121.....	13	1	252.....	14	0
4.....	33	1	0	122.....	5	29	253.....	8	0
5.....	5	27	0	123.....	12	5	254.....	18	0
6.....	40	1	0	124.....	7	9	255.....	11	4
7.....	23	0	0	125.....	11	0	256.....	9	0
8.....	3	5	0	126.....	32	0	257.....	7	0
9.....	16	6	0	127.....	8	0	258.....	1	15
10.....	17	0	0	128.....	12	4	259.....	6	0
11.....	16	0	0	129.....	14	4	260.....	5	0
12.....	7	30	0	130.....	29	12	261.....	5	0
13.....	14	0	0	131.....	18	0	262.....	7	0
14.....	3	90	0	132.....	47	0	263.....	3	0
15.....	8	13	0	133.....	7	1	264.....	9	0
16.....	15	4	0	134.....	13	0	265.....	17	8
17.....	24	0	0	135.....	10	10	266.....	5	0
18.....	11	3	0	136.....	5	0	267.....	4	7
19.....	9	2	0	137.....	0	9	268.....	11	2
20.....	38	1	0	138.....	32	5	269.....	4	7
21.....	25	0	0	139.....	8	0	270.....	5	0
22.....	5	3	0	140.....	16	0	271.....	9	0
23.....	8	0	0	141.....	834	11	272.....	7	2
24.....	16	1	0	142.....	10	0	273.....	6	0
25.....	8	3	0	143.....	0	19	274.....	8	10
26.....	8	14	0	144.....	111	7	275.....	0	11
27.....	8	14	0	145.....	6	0	276.....	7	0
28.....	17	0	0	146.....	10	3	277.....	13	1
29.....	0	6	0	147.....	8	0	278.....	0	15
30.....	6	0	0	148.....	2	0	279.....	10	3
31.....	8	0	0	149.....	81	2	280.....	20	0
32.....	19	3	0	150.....	1	16	281.....	8	1
33.....	7	30	0	151.....	8	0	282.....	15	0
34.....	0	10	0	152.....	8	0	283.....	10	0
35.....	38	0	0	153.....	10	2	284.....	9	0
36.....	5	0	0	154.....	17	0	285.....	17	0
37.....	15	7	0	155.....	7	0	286.....	7	0
38.....	27	0	0	156.....	8	5	287.....	8	2
39.....	25	2	0	157.....	4	3	288.....	3	14
40.....	7	0	0	158.....	0	11	289.....	8	6
41.....	14	0	0	159.....	7	0	290.....	16	0
42.....	12	1	0	160.....	3	7	291.....	11	0
43.....	0	74	0	161.....	4	6	292.....	11	0
44.....	12	0	0	162.....	26	0	293.....	11	0
45.....	11	0	0	163.....	78	31	294.....	14	11
46.....	11	0	0	164.....	4	0	295.....	10	10
47.....	19	7	0	165.....	7	0	296.....	7	1
48.....	23	0	0	166.....	4	0	297.....	0	8
49.....	34	14	20	167.....	7	7	298.....	8	0
50.....	3	12	2	168.....	11	19	299.....	3	4
51.....	17	7	0	169.....	9	0	300.....	9	0
52.....	17	0	0	170.....	0	7	301.....	8	1
53.....	18	0	0	171.....	8	10	302.....	0	14
54.....	30	2	0	172.....	6	0	303.....	7	0
55.....	52	6	0	173.....	6	0	304.....	9	7
56.....	8	0	0	174.....	17	3	305.....	1	20
57.....	32	0	0	175.....	2	8	306.....	4	8
58.....	3	4	0	176.....	8	0	307.....	5	0
59.....	22	0	0	177.....	9	0	308.....	6	0
60.....	21	7	0	178.....	15	0	309.....	8	0
61.....	9	0	0	179.....	7	5	310.....	9	0
62.....	9	0	0	180.....	8	3	311.....	14	0
63.....	12	2	0	181.....	16	0	312.....	7	4
64.....	6	0	0	182.....	11	2	313.....	20	2
65.....	17	0	0	183.....	10	7	314.....	6	4
66.....	17	0	0	184.....	4	0	315.....	13	0
67.....	16	0	0	185.....	8	4	316.....	23	0
68.....	9	0	0	186.....	20	2	317.....	19	0
69.....	9	0	0	187.....	8	7	318.....	9	0
70.....	11	1	0	188.....	14	0	319.....	6	0
71.....	4	7	0	189.....	3	38	320.....	4	14
72.....	29	1	0	190.....	7	0	321.....	6	0
73.....	12	14	0	191.....	12	0	322.....	11	0
74.....	19	1	0	192.....	0	0	323.....	9	0
75.....	2	7	0	193.....	7	0	324.....	0	17
76.....	16	0	0	194.....	12	0	325.....	5	0
77.....	9	45	0	195.....	9	0	326.....	6	0
78.....	5	0	0	196.....	9	0	327.....	5	0
79.....	10	2	0	197.....	17	0	328.....	0	14
80.....	22	0	0	198.....	0	0	329.....	14	11
81.....	16	0	0	199.....	3	0	330.....	0	14
82.....	0	0	0	200.....	5	14	331.....	0	5
83.....	17	1	0	201.....	15	6	332.....	12	3
84.....	2	16	0	202.....	9	9	333.....	5	3
85.....	8	2	0	203.....	12	0	334.....	5	3
86.....	7	0	0	204.....	12	0	335.....	8	1
87.....	27	0	0	205.....	9	2	336.....	12	7
88.....	21	0	0	206.....	11	4	337.....	16	0
89.....	17	0	0	207.....	8	0	338.....	0	0
90.....	231	25	0	208.....	11	0	339.....	0	0
91.....	23	0	0	209.....	10	0	340.....	2	6
92.....	0	11	0	210.....	26	0	341.....	9	0
93.....	0	12	0	211.....	13	3	342.....	2	0
94.....	12	0	0	212.....	10	0	343.....	6	0
95.....	2	12	0	213.....	25	0	344.....	0	0
96.....	7	0	0	214.....	7	0	345.....	8	0
97.....	29	7	0	215.....	1	9	346.....	7	7
98.....	22	1	0	216.....	8	0	347.....	5	0
99.....	21	0	0	217.....	12	3	348.....	6	0
100.....	19	0	0	218.....	0	17	349.....	5	0
101.....	9	0	0	219.....	4	13	350.....	5	0
102.....	0	7	0	220.....	10	0	351.....	0	0
103.....	0	0	0	221.....	30	0	352.....	11	0
104.....	0	0	0	222.....	15	0	353.....	21	0
105.....	11	0	0	223.....	8	0	354.....	6	0
106.....	14	3	0	224.....	11	0	355.....	3	0
107.....	16	0	0	225.....	9	0	356.....	8	0
108.....	8	0	0	226.....	9	0	357.....	4	0
109.....	2	4	0	227.....	5	4	358.....	1	1
110.....	0	37	0	228.....	3	31	359.....	12	0
111.....	1	15	0	229.....	20	2	360.....	4	0
112.....	4	21	0	230.....	13	0	361.....	11	0
113.....	0	40	0	231.....	3	4	362.....	3	15
114.....	9	0	0	232.....	11	0	363.....	0	10
115.....	18	2	0	233.....	9	0	364.....	5	0
116.....	9	0	0	234.....	12	3	365.....	10	0
117.....	9	0	0	235.....	9	0	366.....	5	0
118.....	32	10	0	236.....	12	3	367.....	0	10
				237.....	1	2	368.....	0	5
				238.....	3	0	369.....	0	5
				239.....	4	8	370.....	0	10
				240.....	10	0	371.....	5	0
				241.....	10	0	372.....	7	0
				242.....	14	4	373.....	20	11
				243.....	4	0	374.....	11	0
				244.....	10	0	375.....	3	4
				245.....	13	0	376.....	0	7
				246.....	7	0	377.....	0	4
				247.....	1	6	378.....	15	0
				248.....	0	9	379.....	0	8
				249.....	9	0	380.....	0	15
							381.....	7	0
							382.....	0	7
							383.....	0	0
							384.....	0	15
							385.....	0	7

Appeal of Pregano Board Prngo.	Appeal of Strauss Board Strauss.	Appeal of Brown Brd. Bn.
389..... 2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
391..... 18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
393..... 3 2 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
394..... 8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
395..... 15 1 0	17 1 0	14 0 0
396..... 12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
397..... 10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
398..... 7 6 0	9 2 0	5 8 0
399..... 7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
400..... 13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
402..... 12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
404..... 9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
405..... 6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
406..... 8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
407..... 14 0 0	14 0 0	13 1 0
408..... 5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
409..... 7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
410..... 7 2 0	8 1 0	2 7 0
411..... 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
412..... 5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
414..... 40 0 0	37 0 0	21 9 0
415..... 10 1 0	11 0 0	3 7 0
416..... 4 2 0	6 0 0	4 2 0
417..... 3 8 0	11 0 0	5 5 0
419..... 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 1 0
420..... 5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
421..... 2 3 0	3 2 0	1 4 0
422..... 10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
424..... 14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
425..... 6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
426..... 11 0 0	11 0 0	10 1 0
428..... 6 4 0	11 0 0	7 4 0
429..... 6 6 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
430..... 6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
431..... 0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
432..... 6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
433..... 12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
434..... 0 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
435..... 2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
437..... 11 1 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
438..... 11 0 0	11 0 0	10 1 0
439..... 2 12 0	19 0 0	4 12 0
440..... 125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
442..... 7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
443..... 8 0 0	7 1 0	8 0 0
444..... 7 0 0	6 1 0	7 0 0
445..... 7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
446..... 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
447..... 0 10 0	10 0 0	2 8 0
450..... 7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
452..... 0 7 0	6 1 0	7 0 0
453..... 14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
454..... 0 14 0	9 4 0	14 0 0
455..... 8 0 0	8 0 0	4 2 0
456..... 10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
457..... 8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
458..... 14 19 0	22 19 0	18 27 0
461..... 13 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0
462..... 15 0 0	20 0 0	21 0 0
463..... 10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
464..... 9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
465..... 9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
466..... 7 12 0	17 1 0	14 4 0
468..... 10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
469..... 0 14 0	13 1 0	4 9 0
470..... 6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
471..... 14 1 0	4 9 0	12 0 0
475..... 5 2 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
476..... 7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
477..... 9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
478..... 5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
479..... 8 0 0	8 0 0	7 1 0
482..... 8 1 0	9 0 0	6 3 0
483..... 13 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0
484..... 8 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0
486..... 14 0 0	14 0 0	13 1 0
487..... 8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
488..... 0 24 0	20 0 0	24 0 0
489..... 5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
490..... 0 11 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
491..... 24 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0
492..... 4 3 0	6 0 0	0 4 0
493..... 162 15 0	126 45 0	11 153 0
494..... 9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
495..... 7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
496..... 0 7 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
497..... 5 0 0	5 0 0	2 3 0
498..... 9 2 0	10 0 0	11 0 0
499..... 0 14 0	17 0 0	0 17 0
500..... 78 21 0	121 2 0	80 16 0

The following unions failed to return vote on appeals: 21, 43, 57, 63, 91, 105, 151, 163, 190, 194, 218, 220, 225, 231, 234, 248, 253, 256, 289, 320, 328, 333, 338, 344, 346, 350, 355, 364, 366, 374, 376, 385, 386, 388, 390, 401, 403, 413, 418, 423, 427, 436, 441, 449, 451, 460, 467, 472, 473, 474, 481, 485.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FEB.

1910.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

83. Nashville	\$100	326. Taunton	100
218. Binghamton	100	330. Alpena	100
240. Norfolk	100	342. Batavia	100
250. Belleville	100	356. Palatka	100
272. Lansing	100	367. Ogden	100
310. Manistee	100	408. Houghton	100
314. Jackson	100	479. Wheeling	100
317. Wilkes-Barre	100		

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

225. Los Angeles	\$3.00	35. Dayton	2.50
472. Juncos	1.00	52. Elmira	3.00

152. Youngstown .....	.50	360. Delaware	1.00
61. LaCrosse .....	.50	282. Bridgeport .....	.50
316. McSherrytown	1.00	451. Bushnell	1.00
344. Atlanta .....	.75	92. Worcester	1.00
326. Taunton .....	.90	74. Poughkeepsie .....	.50
34. Chippewa Falls .....	.50	29. Jacksonville .....	.50
398. Stamford .....	.50	J. A. B. St. Louis	1.50
84. Saugerties	1.00	407. Norwich .....	.50
10. Providence	1.50	77. Minneapolis .....	.50
375. Annaconda	1.00	25. Milwaukee	1.00
384. St. Augustine	1.00	81. Peekskill .....	.50
335. Hammond .....	.50	274. Pekin .....	.40
102. Kansas City .....	.50	6. Syracuse	3.50
356. Palatka	2.00	275. Aberdeen .....	.75
168. Oshkosh	1.00	97. Boston	2.00
462. Tampa	3.00	187. Covington .....	.50

STATIONERY.

23. Springfield	\$1.75	131. Jersey City	2.40
384. St. Augustine	1.75	157. Rockford	1.75
285. Ft. Worth	1.75	48. Toledo	1.20
99. Ottawa	1.75		

SUPPLIES.

17. Cleveland	\$1.35	148. Caguas	2.80
331. Crookston	1.01	351. Mankato .....	.75
460. San Juan	4.40	500. Tampa	3.50
333. San Lorenzo	1.15		

DATES.

338. Eureka	\$.40	116. Cortland .....	.40
43. Urbana .....	.40	451. Bushnell .....	.40
344. Atlanta .....	.15		

MISCELLANEOUS.

97. Boston, ink pads	\$.70
14. Chicago, ink pad .....	.35
152. Youngstown, cancelling stamps .....	.75
10. Providence, cancelling stamps .....	.75
370. Jamestown, cancelling stamps .....	.75
69. Three Rivers, type	3.76
415. Elkhart, type .....	.50
257. Lancaster .....	.15
344. Atlanta .....	.15
395. Waterbury, label cuts .....	.75
14. Chicago .....	.20
153. Sioux Falls	3.00
445. Billings .....	.20
Refunded overcharge by Am. Ex. Co. ....	.80
Steiger & Co., subscription .....	.80
203. Wellsville, returned funds	208.90
Jno. Chemelick, returned organizing ex- penses	47.50

Receipts for February, 1910	\$1,840.37
Balance, February 1, 1910	3,832.80

Total

\$5,673.17

EXPENDITURES FOR FEBRUARY, 1910.

Office rent	\$ 90.00
Salary to International President	120.00
Salary to Clerks	405.00
Printing Tampa & Detroit strike appls.	9.50
Printing annual ledger	18.00
Printing Amendments of 129 and 148 and voting blanks	9.00
Printing 10,000 envelopes for office	7.50
Printing 3,175 blank cards of membership	63.50
Printing stationery for local unions	20.05
Printing stationery for vice president	1.50
Printing 2,000 postals forms 2 and 3	2.00
Printing 2,000 blank form letter circulars	3.50
Printing & numbering 1,470,000 blue labels	176.40
Printing January Journal	349.69
Binding Records	8.75
A. Garispy, translating and printing 2,000 French Const.	82.40
A. Strasser, salary and expense as financier	150.00
W. A. Campbell, salary & exp. as financier	125.00
Wm. McCabe, salary & exp. to Wellsville	65.00
I. B. Kuhn, salary & exp. as organizer	200.00
F. Celcis, salary & exp. as organizer	150.00
Geo. R. French, salary & exp. as organizer	100.00
John Chamlick, salary & exp. as organizer	100.00
W. Staudumbe, salary & exp., Woonsocket	6.60
J. C. Wirth, lost time invest'g label case	5.39
International President, exp. to Cincinnati	25.80
51 electrotypes for label	11.36
Spanish translation .....	.35
54 reams Journal paper	152.95
Twine	6.11
Postage on letters and cards	48.15
Postage on Journals	33.37
5,000 postals for form 1-2-3	50.00
Expressage on labels and supplies	105.19
Telephone service	5.40
Electric light	1.79
Expressage on package from Boston .....	.25
Expressage on package from Wellsville	1.00
Carting to Chicago unions .....	.50
Exchange on Checks .....	.65
Sundries for office	4.40
Returned charter fee & sup. to Key West	17.00
Six telegrams not prepaid	3.03

Expenses for February

Balance, Feb 28

\$2,736.08

2,937.09

Total

\$5,673.17

In checking up receipts as published in Journal for six months past it shows an item of \$100.00 tax credited to 97 Boston in November, 1909, which should have been 200 Galesburg. The one item following the other in day book caused the error of transposition.

State of Trade for March 1, 1910.

GOOD.		
27 Toronto	24 Muskegon	233 Sedalia
55 Hamilton	36 Topeka	236 Reading
215 Asbland	38 Springfield	242 York
	40 Bliddeford	246 Morristown
	42 Hartford	247 Blue Island
	46 Grand Rapids	249 Findlay
	47 Quincy	250 Bellville
	50 Terre Haute	252 Brunswick
	51 Holyoke	259 Bloomington
	52 Elmira	260 Piqua
	58 Montreal	266 Memphis
	60 Keokuk	270 Ft. Dodge
	66 Lewiston	274 Pekin
	69 Three Rivers	276 Plattsmouth
	71 Elgin	278 London
	73 Burlington	280 Owego
	74 Poughkeepsie	282 Bridgeport
	75 Columbus	286 Wichita
	77 Minneapolis	287 Marinette
	78 Hornell	294 Duluth
	80 Danville	295 Scranton
	81 Peekskill	296 Wilmington
	84 Saugerties	297 Canton
	85 Eau Claire	300 Michigan City
	86 Mansfield	301 Akron
	88 Dubuque	302 Tecumseh
	89 Schenectady	304 Racine
	92 Worcester	305 Monmouth
	93 Omaha	307 Reno
	94 Pawtucket	309 Rothschild
	96 Akron	310 Manistee
	97 Boston	314 Jackson
	98 St. Paul	315 St. Cloud
	99 Ottawa	316 McSherry to'n
	104 Pottsville	322 Joplin
	107 Erie	326 Taunton
	109 Aberdeen	327 Cossackie
	111 Des Moines	330 Alpena
	114 Jacksonville	338 Eureka
	115 Canton	340 Traverse City
	121 Ithaca	341 Neenah
	123 Hamilton	344 Atlanta
	124 Watertown	351 Mankato
	127 Mattoon	352 Brookville
	129 Denver	355 Honesdale
	130 Saginaw	359 Atchison
	131 Jersey City	366 Ann Arbor
	132 Brooklyn	367 Ogden
	135 Appleton	368 Pt. Huron
	136 Hudson	371 Barre
	140 St. Catharines	372 Marshfield
	142 Lockport	373 Sherbrooke
	143 Lincoln	377 Mitchell
	145 Williamsport	380 Wallace
	146 N. Brunswick	381 Watertown
	148 Caguas	384 St. Augustine
	154 Lincoln	389 Paris
	156 Suffolk	393 Cadillac
	157 Rockford	404 Austin
	158 Lafayette	406 Crawfordville
	160 Milford	409 Kewanee
	162 Green Bay	410 Centralia
	163 Marysville	415 Elkhart
	167 Owasco	419 Salina
	168 Oshkosh	420 St. Thomas
	172 Davenport	421 Burlington
	173 Zanesville	424 Stratford
	174 Joliet	427 Rahway
	175 Kingston	433 Mobile
	176 Newark	434 Faribault
	178 Olney	435 Kenton
	182 Madison	436 Olyphant
	186 Flint	439 Carbondale
	188 Seattle	442 Cape Girardeau
	193 Jefferson City	443 Albuquerque
	196 Grand Island	444 Walla Walla
	198 Roanoke	447 Kenosha
	200 Galesburg	450 Oklahoma City
	202 Portland	452 Petoskey
	204 New Albany	455 Galena
	205 Battle Creek	457 Benton Harbor
	206 No. Adams	466 Easton
	209 Troy	468 Albion
	212 Superior	472 Juncos
	214 Buffalo	476 Pontiac
	215 Logansport	479 Wheeling
	219 Sault Ste Marie	482 Wausau
	220 Decatur	484 Meriden
	221 Marlboro	488 Middletown
	222 P. ru	489 Lola
	223 Detroit	494 Fall River
		495 Marshalltown

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return same to union making request.

Members owing private loans to Union 475, Fitchburg, Mass., please pay up as we need the money.

The following members will please pay their private loans before our next regular meeting, April 7th, or stand by the action of this union: H. L. Bender (73312), \$10.00; Fred Doxey (46111), \$5.00; J. J. Hamm (100235), \$7.00. By Union 461, Edmont, Alta.

Members owing private loans to Union 94, Pawtucket, R. I., are requested to settle at once if working; if out of work, notify at once.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.: "If Emil Feige (100187), does not pay the private loan he owes to Union 25 within sixty days from the issue of the Journal he will stand suspended; also Charles Cooper (6277)."

Union 160, Milford, Mass., requests members owing this union private loans to please pay up.

Secretary holding the card of Vincent Miller please collect \$3.00 private loan granted him by No. 387 and send same to the secretary of Union 387, Yankton, S. Dak.

Members owing Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind., private loans must pay up or they will be published in the next issue of the Journal.

Union 291 of San Jose, Cal., would request those members owing private loans to pay up as we now need the money. Some of the accounts are ancient.

F. M. Maloney (7110), \$9.50; Sam Thompson (75469), \$4.70; G. J. Gies (94278), \$1.00; Arthur Greater (102018), \$1.90; Dan Burns (75776), \$1.00; Logan Paul (69915), \$1.00; C. F. Ruttriger (65538), \$1.00; John Watkins (97525), \$2.00; Val Nielson (26292), \$2.50; W. Schrabel (50994), \$1.00; John Klein (6838), \$1.00; John Frick (15158), \$1.50; Hosea Kent (102179), \$1.00; Chas. H. King (5321), \$1.00; Armand Miller (36264), \$1.00; Chas. F. Beach (52573), \$1.00; Al Dale, \$1.00; H. White, \$1.00; W. H. Weythman (65890), \$1.00.

Members owing private loans to Union 97, Boston, Mass.: A. Weiss (81976), \$2.10; J. W. Simpson (7190), \$33.00; F. B. Tracey (106891), \$6.00; L. Savvir (62384), \$4.20; J. Stadler (3546), \$5.00; R. E. Strickland (87417), \$2.00; Peter Powers (28512), \$10.00; S. Parliston (46099), \$2.00; H. Peyser (80207), \$5.00; C. Rice (26697), \$5.50; J. F. McCarthy (104731), \$1.00; M. Raymond (92970), \$5.00; A. Morache (72893), \$5.00; E. W. Mann (21377), \$2.00; L. London (63182), \$2.00; Geo. Leatz (41926), \$15.00; J. King (8674), \$5.00; G. Hubbs (62912), \$3.00; F. Harwood (50884), \$1.50; F. B. Gregory, \$1.50; K. F. Friedrichs (109402), \$5.00; J. Dunning (108335), \$4.50; J. Dotry (84328), \$5.00; A. D. Lapate (61190), \$5.00; F. Chibnall, \$1.00; Geo. Brown, \$3.00; E. Bernhardt (100522), \$2.00; F. Witte (41905), \$4.00; T. Thorson (7310), \$5.00; R. Robbins (120407), \$10.00; M. Reardon (66610), \$1.00; J. Pollack (23104), \$8.00; G. H. Olsen (95345), \$4.75; S. E. Murphy (46590), \$9.00; H. Miller (55688), \$5.00; John Lanen (38880), \$6.00; Sam Furlay (7665), \$10.00; W. Bennett (76244), \$7.00; M. DeHaan (114093), \$6.67; G. Custeau (62637), \$2.00; A. Berry (40293), \$3.55; C. Mendelsohn (83975), \$10.00; Geo. Wittaker (62644), \$2.30; M. Bjorklan (62425), \$5.00; M. Duis, \$7.10; J. D. Hammer (65460), \$3.00; P. McDonald (72034), \$3.00; F. D. Folsom (84375), \$9.00; S. Fraub (7742), \$3.50; F. Mullen (60601), \$6.50; D. A. Conlin, \$1.50; J. Reid, (26341), \$3.75; M. J. Maloney (6954), \$1.50; H. Levy (74720), \$5.00; T. H. Warren (67065), \$5.00; M. Lynch (24376), \$2.00; M. Wooley (78166), \$4.00; J. Hallie (56680), \$6.05; C. Hullenbrook (70484), \$4.00; J. Finnegan (69670), \$1.00; P. Benjamin (71749), \$7.25; C. S. Bear, \$14.00; M. Ryan, \$5.00; H. Sherwood (69842), \$3.00; J. R. Guller (67071), \$3.00; J. M. Calsen (8730), \$3.00; F. Kelsey (21004), \$2.00; J. Laufer (9927), \$8.00; P. P. Slattery (4967), \$1.50; G. P. Ritchie (39870), \$2.75; F. Markam, \$2.00; O. Mielkin (68016), \$5.00; J. Kluhn (75171), \$1.00; M. Farrell (7943), \$3.50; M. Atkinson (20387), \$3.00; J. E. Dailey (7696), \$4.50; D. McEvoy (2877), \$4.00; O. Herman (40471), \$5.00; T. Bradey (49460), \$2.50; H. Hartman (63812), \$5.50; H. Beaser (61915), \$7.75; H. Peterson (67992), \$5.00; J. Casey (77544), \$4.00; F. Schmidt (15469), \$2.50; William Kuhn (33461), \$3.60; F. Smith (41123), \$6.00; A. Voelkel, \$7.00; J. Hymans (76017), \$5.00; M. Styles (4575), \$2.10.

Union 486, New Westminster, B. C., requests the following members owing private loans to pay up before the 4th of May, 1910, or be suspended. This is final: Geo. Sehm (65893), \$2.00; C. O. Foster (113633), \$2.00; O. Mayrlich (49383), \$2.00; H. Meek (111564), \$2.00; M. W. Balfour (119065), \$2.00; James Brown (66930), \$2.00; F. Schatter (10000), \$2.00.

The following members will please appear in person (or by mail), at our next meeting to be held April 26, 1910, and show cause why they should not be suspended for non-payment of private loan: J. F. Ryan (66708), David Fonseca (84549), Arthur Chant (96341), Harvey Hubert (94260), J. Burns (82096), J. P. Courtney (36326). There are several others who will be treated likewise if they do not make an effort to pay their private loans to Union 52, Elmira, N. Y.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., hereby gives notice to secretaries and members owing this union that 60 days from the date of this article, all members owing this union will be suspended. We have given notice from time to time that members owing us and unable to pay should drop us a card, giving some excuse for not paying, but very few have taken the pains to comply with this request. We also give notice for the benefit of members who land in Denver without funds and ask this union for a private loan as soon as they come for the purpose of maintaining them or for continuing their trip to some other place, that the private loans have been suspended by this union for a period of 90 days.

We herewith furnish a list of members in other parts of the country that owed this Union March 1: B. J. Conroy (7272), \$22.40; D. Greenberg (1584), \$15.00; John Parshler (22733), \$10.00; F. R. McIntyre (43488), \$6.00; Sam Ratner (36252), \$15.00; E. R. Murphy (115702), \$3.50; Jacob Ascher (57993), \$20.00; Jacob Updike (74313), \$5.00; H. M. Good (53280), \$18.00; Aristo Hernandez (113461), \$15.00; H. Korinek (53458), \$20.00; C. I. McKinney (77780), \$17.00; E. B. Young (102647), \$30.00; C. F. Beach (52573), \$20.00; Wm. Kolhorst (42014), \$5.00; Mike Skarvetski (106363), \$2.00; Ivar Cederwall (8129), \$2.00; Paul Knorr (94118), \$25.00; C. P. Brown (120674), \$7.00; Fay K. Brown (103618), \$2.00; James Byrnes (70537), \$2.00; M. W. Balfour (119065), \$2.00; J. J. Monahan (65842), \$2.00; J. J. Polard (86680), \$2.00; C. W. Eastberg (56951), \$2.00; Jas. Sherman (61384), \$3.00; Fred Miller (56471), \$2.00; J. J. Hamm (100235), \$2.00; Arthur L. Carter (52730), \$2.00; Alfred Van Wymersch (91093), \$2.00; Jule Grazer (80561), \$20.00; Chas. S. Hamilton (86621), \$2.00; B. B. Beaupre (21716), \$2.00; E. Enright (73406), \$17.00; John Briant (114998), \$2.00; A. Goldsmith (87913), \$2.00; Jesse Grant (105185), \$2.00; Jesus Gaville (115488), \$17.00; J. W. Lewis (81406), \$8.50; R. W. Harrow (81772), \$16.00; J. W. Powers (97949), \$2.00; J. L. Cochran (87134), \$7.50; J. A. Rhelm (21301), \$2.00; Pedro Buelna (118002), \$2.00; Carl Malchow (47169), \$2.00; S. R. Hutz (54319), \$10.00; J. J. Ritter (37604), \$6.00; F. Kemler (5039), \$2.00; Chas. Albach (7519), \$11.00; J. F. McEvoy (99403), \$2.00; Emil R. Sner (23718), \$2.00; Thos. Vieau (86484), \$2.00; W. J. Williams (64480), \$2.00; C. L. Jones (120375), \$2.00.

While we know that some of these members are paying off their loans as fast as they can, we also know that some of them are making no effort at all.

If secretaries will call their attention to the constitution and enforce collection of percentage on their wages instead of allowing them to pay whenever they feel like it we will greatly appreciate it.

Secretaries holding cards of the following members please collect amounts opposite their names, and members failing to comply will be dealt with according to constitution: P. W. Snyder (100103), \$2.00; Chris. Michelson (14279), \$2.00; A. H. Meyer (486), sick expenses for hospital, doctor bill, etc., \$81.75; W. Kunzner (18576), \$1.00; Thos. Sharkey (68602), for hospital, doctor bill, etc., \$16.00.

Secretaries please use their best efforts to collect the above and we may do the same for you some day, and if any of the above members fail to comply please notify Sec'y. 445, Billings, Mont. It will be well for them to get busy.

Secretaries please collect the amount the following members owe and send to Union 451 before the next issue of the Journal: M. Melcher (14963), 50c; Ike Imboden (4730), 50c; W. Cosgrove (34923), 50c; J. Whitehall (11089), 50c; G. L. Lewis (88315), 50c; E. A. Young (102647), 50c; Harry Chisholm (115781), 50c; Wm. Mead (10940), 50c; Wm. King (115107), 50c; J. Bacon, \$4.75; John Collins (15425), 50c. These loans have been standing over a year and there are others that owe private loans we would like to have paid before the next issue of Journal or their names will be published.

Union 122, Warren, desires to hear from the following members regarding private loan due this union. We need the money as other boys are coming through: Otto Lorenz (11052), Mayer Miller (86206), C. Schausten (39386), J. B. Welsh 52063 H. J. Mellon (66596), J. Trei (35974), H. W. Burt (60283), L. Bushey (2856), Geo. Nagle (21287), F. S. Lobban (51345), Jos. Stadler (3456), J. Collins (15426), Tim M. Harney (68924), E. Enright (73406), Ed. Ryan (35748), Chas. E. Webber (76425), F. Gutt (348), M. Mullen (53407), M. Westersfield (112821), Chas. Port (48590), L. Hunt (65727), H. Dunlap (1878), M. Kelleher (51155), Ed. Allard (81588), A. Leonard (78402).

M. Kelleher No. 51,155 and John Tier No. 35,974 had better write Secretary of Union No. 16 in regard to private loan issued in December, 1908, before next issue of Journal. Secretaries please take notice.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office, after being advertised in Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago P. O. By order P. O. Dept., Washington.

Returned the following to P. O. Department since last issue of Journal. Ed. Campers, Edward Koellinera.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 122, Warren, for Urban Ewleges (102414), 5 letters.

Union 17, Cleveland, O., for J. C. Lenthall.
Union 160, Milford, Mass., for Edward J. Burna.
The International President, for Mr. James A. Murphy and Louis Loehrer.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., for Frank Danzer and Geo. Jacobs.

Union 41, Aurora, Ill., for Henry J. Nelson.
Union 180, Danbury, Conn., for Ernest Selle.
Union 252, Brunswick, Ga., for W. F. Howard.
Union 14, Chicago, Ill., for Geo. Feller, Sam Thompson, H. Swain, O. Lachapelle.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the Constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 20th edition of the Constitution:

By Union 54, Evansville, Ind.
Amend Section 193 by adding, on line 4, the following: "Of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee. This shall apply to all past and future offenses." This section to read as follows: "Any officer or member of the International Union or any officer of any local union who shall obtain money or benefits under false pretenses, or who shall appropriate any money belonging to the union to his own use shall not be eligible to hold the office of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee of any local union or the International Union. This shall apply to all past and future offenders. And notice of all defalcations and misappropriations of moneys shall be forwarded to the International President, who shall publish the same in the Official Journal. Defaulters shall not be entitled to receive any benefits prescribed in this Constitution until their defalcations have been paid by them."

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 275, Aberdeen, S. Dak., reference home for old and disabled members, as published in the January Journal, received the endorsement of Unions 138, Newark; 102, Kansas City; 318, Chattanooga; 210, Rome; 129, Denver; 215, Logansport; 315, St. Cloud, Minn.; 153, Sioux Falls; 174, Joliet; 99, Ottawa; 16, Binghamton; 44, St. Louis; 150, Sioux City; 362, Great Falls.
Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 37, Fort Wayne, Ind., reference Sections 134½, 118 and 121, as published in the January Journal, received the endorsement of Unions 138, Newark; 102, Kansas City; 299, Midletown; 318, Chattanooga; 215, Logansport; 375, Anaconda; 315, St. Cloud; 99, Ottawa; 150, Sioux City; 362, Great Falls; 241, Neenah.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 316, McSherrystown, Pa., as published in the February Journal, as follows:

Amend Sec. 67 by adding after the word "adoption," on the last line, the following:

"And except in the 1st and 9th districts of Pennsylvania, where the initiation fee for applicants for membership shall be 50 cents for a period of three months, beginning the first day of the month following the adoption of this amendment."

"That should the results in increased membership from the operation of this amendment justify an extension of time the International Executive Board is hereby empowered to extend the time for an additional three months or such additional periods as they may deem necessary."

Sec. 67 as amended to read accordingly.

Received the endorsement of Unions 126, Ephrata; 12, Oneida; 117, Orange; 381, Watertown; 69, Three Rivers; 466, Easton; 58, Montreal; 478, La Grange; 72, Burlington; 278, London; 462, W. Tampa; 269, Nashua; 34, Chippewa Falls; 236, Reading; 22, Detroit; 340, Traverse City; 242, York; 222, Peru; 16, Binghamton; 266, Memphis; 41, Aurora; 56, Leavenworth; 107, Erie; 61, La Crosse; 161, Denver; 143, Lincoln; 335, Hammond; 455, Galena; 149, Brooklyn.

The amendment of Union 499, Trinidad, Colo., as published in the February Journal.

Received the endorsement of Unions 431 Litchfield, 5 Rochester, 382 Rushville, 20 Decatur, 318 Chattanooga, 72 Burlington, 42 Hartford, 215 Logansport, 118 Peoria, 306 Pueblo, 266 Memphis, 99 Ottawa, 380 Wallace, 487 Baker City, 375 Anaconda, 409 Kewanee, 364 Nagadoches, 455 Galena.

Union 460 San Juan P. R. offers the following amendment:

By adding at the end of the Section 210 the following:

District of Porto Rico.
A. The District of Porto Rico shall embrace the entire Island and all Local Unions of the Island, who shall elect a "Joint Advisory Board."

B. The "Joint Advisory Board" shall adopt rules of procedure, calculated for the best welfare of the Unions in Porto Rico, but not conflicting with the International Constitution.

C. The basis of representation shall be decided by the Unions in Porto Rico, but shall be not less than one delegate for each Local Union.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents. Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, MARCH 15, 1910.

Great indignation and some apprehension exists in all quarters over the decision in the Hatters' case, in which the **HATTERS' DAMAGE CASE.** Hatters were held for damages for \$222,000.00, for alleged conspiracy and boycotting the Loewe Hat Company, of Danbury, Connecticut. Briefly stated, the Loewe Hat people broke their relations with the United Hatters and the fight started. Loewe instituted proceedings against the United Hatters under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law for conspiracy and obtained damages. The case originally went to the Supreme Court of the United States on the joint statement of facts, for the purpose of determining whether the lower courts had jurisdiction and whether a labor organization indulging in a boycott came under the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Our austere and highest court in the land held that the Hatters by boycotting the Loewe Co. were engaged in a conspiracy and were subject to punishment under the law set forth in the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law was originally passed for the stated, acknowledged, and sole purpose of curbing and controlling the Trust. It was understood and agreed at the time that it had no application whatsoever to organized labor. About the only punishment, however, dealt out under the operation of this law has been heaped upon the shoulders of organized labor. It is true that Judge Landis imposed a \$29,000,000.00 fine on the Standard Oil Company but an obliging judge of some other Court immediately took it off. It is also true that cases are now pending in the Courts against the Tobacco Trust and against the Standard Oil people, and an effort is now being made to punish the Beef Trust. Hence we find that while the law was passed ostensibly for the purpose of punishing others, thus far it has only hit those for whom it was never intended. Hence the indignation and justly so, of all labor at the unfair, unwarranted and outrageous action.

The question of apprehension is an entirely different matter. Insofar as we know there is nothing in the law or in any decisions rendered that will destroy, arrest or make unlawful the main activities of the Trade Union Movement, which still has a right—at least we think it has—to organize, strike for an increase or against a reduction of wages, to shorten hours of labor, and to otherwise improve the material, moral and intellectual welfare of its membership, but under the decision we are denied the right of the secondary boycott in interstate cases, and if we indulge in it are said to be acting in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and subject to three-fold damages. In the Loewe case, the jury under peremptory instruction from the judge, brought in a verdict of \$74,000.00, which the

Judge promptly tripled, making the amount of damages assessed against the Hatters \$222,000.00.

An appeal has been taken and our understanding is that the Hatters will further contest the case, exhausting all of its legal rights for redress and justice, even to the last ounce. In this they have the backing, morally and financially, of the entire labor movement.

By the very nature of things trade unions are not what is known as a trust and never can become one. A great **LABOR UNIONS** many interested people **NOT TRUSTS.** with malice aforethought are trying to convince a credulous public that our trade unions are in the nature of trusts.

Everybody knows that a simon pure trust is an association of a few very rich men banded together for the purpose of monopolizing and controlling certain industries. By methods best known to themselves they buy or steal all other concerns engaged in a certain line. The product when thus controlled is manipulated for the benefit and enrichment of the few regardless of the welfare of the masses. The masses haven't the money to get in on the good thing and would not be let in if they had.

On the other hand a trade union has no limitation to its membership. It seeks to have all workers unite for their mutual advancement and best interests. The trade unions cause a more just and equitable distribution of the wealth it is largely instrumental in creating. They enable the masses, the workers, to retain a more just share of the wealth it creates. Trade unions as a combination benefit the masses.

There is absolutely no comparison between a real trust and a combination of toilers insofar as ultimate results are concerned. The one robs the masses for the enrichment of the few while the other robs nobody, it simply enables the toilers to retain that which rightfully and justly belongs to them and thus distributes it among the masses.

Since everybody is now taking a crack at the trusts, Rockefeller, the king of the trust builders, has recently got **ROCKEFELLER** busy and an obliging public **MILLIONS.** daily press from one end of the land to the other has regaled the dear public with a statement detailed and otherwise with the enormous sums he has given to charity.

Not only have they told us of the enormous sums he has given but they tell us of the great amount he is going to hand out in the future.

The highest amount we have seen stated as having been parted with by oily John was \$137,000,000.

A casual glance at the list of his beneficiaries shows that the great bulk of it went to colleges. Very few of the masses or so-called common people are fortunate enough to reach any of these colleges to which the money went. The great mass of the boys and girls go to work at some gainful occupation long before they reach the college age, and if they were not at work they could not afford to go to college. The children of the rich are the ones generally speaking who go to college, hence they are the direct beneficiaries of the Rockefeller millions. Those who least need it, get it. Those who worked and helped earn it get none of his millions as charity or otherwise. Rockefeller's millions are largely invested in

the Tobacco Trust, which employs women and children exclusively at starvation wages. Rockefeller's millions are wrung from the life blood of women and innocent children who are denied the right to go to even the public schools. The Tobacco Trust won't give a man a job if they can help it. It prefers women and children because they will work cheaper.

What the workers want and demand is justice, fair wages, a living wage, not charity. The Tobacco Trust built up and maintained by Rockefeller's millions is doing its level best to pauperize the masses. It does not employ union people. It employs mostly women and girls at starvation wages. Rockefeller and his partners are robbing the masses of fair wages and trying to square himself with the public by giving some of his ill-gotten gains to help the colleges. Rockefeller says "Charity, charity."

Little children who should be in the public schools but working in Trust Cigar factories are contributing through Rockefeller, funds with which to endow colleges in which the children of the rich may obtain an education.

We republish herewith an editorial we wrote and published in the September, 1894, issue of the Official Journal, nearly

PROPHETIC. 16 years ago, as follows:

"Organized workingmen should beware of all anti-trust and anti-monopoly laws. In nine cases out of ten, all such laws contain vague provisions, however, that are neatly covered up and hidden from view by cunning phraseology, that when occasion may require are turned into instruments of torture for the very people whom the law was supposed to benefit, and they never injure or in any way control monopolies."

Recent events, especially in the case of the hatters, bare out the assertions made in the foregoing quoted editorial. The Sherman anti-trust law was enacted ostensibly for the purpose of curbing and controlling trusts and monopolies. At the time this law was passed it was asserted that it was not intended to in any way affect organized labor. The only ones to be hit by the law so far are the hatters. The real trusts, monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade have so far escaped.

The Trade Union movement came into existence an absolute necessity, and despite anything that may be said to the contrary it is the natural, logical and only strictly class conscious movement

TRADE UNION EFFORTS. now in existence. We recognize, point out and denounce the heartless brutalities existing in the industrial and social lives of the great masses of the workers; indeed the Trade Unionists were the first to point out the frightful inequalities, low wages, long hours and unsanitary and other conditions which militate so harshly against defenseless workers. Other movements have taken up the cry, and parrotlike screech in denunciation of these conditions, and cunningly and covertly attempt to make it appear that the Trade Unionists condone and endorse such conditions. The facts are that the Trade Unionists were the first to point out, the first to try the only proper and sensible means to overcome these conditions, and no one and no association has done more to improve the economic condition of the masses than the Trade Unionists and the Trade Union movement.

The Trade Union movement takes the common sense, businesslike, and tangible means

to get results, regardless of how we may feel or what the conditions over which we have no control may be. The Trade Unionists know the conditions and know that they can only be remedied by unity of action in all things, through organized effort, working in collective harmony, for better wages, shorter hours, and improved shop conditions. These we know to be the first steps in the effort to bring about better social and economic conditions for all wage workers.

Men differ violently, viciously, and persistently on religion, politics and abstract theories, and fight to the last for their individual opinions. All men, however, agree that good wages and shorter hours are a good thing and the Trade Unionists say the only way under present conditions to achieve them is by Trade Union effort.

Any political party to be successful must take in the landlords, bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, merchants, professionals, doctors, etc. The trade union movement is composed of real wage earners only. No use asking who has the real simon pure class conscious movement.

There is nothing in the Sherman Anti-Trust Act or any other law that we know anything about, which prevents a Union man, and others for that matter, from patronizing the Union manufacturers and buying only such goods as bear the Union Label.

Any American citizen still has a right individually at least, to buy only such hats as bear the Union Label of the United Hatters.

REFERENDUM VOTE.

On amendments of Union 148 Caguas, and Union 129, Denver. The amendment of Union 148 Caguas, reference Section 92, was not adopted, and the amendment of Union 129, Denver, reference Convention of the C. M. U. was not adopted.

The following unions returned vote on amendments too late to be included in the count: 119, 10, 244, 405, 128, 384.

The following unions failed to return vote on amendments: 21, 43, 51, 78, 105, 151, 183, 190, 218, 248, 298, 313, 320, 321, 328, 333, 337, 338, 346, 350, 356, 364, 366, 374, 376, 385, 386, 389, 390, 392, 401, 418, 436, 441, 465, 473, 474, 481, 485, 489.

The above unions having failed to return vote on amendments are hereby given notice to show cause why a fine of \$5.00 should not be imposed in compliance with Section 219 for such failure.

—Amendment— of 148 of 129				—Amendment— of 148 of 129			
Union	Yes.	No.	Yes. No.	Union	Yes.	No.	Yes. No.
1...	30	0	23 4	41...	15	0	10 12
2...	1	128	0 120	42...	21	0	20 4
3...	31	0	0 59	43...	1	31	0 45
4...	58	0	0 59	44...	0	10	8 5
5...	0	32	1 31	45...	13	0	1 11
6...	36	1	0 42	46...	17	5	10 24
7...	5	2	0 22	47...	19	0	0 18
8...	13	0	14 0	48...	49	8	19 35
9...	58	0	54 1	49...	7	8	7 8
10...	16	0	0 16	50...	12	0	0 14
11...	28	2	4 39	51...	17	0	15 2
12...	11	0	7 4	52...	31	4	15 19
13...	19	19	83 17	53...	62	0	0 76
14...	24	2	10 15	54...	8	0	4 4
15...	24	0	24 0	55...	0	7	7 0
16...	0	57	3 86	56...	0	35	33 0
17...	17	0	8 9	57...	7	0	6 1
18...	7	1	5 4	58...	19	0	0 19
19...	30	8	9 31	59...	22	2	11 13
20...	22	0	19 5	60...	0	9	0 9
21...	11	2	9 3	61...	7	0	0 7
22...	8	0	0 3	62...	0	13	0 13
23...	23	0	5 23	63...	6	1	2 5
24...	11	1	1 11	64...	20	0	0 22
25...	14	11	14 11	65...	25	0	1 23
26...	12	0	2 14	66...	9	2	3 8
27...	14	0	12 1	67...	0	11	0 11
28...	0	6	0 6	68...	11	8	3 11
29...	8	0	0 8	69...	23	2	0 33
30...	0	49	19 2	70...	2	23	10 15
31...	62	0	83 17	71...	19	0	1 20
32...	9	0	0 9	72...	12	0	5 7
33...	33	7	1 41	73...	16	0	14 2
34...	4	1	5 0	74...	53	1	0 53
35...	15	4	1 18	75...	14	1	0 15
36...	12	0	22 0	76...	0	22	1 21
37...	91	94	247 73	77...	0	17	2 14
38...	7	0	0 7	78...	7	0	0 7

—Amendment— of 148 of 129				—Amendment— of 148 of 129			
Union	Yes.	No.	Yes. No.	Union	Yes.	No.	Yes. No.
83...	19	0	19 2	215...	22	1	22 1
84...	18	0	2 16	216...	1	6	2 5
85...	8	2	9 2	217...	14	0	14 0
86...	0	7	0 7	218...	0	10	0 10
87...	7	10	0 24	219...	15	3	12 4
88...	20	0	7 13	220...	26	0	0 31
89...	14	0	13 1	221...	16	0	1 16
90...	333	28	245 111	222...	8	0	8 0
91...	9	0	0 9	223...	10	1	0 8
92...	24	0	0 24	224...	42	0	5 23
93...	10	0	4 5	225...	9	0	8 1
94...	10	0	11 0	226...	14	0	14 0
95...	10	0	0 7	227...	39	0	0 33
96...	7	0	0 7	228...	21	1	1 21
97...	28	0	39 30	229...	1	10	3 10
98...	26	0	1 29	230...	9	0	9 0
99...	26	0	0 26	231...	1	10	0 19
100...	24	0	25 0	232...	12	3	10 5
101...	7	0	1 6	233...	9	0	9 0
102...	7	0	7 0	234...	7	6	13 0
103...	16	1	0 22	235...	9	0	0 9
104...	10	8	3 18	236...	7	3	9 7
105...	16	0	0 0	237...	3	0	3 0
106...	8	0	0 8	238...	7	1	5 16
107...	10	0	4 6	239...	9	0	0 9
108...	16	0	0 0	240...	30	0	14 18
109...	8	0	0 8	241...	0	14	0 14
110...	10	0	4 6	242...	10	12	37 38
111...	34	0	32 3	243...	5	0	0 5
112...	36	0	0 39	244...	14	0	14 0
113...	24	0	21 4	245...	0	7	0 7
114...	50	1	48 3	246...	0	7	0 7
115...	9	0	9 0	247...	11	2	1 11
116...	11	5	9 7	248...	9	0	9 0
117...	8	0	15 0	249...	16	1	0 19
118...	37	1	25 11	250...	19	0	24 0
119...	19	2	9 9	251...	13	0	5 7
120...	13	0	0 14	252...	13	0	5 7
121...	28	1	13 23	253...	9	0	0 9
122...	10	7	4 13	254...	10	0	10 0
123...	0	7	6 1	255...	6	1	6 1
124...	11	0	0 11	256...	13	2	14 26
125...	10	15	15 13	257...	9	0	2 6
126...	7	0	1 6	258...	20	0	1 17
127...	18	0	99 78	259...	10	0	2 8
128...	27	5	38 2	260...	0	5	0 5
129...	16	0	18 0	261...	9	0	9 0
130...	18	0	0 27	262...	7	0	7 0
131...	6	0	0 9	263...	3	0	0 3
132...	13	0	5 8	264...	7	0	3 2
133...	20	0	0 20	265...	25	0	23 9
134...	1	5	1 5	266...	4	2	3 3
135...	10	0	6 4	267...	10	3	12 13
136...	15	2	0 19	268...	10	2	1 12
137...	6	0	0 8	269...	0	5	0 5
138...	16	0	0 16	270...	8	0	0 10
139...	48	810	20 845	271...	7	0	7 0
140...	0	8	0 9	272...	6	0	4 2
141...	12	0	18 1	273...	11	9	12 8
142...	12	0	18 1	274...	14	1	1 14
143...	124	0	26 167	275...	8	0	0 8
144...	7	0	0 7	276...	15	2	13 5
145...	10	3	2 11	277...	15	0	1 15
146...	0	9	8 1	278...	14	2	9 7
147...	95	0	85 2	279...	1	11	2 10
148...	13	1	7 11	280...	7	0	6 1
149...	0	7	0 7	281...	15	0	1 12
150...	16	0	1 15	282...	10	0	9 1
151...	0	17	6 11	283...	9	0	9 0
152...	0	7	0 7	284...	0	8	7 0
153...	6	5	8 5	285...	7	0	7 0
154...	8	1	7 0	286...	6	4	0 8
155...	11	0	11 0	287...	18	0	0 16
156...	0	7	7 0	288...	13	0	6 7
157...	8	0	1 8	289...	12	0	0 14
158...	5	7	8 2	290...	9	0	0 9
159...	28	0	0 27	291...	6	70	2 82
160...	4	0	3 1	292...	14	0	0 14
161...	36	0	6 51	293...	7	0	4 2
162...	3	0	0 3	294...	13	2	5 11
163...	36	0	6 51	295...	11	2	6 13
164...	3	0	0 3	296...	0	14	10 3
165...	15	0	11 4	297...	5	0	2 2
166...	2	2	1 29	298...	6	0	5 1
167...	9	0	9 0	299...	5	0	0 5
168...	0	7	0 7	300...	9	0	0 9
169...	14	2	1 18	301...	6	70	2 82
170...	6	0	1 5	302...	14	0	0 14
171...	26	0	20 3	303...	7	0	4 2
172...	10	0	9 1	304...	13	2	5 11
173...	8	0	3 5	305...	11	2	6 13
174...	9	0	1 8	306...	0	14	10 3
175...	15	0	0 15	307...	5	0	2 2
176...	12	0	0 12	308...	6	0	5 1
177...	18	0	10 6	309...	5	0	0 5
178...	16	0	3 11	310...	9	0	0 9
179...	21	0	0 20	311...	7	11	1 18
180...	21	0	1 15	312...	3	5	6 2
181...	16	0	7 0	313...	10	0	5 5
182...	14	2	3 14	314...	12	0	0 10
183...	21	0	25 0	315...	12	0	0 10
184...	28	0	21 0	316...	19	0	0 27
185...	41	0	12 28	317...	16	0	15 2
186...	0	7	0 7	318...	6	0	5 1
187...	0	21	0 21	319...	7	0	7 0
188...	7	0	7 0	320...	1	6	11 0
189...	10	0	10 0	321...	9	0	9 0
190...	9	0	9 0	322...	18	0	5 14
191...	3	0	3 0	323...	4	2	2 2
192...	15	0	0 15	324...	6	2	2 4
193...	13	3	13 0	325...	19	6	14 10
194...	58	0	0 36	326...	14	0	14 0
195...	11	0	9 2	327...	8	0	0 8
196...	8	0	3 5	328...	11	0	0 11
197...	14	1	6 11	329...	9	0	1 9
198...	0	6	3 8	330...	16	0	11 1
199...	12	0	7 5	331...	11	0	0 11
200...	22	0	0 22	332...	8	0	7 1
201...	0	0	0 0	333...	9	0	9 0
202...	11	4	7 12	334...	7	0	0 7
203...	15	1	0 13	335...	9	0	0 9
204...	16	0	2 14	336...	6	0	6 0
205...	7	0	7 0	337...	8	0	8 0

Union	—Amendment— of 148		of 129			—Amendment— of 148		of 129		
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	
345...	8	0	7	1	428...	0	10	0	10	6
346...	8	0	0	8	429...	6	0	0	6	0
349...	2	3	1	4	430...	0	7	0	7	0
351...	6	0	0	6	431...	7	0	0	7	0
352...	5	0	0	5	432...	0	6	6	0	0
355...	0	5	0	5	433...	14	0	14	0	0
357...	24	0	6	18	434...	10	0	0	10	2
358...	7	0	0	7	435...	0	2	0	2	0
359...	4	0	0	4	436...	8	0	0	8	0
360...	2	6	0	8	437...	8	0	10	7	8
361...	4	0	4	0	438...	8	2	10	7	0
362...	7	0	1	6	439...	16	0	8	8	0
363...	7	0	7	0	440...	0	125	125	0	0
365...	12	0	12	0	441...	6	0	6	0	0
367...	8	0	8	9	442...	6	0	7	1	1
368...	7	0	8	0	443...	8	0	2	5	0
369...	7	0	7	0	444...	7	0	7	0	0
370...	11	1	12	0	445...	6	1	7	0	5
371...	8	0	0	8	446...	5	0	0	5	0
372...	7	0	0	7	447...	10	0	10	0	0
373...	6	25	22	9	448...	0	151	8	143	0
375...	9	0	6	3	449...	7	0	7	0	0
377...	4	0	4	0	450...	9	0	0	9	0
378...	7	0	7	0	451...	2	6	3	5	0
379...	0	4	1	3	452...	13	0	0	13	0
380...	6	0	6	0	453...	6	7	8	6	0
381...	22	0	22	0	454...	7	0	1	6	9
382...	11	0	8	5	455...	10	0	1	9	0
387...	7	0	0	7	456...	7	4	6	5	0
388...	1	9	8	2	457...	1	69	40	18	18
391...	7	0	0	7	458...	0	197	0	197	0
393...	5	0	0	5	459...	15	0	1	14	0
394...	11	0	0	10	460...	14	0	1	25	0
395...	11	4	11	4	461...	3	4	0	8	0
396...	11	0	0	12	462...	9	0	0	9	0
397...	10	0	10	0	463...	13	7	1	19	0
398...	13	0	9	4	464...	0	18	7	2	2
399...	7	0	3	4	465...	11	0	1	10	0
400...	13	0	0	13	466...	14	0	1	13	0
402...	9	0	9	0	467...	6	0	6	0	0
403...	4	0	0	4	468...	19	0	0	19	0
404...	9	4	0	13	469...	0	98	84	12	12
406...	8	0	6	2	470...	6	0	6	0	0
407...	11	0	0	11	471...	7	0	6	1	0
408...	5	0	5	0	472...	6	0	6	0	0
409...	7	0	0	7	473...	9	0	0	9	0
410...	8	1	1	8	474...	8	0	8	0	0
411...	4	0	4	0	475...	9	0	0	9	0
412...	6	0	0	6	476...	18	1	0	19	0
413...	6	0	3	3	477...	7	0	5	0	0
414...	33	2	31	4	478...	21	0	0	21	0
415...	11	0	10	1	479...	10	0	10	0	0
416...	6	0	0	6	480...	0	16	0	9	0
417...	0	10	2	8	481...	11	0	1	10	0
419...	4	0	4	0	482...	24	0	8	9	0
420...	6	0	3	3	483...	7	0	3	3	0
421...	5	0	1	4	484...	178	0	178	0	0
422...	1	10	10	0	485...	7	0	0	7	0
423...	5	0	0	5	486...	7	0	0	7	0
424...	15	0	2	13	487...	7	0	0	7	0
425...	6	0	0	6	488...	5	0	0	5	0
426...	8	0	6	2	489...	10	0	3	7	0
427...	6	1	2	5	490...	14	1	9	2	2
					491...	0	130	52	78	78
					492...	5797	2928	2859	5811	5811

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Chicago, Ill., March 8, 1910.
Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.,

No. 34, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

The books and accounts here are certainly in excellent condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger indexed and posted to show each member's standing in dues, benefits drawn, etc. All benefit cards, original bills for expense and vouchers on file in the rotation in which they are entered for every item of expense. All accounts balanced and verified until errors are about impossible. Unions having officers that can and will do their work as it is here are fortunate. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1906.....	\$1,095.11
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910.....	2,646.45
Claims expended over percentage, 1907.....	1.40
Total	\$3,742.96
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$2,757.22
Correction, percentage for 1907.....	1.40
Total	2,758.62

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$ 984.34
Receipts, January, 1910.....	56.00
Total	\$1,040.34
Expense, January, 1910.....	19.27

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$1,021.07
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1910, in Lumberman's Bank.....	\$198.50
Certificates of deposit on Lumberman's Bank	800.00
In possession Sec.-Treas. W. C. Halbleib	22.57
Total	\$1,021.07

Union 41, Aurora, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in very nice order. Benefit cards and endorsed vouchers on file for all items of expense. Ledger nicely indexed and posted. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Accounts balanced at the end of each month in the day book. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1908.....	\$1,624.49
Receipts to March 1, 1910.....	2,791.80
Expended over percentage, 1908.....	11.80
Expended over percentage, 1909.....	1.95
Total	\$4,430.04
Expense to March 1, 1910.....	2,394.73

Balance on hand would be March 1, 1910.....	\$2,035.31
Funds of Union—	
March 1, 1910, in Aurora National Bank	\$ 526.50
In certificates of deposit on Aurora National Bank	1,500.00
In possession Treas. Jas. Thornton.....	18.49
Total	\$2,045.04

Cash surplus on hand March 1, 1910.....	\$ 9.73
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Union 61, La Crosse, Wis.

The books and accounts here are in good order. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense all on file. Ledger correctly indexed and posted showing the members' standing in dues, also all benefits drawn, etc. Cash and stamp accounts balanced at the end of each month. The deficiency as shown in this statement is caused from an item in expense for June, 1908, not being allowed at the International office. Any amount expended over percentage during year 1909 is not included in this statement. Account as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....	\$1,552.74
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910.....	2,297.74
Total	\$3,850.48
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$3,144.72
Allowed by Int. President.....	9.00
Total	\$3,153.72

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$ 696.76
Receipts for January, 1910.....	79.49
Total	\$ 776.25
Expense for January, 1910.....	134.70

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 641.55
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1910, in Batavian Bank.....	\$567.79
In possession Fin. Sec. E. Hieckel.....	35.76
Total	\$ 603.55
Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 38.00

Union 71, Elgin, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Ledger correctly indexed and posted. Cash and stamp accounts correct. All benefit cards, original bills and vouchers endorsed by whoever received the money on file for every item of expense. Cash and stamp accounts balanced at the end of each month. \$25.00 was deposited in bank March 2, 1910. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1908.....	\$1,173.68
Receipts to March 1, 1910.....	1,622.36
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	20.64
Total	\$2,816.68

Expense to March 1, 1910.....	2,060.02
Balance would be March 1, 1910.....	\$ 756.66
Funds of Union—	
March 1, 1910, in 1st Nat. Bank.....	\$704.44
In possession Sec.-Treas. F. W. Seybold	31.58
Total	\$ 736.02

Deficiency of Union March 1, 1910.....	\$ 20.64
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This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during year 1909.

Union 85, Eau Claire, Wis.

The books and accounts here are not in as good order as this statement would indicate. Several members here are over the limit in dues. If this is continued it will make trouble for somebody. You better get right, then stay there. It pays to be real members of the union, especially so when you need benefits. There has been several errors in the dues accounts of the members. Corrected a small error in the stamp statement. All benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. Corrected the statement of cash in possession of officers. Explained to the treasurer and secretary how to balance their accounts, showing cash, if any, in their possession at the end of each month. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1906.....	\$ 622.57
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,890.50
Total	\$2,513.07
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,867.44

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$ 645.63
Receipts for January, 1910.....	46.30
Total	\$ 691.93
Expense for January, 1910.....	25.20

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 666.73
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1910, in Eau Claire Nat. Bank.....	\$175.00
Certificates of deposit on Eau Claire Nat. Bank	400.00
In possession Fin. Sec. Guy Johnson	42.91
Total	\$ 617.91

Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 48.82
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This deficiency is the balance not replaced on amount embezzled by ex-Sec. Wagner. The balances given in this statement do not include any amount expended over percentage during year 1909.

Union 88, Dubuque, Iowa.

Had endorsed vouchers for officers' salaries and postage been filed, as all original bills for expense and benefit cards have, the books and accounts here would have been in excellent condition. Accounts nicely balanced and ledger correctly indexed and posted, showing all benefits and when members are out of work, etc. This is the first time the secretary-treasurer has not had all the money in the bank at the end of the month in two years. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....	\$ 497.68
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,231.97
Expended over percentages in 1908.....	18.13
Total	\$1,747.78
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$1,138.54
Allowed by Int. President.....	15.00
Total	\$1,151.54

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$ 596.24
Receipts for January, 1910.....	56.01
Total	\$ 652.25
Expense for January, 1910.....	14.50

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 637.75
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1910, in Iowa Trust and Savings Bank	\$604.45
In possession Sec.-Treas. Ed. Schrempf	33.30
Total	\$ 637.75

Union 120, Muscatine, Iowa.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Benefit cards and endorsed vouchers for expense all on file. Ledger correctly indexed and posted. The treasurer and secretary correctly balance their accounts at the end of every month. Cash and stamp accounts correct. The \$25.90 claimed in possession of the treasurer Feb. 1st was deposited in bank Feb. 3d. The manner in which the ex-secretary posted the ledger and balanced the accounts has been very correctly and nicely continued. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....	\$1,225.92
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,483.06
Expended over percentage in 1907.....	2.26
Total	\$2,711.24
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,762.15

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$ 949.09
Receipts for January, 1910.....	44.60
Total	\$ 993.69
Expense for January, 1910.....	18.70

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 974.99
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1910, in 1st Nat. Bank.....	\$150.09
Certificate of deposit on 1st Nat. Bank	800.00

In possession Treas. C. Klopp.....	25.90
Total	\$ 975.99
Showing cash surplus Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 1.00

Union 172, Davenport, Iowa.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. The secretary verifies the receipts and expenses on each page in the day book. At the end of each month the secretary and treasurer make an absolute balance. No errors to correct by the financier. Ledger correctly indexed and posted. Cash and stamp accounts correct. All benefit cards and endorsed vouchers for expense filed in the rotation in which they are entered. The members usually in good standing. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....	\$6,897.03
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910.....	5,721.74
Expended over percentage in 1907.....	184.21
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	358.61
Total	\$13,161.59
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910.....	7,093.55

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$6,068.04
Receipts for January, 1910.....	229.00
Total	\$6,297.04
Expense for January, 1910.....	800.29

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$5,498.75
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Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1910, in German Savings Bank	\$3,125.12
In Farmers' and Merchants' Savings Bank	2,317.88
In possession Treas. Adam Keller.....	1.39
In possession Fin. Sec. Emil Joens.....	52.36
Total	\$5,498.75

This statement does not include amount expended over percentage during year 1909.

Union 181, Ft. Madison, Iowa.

The books and accounts here are in very fair order. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Inexperience the only drawback, for they really try to have things right and mostly succeed. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand should be Aug. 1, 1907.....	\$ 246.05
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,537.10
Expended over percentage during 1908.....	16.32
Total	\$1,799.47
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,454.50

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$ 344.97
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1910.....	55.50
Total	\$ 400.47
Expense to Feb. 1, 1910.....	74.50

Balance on hand should be Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 325.97
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1910, in Ft. Madison Savings Bank	\$303.00
In possession Treas. F. D. Ellwanger	6.85
Total	\$ 309.85

Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 16.12
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Union 239, Lyons, Iowa.

If the ledger had been properly indexed, the books and accounts here would be in excellent order. All benefit cards and endorsed vouchers for expense on file in the rotation in which they are entered in the accounts. Ledger nicely posted, and all accounts regularly balanced at the end of the month with cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....	\$ 372.38
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,071.69
Total	\$1,444.07
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,081.70
Balance would be Jan. 1, 1910.....	362.37
Receipts for January, 1910.....	37.41
Total	\$ 399.78
Expense for January, 1910.....	111.55

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 288.23
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1910, in Lyons Savings Bank.....	\$260.90
In possession Sec.-Treas. Ed. Kamer	27.33
Total	\$ 288.23

Union 270, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The books and accounts here are in fair order. The secretary, Mr. Ehlerding, has been having serious trouble with his eyes, one good reason for their not being strictly up to date. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....	\$ 549.17
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910.....	805.85
Total	\$1,355.02
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,181.86

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$ 173.66
Receipts for January, 1910.....	14.80
Total	\$ 188.46
Expense for January, 1910.....	20.55

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 167.91
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Funds of Union—
 Feb. 1, 1910, in Com. Nat. Bank.....\$ 1.61
 Certificate of deposit on Com. Nat.
 Bank 150.00
 Total\$151.61
 Due to Secy. Ehlerding......10

Actual funds of Union Feb. 1st..... \$ 151.61
 Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1910.....\$ 16.40
 This deficiency is a balance not yet replaced as
 per previous examination.

Union 277, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

The books and accounts here are in nearly good order. Ledger nicely posted, but several members over the limit in dues—"a serious fault." Stamp account correct. Benefit cards and vouchers on file for expense. Corrected the cash account by including \$18.39 in possession of financial secretary for February 1, 1910. Statement as follows:
 Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....\$1,367.50
 Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910.....1,713.00
 Expended over percentage in 1908..... 26.28

Total\$3,106.78
 Expense to Jan. 1, 1910..... 2,111.56

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1910.....\$ 995.22
 Receipts for January, 1910..... 59.15

Total\$1,054.37
 Expense for January, 1910..... 121.85

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1910.....\$ 932.52

Funds of Union—
 Feb. 1, 1910, in Oskaloosa Nat. Bank.....\$114.65
 Certificate of deposit on Oskaloosa
 Nat. Bank 800.00
 In possession Fin. Sec. E. L. Fisher. 18.39

Total\$ 932.94

Showing surplus in cash Feb. 1, 1910.....\$.42
 This statement does not include the amount expended over percentage during the year 1909.

Union 290, Janesville, Wis.

The books and accounts are at present very nice, except that the ledger has not been posted in the manner that balances each member's dues account with every credit given. Requested that the accounts be balanced each month in the day book to show funds of union in possession of officers, etc. Cash and stamp accounts correct. All benefit cards and vouchers on file, but vouchers not endorsed. Will be in the future. Statement as follows:
 Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907.....\$ 491.22
 Receipts to March 1, 1910..... 2,146.90
 Expended over percentage in 1907..... 24.54
 Due International Union on examination... 4.65

Total\$2,667.31
 Expended to March 1, 1910..... 1,758.15

Balance would be March 1, 1910.....\$ 909.16

Funds of Union—
 March 1, 1910, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$883.94
 In possession Fin. Sec. H. G. Chatfield 20.57

Total\$ 904.51

Deficiency of Union March 1, 1910.....\$ 4.65

Union 363, Waukesha, Wis.

The books and accounts here are in fair order. All benefit cards on file, vouchers also, but not endorsed. Will be in the future. Corrected small difference in stamp account. Ledger fairly well posted. Lack of experience has been overcome by making a good try. Statement as follows:
 Balance on hand Aug. 20, 1906.....\$ 144.01
 Receipts to March 1, 1910..... 420.05
 Due International Union on examination... 18.00

Total\$ 574.06
 Expense to March 1, 1910..... 431.65

Balance should be March 1, 1910.....\$ 142.41

Funds of Union—
 March 1, 1910, in Exchange National
 Bank\$110.00
 In possession Sec.-Treas. John F. Wurnus 22.41

Total\$ 132.41

Deficiency of Union March 1, 1910.....\$ 10.00
 This deficiency is caused by granting illegal sick benefit during April, 1909.

Union 482, Wausau, Wis.

If the accounts here had been properly balanced at the end of each month and the members generally were in good standing affairs would have been in very good order. All benefit cards and vouchers for expense were nicely filed. Ledger correctly indexed and posted. Stamp account correct, etc. Went over a system of balancing the accounts with the secretary. Statement as follows:
 Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1906.....\$ 464.66
 Receipts to March 1, 1910..... 1,611.05

Total\$2,075.71
 Expense to March 1, 1910..... 1,591.26

Balance would be March 1, 1910.....\$ 484.45

Funds of Union—
 Feb. 1, 1910, in Marathon County
 Bank\$ 65.65
 Certificate of deposit on Marathon
 County Bank 400.00
 In possession Fin. Sec. V. J. Splaine 18.80

Total\$ 484.45

Union 486, Albia, Iowa.

The books and accounts here are being handled a little better all the while. Experience and a little help is all that is needed. I gave them all the help I could. The one "bad feature" here is the manner in which a few of the members pay dues—away behind. Left instructions for them to come across at once, as Section 73 seems to have been overlooked or never understood. The future must show better results for the members under discussion or it will be necessary for them to be reinstated. Statement as follows:
 Receipts from organization to Feb. 1, 1910...\$267.90
 Expense from organization to Feb. 1, 1910... 123.95

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1910.....\$143.95

Funds of Union—
 Feb. 1, 1910, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$115.00
 In possession Fin. Sec. W. E. Bennett 28.95

Total\$143.95

The money in possession of financial secretary is also in bank, as he pays expense by check. Does not carry the money in his pocket at all.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
 International Financier.

The balance of Financier Campbell's report, with that of Financier Strasser's report, was crowded out of this issue, but will appear in our April issue.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union; or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans as provided by the constitution.

Frank Jens (102292) and John Strum (26264) were fined \$10.00 each for allowing themselves to become suspended by Union 172, Davenport, Iowa.

Union 38, Springfield, Ill., fined the following each \$5.00 for allowing themselves to be suspended: D. W. Ryan (\$2902), Louise A. Bauer (4166).

Union 387, Yankton, S. Dak., fined J. W. Scully (105874) \$9.50 for allowing himself to be suspended and for conduct unbecoming a union man.

Union 290, Janesville, Wis., imposed a fine of \$8.40 on George Berey, \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended and \$3.40 that this local spent for committee work in collecting wages due two members that worked for him.

Union 368, Port Huron, Mich., fined Will Devine (50434) \$10.00 for allowing himself to be suspended.

Union 8, Hoboken, fined A. Saqui (23261) \$10.00 for buying and selling cigars not bearing the Blue Label.

Mr. W. H. Minge was fined \$4.50 board bill and \$1.00 additional for failing to pay same before leaving town by Union 41, Aurora, Ill.

Union 375, Anaconda, Mont., has fined Ed. Longly (98690) \$6.00 for allowing himself to become suspended. Secretaries should not in the future believe his story about having left his card or losing it, but make him pay an initiation fee.

He owes in addition to above, \$26.75 on previous fine and \$10.00 International loan.

Union 455, Galena, Ill., fined Oswald Huber (119849) \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., has placed a fine of \$5.00 on J. Goldstein (85113) for allowing himself to become suspended for non-payment of dues.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Dave Hassett would like to hear from Michael Morkin. Address care M. Brown, 190 Bowery, New York, N. Y.

Ole Frederickson, your sister, Emma, died January 22d. By Union 53, Montreal, Can.

John Keays, Jr., of Deposit, N. Y., would like to hear from his brother, G. W. Keays. Important.

N. J. Henschell would like to hear from J. W. Hawkins. By Union 4, Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Stoker or Stocker, born at Deplitz, Austria, who came to this country about the year 1890 at the age of 15 years, will please communicate at once with his sister Anna, now Mrs. Louis E. Pfaff.

Any person knowing the above John Stoker will confer a great favor by bringing this to his attention, or by communicating his whereabouts, if known, to Mrs. Louis E. Pfaff, 159 East 108th St., New York, N. Y.

Chas. G. Beck, 302 S. Chapin St., South Bend, Ind., would like to hear from Fred Hafer and Harry Sham, formerly from Long Prairie, Minn.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Henry Shearer will confer a favor by notifying F. J. Shearer, 452 Pine St., Manchester, N. H.

Will Peter Brustmacher kindly correspond with Dana F. Gunning, 414 W. Water St., Piqua, O. Dana F. Gunning would also like very much to hear from Edward, A. C. Brenner and Jake Peters.

Mrs. M. Curry would like to hear from her

grandson, Mark Roach. By Union 36, Topeka, Kan.

August Kuntz would like to hear from his brother Frederick Kuntz, last seen in Denver in 1900. Anybody knowing his whereabouts would confer a favor by addressing August Kuntz, care E. Romary, 208 Kearney St., Paterson, N. J.

Wm. Knox would like to hear from Frank Harmon. By Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the two sisters of Wm. Fernun, who died in Denver, Colo., November 6, 1909, notify secretary of Union 129, Denver, Colo. The sisters' names were when last known, Anna Fernun (or Ferman) and Mrs. Laura Johnson, and they lived in Hoboken or Jersey City, N. J., the former home of Wm. Fernun, who was an active member of the Turners in one of these cities back in the '80s and came to Denver in 1889 or 1890. There is a sum of money awaiting these two sisters, which can be had by proving their identity.

Mr. F. L. Seiferth, 179 Park St., Lawrence, Mass., would like to hear from August Adolph Teichman, 67 years old, who came from Germany to New York in 1883. Very good news awaits him.

Mrs. Lissard would like to hear from her husband, Samuel Clifford Lissard. Beatrice is dying. By Union 97 Boston, Mass.

W. D. Frey would like to hear from Lew Sheltenberger. Address in care of Union 228, San Francisco, Cal.

Al Dotto, 27 N. Ada St., Chicago, Ill., would like to hear from John Clark.

Nach hat jeder amerikanische Bürger das Recht, wenigstens persönlich nur solche Güte zu kaufen, die das Gewerkschaftszeichen der vereinigten Gutmacher tragen.

Nichts in dem „Sherman Anti-Trust Act“ oder irgendeinem andern Gesetz, das uns bekannt ist, verbietet es einem Gewerkschaftler, noch irgend jemand anders, die Gewerkschaftsfabrikanten zu begünstigen und nur solche Artikel zu kaufen, die das Gewerkschaftszeichen tragen.

Um erfolgreich zu sein, muß eine politische Partei die Grundbesitzer, Bankiers, Advokaten, Fabrikanten, Kaufleute, Fachleute, Ärzte u. s. w. einschließen. Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung setzt sich nur aus wirklichen Lohnarbeitern zusammen. Es hilft nichts, zu fragen, welches die echte „Simon“ Klassenbewegung ist.

In Religion, Politik und den abstrakten Theorien widersprechen sich die Menschen hartnäckig, bösartig und andauernd, und sie kämpfen bis zum Letzten für ihre persönlichen Meinungen. Sie stimmen jedoch alle überein, daß gute Löhne und kürzere Stunden eine gute Sache sind, und die Gewerkschaftler behaupten, daß das einzige Mittel, sie unter den heutigen Verhältnissen zu erreichen, die Gewerkschaftsbewegung ist.

Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung.

Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung verdankt ihr Dasein einer absoluten Nothwendigkeit, und was immer man auch Gegenheiliges behaupten mag, sie ist die natürliche, logische und einzige streng Klassenbewegung, die es gegenwärtig giebt. Wir kennen, erklären und beurtheilen die herzlosen Brutalitäten, unter denen das industrielle und soziale Leben der großen Masse zu leiden hat. Ja, die Gewerkschaftler waren die ersten, die auf die schrecklichen Ungleichheiten, niedrigen Löhne, langen Stunden und gesundheitswidrigen und anderen Verhältnisse hinwiesen, von denen die vertheilungslosen Arbeiter so unbarmherzig bedrückt werden. Andere Bewegungen haben in den Ruf eingestimmt und versucht, schlau und hinterlistig den Anschein zu erwecken, daß die Gewerkschaftler solche Verhältnisse beschönigen oder gar gutheißen. Es ist aber Thatsache, daß die Gewerkschaftler den ersten Antrieb gaben und den ersten Versuch machten, mit den einzig richtigen und vernünftigen Mitteln diese Verhältnisse zu beseitigen, und Niemand und keine Vereinigung haben mehr zur Verbesserung der ökonomischen Lage der Massen beigetragen als die Gewerkschaftler und die Gewerkschaftsbewegung.

Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung schlägt den vernünftigen, geschäftsmäßigen und praktischen Weg zum Erfolg ein, ohne Rücksicht auf Gefühle oder die Beschaffenheit von Zuständen, die sich nicht beherrschen lassen. Die Gewerkschaftler kennen die Verhältnisse und wissen, daß sie sich nur verbessern

lassen durch vereintes Handeln, organisiertes Bestreben und harmonische Gesamtarbeit für bessere Löhne, kürzere Stunden und bessere Arbeitsverhältnisse. Wir haben erkannt, daß dies die ersten Schritte sind in der Richtung, die zu besseren sozialen und ökonomischen Verhältnissen für alle Lohnarbeiter führt.

Die Rockefeller-Millionen.

Seit man von allen Seiten über die Trusts herfällt, hat Rockefeller, der König der Trust-Bauern, es sich angelegen sein lassen, und die zu vornehmende Tagespresse hat es aufgenommen, das liebe Publikum zu bestürmen mit einer ausführlichen und auch sonst veranschaulichten Aufstellung der gewaltigen Summen, die er für wohltätige Zwecke hergegeben.

Nicht nur haben sie uns von den gewaltigen Summen erzählt, die er schon gegeben, sondern sie nennen uns auch den großen Betrag, den er in der Zukunft herauszudenken will.

Der höchste Betrag, nach dem, was uns darüber zu Gesicht gekommen, von dem sich der ölige John getrennt haben soll, war \$137,000,000.

Wenn man die Liste der Nutznießer überfliegt, zeigt es sich, daß die große Masse den Hochschulen aufloß. Sehr wenige der Massen oder der sogenannten gewöhnlichen Leute sind so günstig gestellt, daß sie eine dieser Hochschulen, denen das Geld zufließt, in ihrem Bereich haben. Die große Masse der Knaben und Mädchen müssen sich lohnende Arbeit suchen, lange ehe sie das Hochschulalter erreichen, und wenn sie nicht arbeiten, können sie sich den Hochschulbesuch doch nicht leisten. Es sind die Kinder der Reichen, die im Allgemeinen die Hochschulen besuchen, und sie also sind die eigentlichen Nutznießer der Rockefeller-Millionen. Wer's am wenigsten braucht, bekommt es. Die aber dafür arbeiten und sie verdienen helfen, bekommen nichts von den Millionen, weder als Spende oder sonstwie. Die Rockefeller-Millionen sind großenteils in dem Tabak-Trust angelegt, der Frauen und Kinder ausschließlich zu Hungerlöhnen beschäftigt. Rockefeller's Millionen werden aus dem Lebensblut von Frauen und unschuldigen Kindern gepreßt, denen man sogar das Recht auf die öffentlichen Schulen vorenthält. Der Tabak-Trust giebt keinem Manne Arbeit, wenn er drumhür kann. Er zieht Frauen und Kinder vor, weil sie billiger arbeiten.

Was die Arbeiter wollen und verlangen, ist Gerechtigkeit, angemessene Löhne, von denen sich leben läßt, aber keine Wohlthätigkeit. Der Tabak-Trust, aufgebaut und erhalten von Rockefeller's Millionen, thut sein Bestmögliches, die Massen arm zu halten und zu machen. Gewerkschaften giebt er keine Arbeit. Er beschäftigt meistens Frauen und Mädchen zu Hungerlöhnen. Rockefeller und seine Theilhaber betrügen die Massen um angemessene Löhne und versuchen dann das Publikum zu verführen, indem sie etwas von ihrem mit Unrecht erworbenen Gewinn zur Unterstützung der Hochschulen hergeben. Rockefeller ruft: „Wohlthätigkeit! Wohlthätigkeit!“

Kleine Kinder, die in den öffentlichen Schulen sein sollten, aber in den Trust-Zigarrenfabriken arbeiten, tragen durch Rockefeller zu den Fonds bei, mit denen die Hochschulen bedacht werden sollen, in denen die Kinder der Reichen dann ihre Bildung erhalten.

Cualquier ciudadano americano tiene todavía el derecho de comprar, a lo menos, los sombreros que traen consigo, la etiqueta de los Fabricantes Unidos de Sombreros.

No hay nada en al acto contra los Trusts de Sherman, ni cualquier otra ley, que conozcamos, que impida una persona afiliada a una Unión, ni cualquier otra, de favorecer a los manufactureros unionistas ni de comprar solamente artículos que lleven la etiqueta de la unión.

Todos los partidos políticos, para alcanzar éxito, han de incluir los propietarios, ban-

queros, abogados, manufactureros, negociantes, hombres de ocupaciones liberales, doctores, etc. El movimiento de las Uniones Obreras se compone solamente de los verdaderos trabajadores, los que ganan salario. No hay que preguntar cual es el movimiento verdaderamente puro y de clase.

Los hombres disputan violenta y ferozmente, y con persistencia, sobre asuntos religiosos, sobre política y cuestiones abstractas y están listos a combatir hasta no más por sus opiniones personales. Todos los hombres están de acuerdo, sin embargo, sobre el hecho que buenos sueldos y horas cortas de trabajo son una cosa buena. Y las Uniones Obreras dicen que la única manera de obtener esos mejoramientos, es bajo las condiciones presentes, el esfuerzo unionista.

Esfuerzos Unionistas.

El movimiento en favor de las Uniones Obreras vino a la luz como una necesidad absoluta y, a pesar de cuanto se pueda decir en contra, es el natural, lógico y solo estrictamente consciente movimiento de clase que exista. Reconocemos nosotros, senalamos y denunciamos las brutalidades crueles que se cometen en la vida industrial y social de las grandes masas de los trabajadores. Verdaderamente, somos nosotros, los Unionistas, quienes hemos sido los primeros que hayan indicado las espantosas desigualdades, los salarios ínfimos, las larguísimas horas de trabajo que tan pesadamente incumben al salariado. Otros movimientos han alzado el grito a su vez, chillando desgarradamente, como loros, en contra de las mismísimas condiciones y, astutamente y bajo cubierto, quieren dar a entender que las Uniones Obreras condonan y aprueban las tales condiciones. La verdad es que los Unionistas fueron los primeros que senalaron, los primeros que ensayaron el único conveniente y lógico medio de remediar, esas condiciones y que ninguna persona ni asociación de personas, ha hecho más en pro del mejoramiento de la vida industrial y social de los trabajadores, que los Unionistas y las Uniones Obreras.

El movimiento unionista emplea el medio razonable, tangible y práctico de obtener los resultados deseados, sin consideración por los sentimientos de uno ni preocupación por las condiciones sobre las cuales no tiene supervisión. Los Unionistas conocen las condiciones tales como son y saben que esas condiciones solo se pueden remediar por medio de un esfuerzo organizado de una unidad de acción en todas circunstancias. Saben que se ha de trabajar en armonía colectiva para obtener mejores salarios, horas menos largas y talleres más sanitarios. Estos ya sabemos son los primeros pasos en el esfuerzo que se está haciendo para obtener condiciones económicas y sociales más favorables en la masa de los trabajadores.

Los Millones de Rockefeller.

Desde que todo el mundo está atacando a los Trusts, Rockefeller, el rey de los constructores de Trusts, se ha puesto aforadamente al trabajo y una prensa diaria y complaciente, de una extremidad del país a la otra, ha regalado el buen público con una lista detallada y completa de las sumas enormes que ese Señor ha dado por caridad.

No solo nos dice la prensa cuales son las sumas enormes que él ha dado por caridad, sino que también nos anuncia cuales son las que en futuro dará.

La suma más grande que hemos vista inscrita en la lista de las caridades del petrolero John, es de 137,000,000 de dólares.

Bueno, pues, una mirada aún fortuita a la lista de los beneficiarios de ese caballero, muestra que la mayor parte del dinero fué dada a los colegios. Muy pocos son los que, entre la masa de los salaridados, de los que comúnmente se llama "la gente común," tienen la suerte de ir a cualquiera de los colegios a los cuales fué regalada tanta plata. La mayoría de los niños y de las niñas tiene que trabajar penosamente mucho tiempo antes de llegar a la edad en que se entra en los colegios.

Los hijos de los ricos son, hablando de una manera general, los únicos que van a los colegios; así pues, son ellos los únicos que disfrutan de los millones de Rockefeller. Son los que menos los necesitan que los reciben. Los que han contribuido por su trabajo a amontonar esos millones, no reciben nada, por caridad ni de ninguna otra manera. Los millones de Rockefeller son en mayor parte invertidos en el Trust del Tabaco. Este hace trabajar principalmente mujeres y niños con salarios ridículos. Los millones de Rockefeller son arrancados a la sangre y a la vida misma de mujeres y de niños inocentes a los cuales se rehusa aún el derecho de ir a las escuelas públicas. El Trust del Tabaco no emplea hombres si lo puede evitar. Prefiere mujeres y niños, porque estos trabajan más barato.

Lo que los trabajadores necesitan y exigen es justicia, salarios razonables, salarios que les permitan vivir, y no caridad. El Trust del Tabaco, edificado y mantenido por los millones de Rockefeller hace todo lo posible para empobrecer a las masas. No emplea gente de las Uniones. Emplea sobre todo mujeres y jóvenes pagándoles sueldos ínfimos. Rockefeller y sus asociados están robando a las masas los sueldos decentes que estas deberían recibir y para justificarse en los ojos del público, dan parte de sus ganancias mal adquiridas a colegios. Rockefeller dice "Caridad, caridad."

Los pequeñuelos que deberían estar en las escuelas públicas pero que al contrario trabajan en las fábricas del Trust del Tabaco, están contribuyendo, por medio de Rockefeller, dinero para colegios donde los hijos de los ricos reciban educación.

N'importe quel citoven américain a encore le droit individuel de n'acheter au moins que les chapeaux portant l'estampille unioniste de l'Union des Chapeliers Unis.

Il n'y a rien, dans l'acte dit "de Sherman," contre les Trusts, ni dans aucune autre loi dont nous ayons connaissance, qui empêche un homme appartenant à une Union, et toutes autres personnes, d'ailleurs, de patronner les fabricants unionistes et de n'acheter que des marchandises portant l'estampille d'une Union.

Tout parti politique, pour réussir, doit s'incorporer les propriétaires, banquiers, avocats, fabricants, marchands, gens de professions dites libérales, docteurs, etc. Le mouvement des unions ouvrières n'est composé, lui, que des seuls salariés. Il n'y a pas à demander quel est le mouvement véritablement de "classe" et véritablement pur.

Les hommes diffèrent violement, vicieusement et avec persistance, sur les questions religieuses, sur la politique et sur les théories abstraites. Ils sont prêts à combattre jusqu'au bout pour leurs opinions individuelles. Tous

Rockefellerovým k fondům, z nichž udílí se nadace kolegům, kde dostává se vyššího vzdělání dětem boháčů!

TO BE READ TWICE A DAY.

Man, union or non-union, give heed to this advice:

When you purchase goods, see that they are union made—that they bear the union label. The union label stands for good wages, good conditions, sanitary surroundings.

Hark! The United States government has permitted one hundred and fifty million cigars to be imported into the United States which were made under the most filthy conditions imaginable.

Men, women and children in the Philippine Islands, suffering with skin disease and all manner of corruption, made those cigars. The tobacco is housed in the huts with the children, cats and dogs, and a Filipino dog—human or connie—has no more respect for a pile of tobacco than he has for a hitching post.

The children consume watermelons, and to eat watermelons causes one to drink water, and children do not care where they drink, and besides a pile of tobacco makes a pretty comfortable bed for a Filipino. Now if you will read between the lines and let your imagination have a little exercise, you can picture what a nice smoke you are having from a cigar made from the filthy tobacco and moistened on the end that you have in your mouth with the spittal from a greasy, fish-oil bucks' mouth or that of his less cleanly wife or filthy children.

You smoke these cigars with glee, but, my dear friend, if you could only see the surroundings and the filth that is attached to these cigars, you would not only read this twice, but you would be more careful in the selection of the cigar you smoke.

The Union—BLUE—label on a box of cigars insures cleanliness and freedom from contaminating diseases.

Don't buy cigars from the trust. Look for the Blue Label on the Box.—Labor Standard, Orange, N. J.

Secretary of War Dickinson has shown one way to scotch the trust, if not to kill it. All there remains to do is for the public to follow the example, and presto! the trust's goose will be cooked. Mr. Dickinson has notified the commissary general of the army that, in purchasing tobacco for the army, he must not buy goods of the American Tobacco Company, the American Snuff Company, the American Cigar Company, the American Stogy Company or the McAndrews and Forbes Company, because each of them has been adjudicated a trust in restraint of trade. The Secretary holds that it is illegal for the government to have dealings with any one of them.

Here is a hint to the American tobacco consumer. He has the "Big Stick" in his own hands. Neither courts nor anti-trust legislation could do half as much to kill a trust as a determination of the consumer not to contribute to its coffers. If the lead of the government were followed, something would be likely to drop in short order. Nor could this action be called a boycott, for the corporations complained of are violators of the law in a way which the American people believe is peculiarly injurious to their welfare.—The Boston Journal.

DEATH BENEFIT PAID IN MAY, 1908.

Union.	Name of Member.	No.	Date of	By	Cause of Death.	Age.	Am't. Paid.
1	Fred Gebhardt	7476	Feb., 1883	1	Heart trouble	61	\$550.00
1	Louis Kuhn	62832	Nov., 1893	1	Athenia and hemiplegic	82	350.00
3	Ad. Cordier	24509	May, 1883	14	Heart failure	50	509.60
3	Gust. Mabius	57214	May, 1889	3	Bright's disease	72	50.00
4	M. Parker	19214			Wife benefit	37	40.00
6	Ferd. Olsen	19958	Apr., 1890	144	Chronic perhepatitis	55	550.00
7	Amos Curtis	77121			Mother	55	40.00
7	W. Healy	8137	Nov., 1879	7	Pleuro pneumonia	23	550.00
8	Carl Stotte	100538	Nov., 1902	8	Accident	65	50.00
8	H. Gravensted	35622	Oct., 1884	144	Erysipelas	77	500.00
9	Jerry Mahoney	26146			Wife	48	40.00
12	Al. Larch	98142	May, 1902	259	Concussion of brain	26	200.00
15	Detif Germandt	113780	Apr., 1906	15		56	50.00
22	J. Martinek	58012	Jan., 1899	22	Cancer liver	49	200.00
24	Chas. Schroder	31120	Feb., 1884	44	Consumption	47	550.00
25	J. Hanhauser	13875	Dec., 1885	130	Suicide		398.70
25	Chas. Wallwitz	89023			Mother	53	40.00
32	Geo. E. Wild				Mother	63	40.00
39	Jno. Isaacs	32133	Dec., 1901	39	Alcoholism	26	200.00
40	D. W. Hanson	80006	July, 1896	40	Hardening liver	62	350.00
44	B. Kerkweger	20615	Jan., 1886	44	Old age	72	550.00
44	Jacob Miller	97167	Aug., 1901	26	Suicide	54	200.00
44	H. G. Kyburtz	26785	Feb., 1894	44	Urenia	66	306.25
49	Emil Platenek	17276	Aug., 1883	28	Suicide	58	550.00
52	J. Clancy, Sr.	54063	Apr., 1893	52	Valv. heart trouble	67	550.00
60	D. F. Ward	82340	Jan., 1900	60	Heart failure	30	200.00
66	B. F. Fardy	81234	Aug., 1897	66	Consumption	36	350.00
68	L. Drels	1963			Wife	48	40.00
75	Jas. Brown	67838	Jan., 1891	195	Paralysis of heart	35	550.00
77	John Marx	111917	May, 1905	77	Consumption	29	50.00
87	R. Burke	37406	Aug., 1885	87	Cardiac insufficiency	46	500.00
90	Jno. Hoffman	56568	July, 1882	90	Suicide	63	550.00
90	Sol. Blansteln	55209	May, 1890	90	Asthma	52	550.00
90	Peter Taiman	58173	May, 1904	90	Urenia	49	50.00
90	Carl Jaeger	58104	Feb., 1904	90	Mutual insufficiency	45	50.00
90	Maria Belser	56379	Oct., 1885	90	Chronic nephritis	63	550.00
90	Josephine Mucha	56497	Feb., 1895	90	Gas poisoning	40	350.00
94	Wm. Gaddes	7482			Bal.	51	500.00
97	E. Beaver	41570	Mar., 1884	128	Cancer	52	550.00
97	A. Daschever	87311	Mar., 1890	97	Poisoning	24	200.00
97	A. Heck	60589	Sep., 1887	97	Pneumonia	65	550.00
97	L. Beiner	14573	May, 1883	97	Nephritis	47	550.00
123	C. R. Rowe	7763	Sep., 1899	35	Suicide	60	50.00
132	Henry Zackman	101303	Sep., 1902	132	Chr. bronch.	50	200.00
132	Jno. Ceureals	34776	July, 1884		Wife	52	40.00
136	Joseph Kay	44390	Mar., 1887	16	Heart disease	50	550.00
138	Emil Pope	17987	July, 1891	138		50	550.00
141	Anna Benisek	61252	Nov., 1902	141	Phth. pul. asthenia	36	200.00
141	Aloise Strupl	28341	Feb., 1886	141	Ful. tuberculosis	58	550.00
141	Frank Jezl	42901	Mar., 1900	141	Bright's disease	46	200.00
144	Karl Katsch	18315	June, 1893	144	Respy paralysis	59	350.00
144	Jas. Oliver	58450	Oct., 1899	144	Chr. nephritis	57	200.00
144	A. L. Wassack	66	Oct., 1880	144	Chr. nephritis	75	550.00
149	Chas. Knoop				Balance		75.00
149	Chas. Scheneck	50096	Apr., 1887	149	Gast. carcinoma	49	50.00
152	Geo. Murray	2722			Wife	53	40.00
155	Robt. Coenberg	6243	Aug., 1892	314	Paralysis	48	550.00
155	Levi Heffelfinger	87927	Mar., 1900	100	Angina victoris	67	50.00
155	Chas. Oldman	88068			Wife	41	40.00
155	W. J. Troop	98178	June, 1902	100	Laud. poisoning	40	200.00
168	Ernest Schuster	9219	Feb., 1883	168	Cancer of face	45	550.00
173	Henry Deppe	10922	Apr., 1883	4	Heart trouble	77	550.00
180	B. J. Coughlin	68855			Mother		40.00
180	Michael Ahner	18048	Dec., 1903	144		43	50.00
186	Robt. Lennon	67831			Balance		383.50
187	F. Reiselman	67600	Oct., 1890	187	Wife	63	40.00
218	Mrs. R. J. Harvey	102341	Sep., 1903	218	Kidney trouble	33	50.00
228	J. Alvarez	79867	Dec., 1896	346	Erythema	34	350.00
228	Wm. Pahl	94549	Oct., 1900	228	Rheumatism	47	200.00
250	H. Isselhardt	43650	Oct., 1889	250	Tuberculosis	46	550.00

SOME NOTED TRAITORS.

Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

Judas Iscariot sold his Saviour for thirty pieces of silver.

Benedict Arnold sold his country for the promise of an officer's commission in the English army.

The modern strike-breaker sells his birthright, his country, his wife, his children, and his fellow-workmen for an unfulfilled promise from a trust or corporation.

A strike-breaker is a traitor to his God, to his country, to his family, and to his class.

A real man is never a strike-breaker! Be a man!—Exchange.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)	
Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five	.22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate	.35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid	.50
1 200-page label register, prepaid	.60
1 100-page label register, prepaid	.40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/4 x 5/8 in.	.20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/8 x 1 1/8 in.	.25

Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid..... 40
 *One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps .75
 Duplicate set year dates, due stamp canceler, good for five years..... .15
 *Union seal (state when organized)..... 1.00
 One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book..... 2.00
 200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"..... 1.00
 300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"..... 1.00
 100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"..... .75
 400-page ledger, charges "collect"..... 3.00
 500-page ledger, charges "collect"..... 3.50
 One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid..... .50
 *Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid..... 1.75
 *Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid..... 1.20
 *Envelopes, 500, prepaid..... 1.75
 *Envelopes, 250, prepaid..... 1.20
 Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid..... 1.30
 700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid..... 1.00
 The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.
 Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; 15-yr. with'l cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipts blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; *financial secs. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus * Will NOT grant loans during working hours. † Have regular headquarters. ‡ Are cigar packers. Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

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- 219 Albert Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
 *406 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 531 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith.
 441 Wm. Kasper, 800½ Main st., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 George R. Christopher, 538 Maple ave., Los Angeles.
 ‡228 Robt. Ricker, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
 Chas. I. McKinney, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
 ‡238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 ‡233 Geo. R. Permen, 453 8th st., Oakland.
 ‡31 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
 ‡32 J. S. Hertzbrun, 1422 D st., San Diego.
 ‡33 Carl Swap, Box 264, Eureka.
 ‡39 Frank H. King, 24 E. Carrillo st., Santa Barbara.
 ‡3 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242, Nevada City.
 469 W. J. Knapp, 1710 K st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- ‡27 John Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
 ‡58 A. Garlepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 ‡59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Box 165, Brantford, Ont.
 140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
 ‡211 J. Lovell Smith, 2515 First st., Victoria, B. C.
 ‡28 Wm. Heslop, 52, Blackfriars st., London, Ont.
 R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
 ‡49 J. J. Donovan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
 ‡57 John C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 378 O. J. Olson, 780 13th st., Brandon, Man.
 411 J. H. A. Fortier, Box 36, Brockville, Ont.
 414 W. B. Rose, 253 Manitoba ave., Winnipeg.
 ‡20 J. Pearce, Box 154, 20 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.
 422 S. Welheuser, 150 E. King st., Berlin, Ont.
 ‡424 James Hagarty, 139 Center st., Stratford, Ont.
 ‡432 W. H. Menchal, Nelson, B. C.
 H. S. Pike, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
 461 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
 465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
 486 Herman Knudson, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- ‡129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 306 W. H. Smith, 604 S. Union av., Pueblo.
 492 C. W. Platner, 306 Cameron ave., Colorado Springs.
 499 T. C. Hammer, Box 653, Trinidad.

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- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 13 Quintard ave., Box 520, S. Norwalk.
 ‡39 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
 *42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central Rjw, Box 340, Hartford.
 103 J. Zeigler, 18 Clifton ave., Ansonia.
 ‡39 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
 156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Suffield.
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 *282 Geo. Engelhard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 ‡39 Chas. Anderson, 264 Main st., Middletown.
 *321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
 395 Val Hahn, 46 E. Main st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
 *398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
 *407 D. S. Martin, 243 Main st., Norwich.
 484 Wm. Pfitzenmeier, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 Ralph Altmitt, 814 D st. N. E., Washington.
 W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 A. Chas. Robinson, 1742 Florida ave., Jacksonville.
 248 Wm. F. Marzyck, 818 W. Adams st., Jacksonville.
 289 F. A. Roberts, Box 405, Miami.
 J. J. Peacock, Box 405, Miami.
 ‡336 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 262, Ybor City (Tampa).
 337 Wallace Pinder, 301 Eliz. st., Key West.
 336 W. C. Carr, Palatka.
 *284 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
 ‡440 F. Fernandez, P. O. Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Jos. Bustillo, Box 256, Ybor City (Tampa).
 462 Ramon Torres, 237 Howard av., Box 135, W. Tampa.

- 464 Stephen Zaragoza, Box 333, Pensacola.
 L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.
 493 Angel Alonso, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
 Jose R. Colmenares, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
 500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

GEORGIA.

- 252 Geo. C. Gidish, Box 125, Brunswick.
 344 H. T. Barnes, 61½ E. Alabama st., Atlanta.
 471 F. H. Herman, Box 291, Americus (Macon).
 478 R. R. Cone, Box 14, La Grange.

IDAHO.

- 256 Ed. Fitzpatrick, Box 596, Boise.
 380 W. G. Fenn, 706 Cedar st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lentz, 198 E. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
 ‡15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
 20 Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
 *38 H. Bogaske, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
 41 Elmer A. Ford, 266 W. Park av., Aurora.
 Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
 47 Joe Stolze, 1222 N. 6th st., Quincy.
 *Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
 *57 C. A. Brooks, 601 W. Vine st., Champaign.
 71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
 *73 John J. Grossheim, 512 Oak st., Alton.
 *80 A. C. Zimmerman, 831 Johnston st., Danville.
 99 Fred E. Nelson, 712 W. Lafayette st., Ottawa.
 *Phil Seifert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 ‡114 L. P. Hoffman, 803 N. Prairie st., Jacksonville.
 ‡118 Edmund Schnur, 201 Garden st., Peoria.
 ‡127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
 154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
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 ‡174 N. J. Green, 508 Division st., Joliet.
 178 Wm. Weitzlau, Box 144, Olney.
 ‡183 H. D. Kindig, 404 S. 5th ave., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 104 W. Washington st., Morris.
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 201 H. J. Hulsbrink, 831 4th av., Rock Island.
 207 Chas. Brown, Box 202, Carthage.
 217 Benjamin Cohen, 3064 92d st., South Chicago.
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 ‡227 Nic. Medinger, 2931 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
 243 Chas. Mazur, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Max Troemel, 465 Highland av., Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Wilhelm, 13 N. Airy st., Belleville.
 258 P. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., Streator.
 *259 Lambert Schwoerer, 412 E. Beecher st., Bloomington.
 *274 O. C. Hill, 409 Court st., Pekin.
 *297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A., Canton.
 *305 Adolph Walters, 623 N. 2d st., Monmouth.
 319 H. F. Fitts, 335 Buttrick st., Waukegan.
 365 John Euteneuer, Box 423, Havana.
 389 F. G. Rives, 226½ W. Court st., Paris.
 394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
 *409 Chris. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
 410 Mike Peifer, 108 E. Broadway, Centralia.
 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
 431 Elmer Ellis, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Arthur Gilbert, 1015 Walnut st., Cairo.
 438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
 *451 Al Lewis, Box 87, Bushnell.
 455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 Chas. Balor, 87 West av., Kankakee.

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- 31 A. Lelster, 108½ W. Court st., Connersville.
 Chas. Gartlein, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
 33 Geo. Ricker, 625 E. New York st., Indianapolis.
 Fred J. Keefer, 849 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
 50 J. C. Wirth, 1119 S. 2nd st., Terre Haute.
 C. Stoelcker, 2018 S. 7th st., Terre Haute.
 *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
 *62 Chas. Heckman, 609 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaeke, 138 Madison st., La Porte.
 158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
 159 Frank Hilley, R. R. No. 12, Box 11, Marion.
 195 Jesse O. Morkert, 654 Catterlin st., Frankfort.
 197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
 204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
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 *215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
 *221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
 *235 Ed Bender, 113½ S. Broadway, Peru.
 237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
 *300 C. B. Wakefield, 2714 Franklin st., Michigan City.
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 *335 Aug. Ebert, 323 Sohl st., Hammond.
 352 John A. Marxer, Brookville.
 *379 Chas. Scholder, 122 W. 8th st., Rochester.
 *382 R. Hudson, 310 W. 9th st., Rushville.
 399 Julius Yungmans, 409 Main st., Vincennes.
 *406 Warner Swearingen, 605 Liberty st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 420 Main st., Elkhart.

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- *60 Al Hunter, 1800 Palean st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
 *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 Wm. Kern, 828 Des Moines st., Des Moines.
 *120 H. F. Kuriger, 613 W. 5th st., Muscatine.
 150 Adolph Haupt, 211 4th st., Sioux City.
 155 Ralph Waible, Mt. Pleasant.
 *172 Emil Joens, 1615 Liberty st., Davenport.
 *177 Wilson Waugh, 118 Grace st., Council Bluffs.
 *181 T. Estabrook, Hutton's Cigar Store, Fort Madison.
 223 J. C. Fisher, General Delivery, Ottumwa.
 239 Ed Kamer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
 *270 R. C. Murphy, Hower blk., Ft. Dodge.

- 277 E. L. Fisher, 802 1st av., W., Oskaloosa.
 328 Geo. Hall, 219 W. Adams st., Creston.
 *454 Robt. Drevikossky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
 456 W. E. Bennett, care W. G. Wood Cigar Co., Albia.
 *490 Robt. Bauman, Fairfield.
 495 C. A. Bowman, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
 T. Buchwald, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
 496 John Neiling, Horson st., Waterloo.
 Ed. M. Tynan, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.

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- 36 John Curry, 804½ Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhagen, 705 Walnut st., Leavenworth.
 163 John Luther, Marysville.
 286 Geo. Herburger, 2223 N. Lawrence av., Wichita.
 345 C. G. Warrington, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.
 419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
 489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

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- †32 John Gimble, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
 *105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
 185 F. A. Vincent, 228 So. 9th st., Paducah.
 187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).
 267 Harry L. Stanley, Box 295, Catlettsburg.
 350 W. M. Tuttle, 816 Neville av., Lexington (Paris).

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Chas. Tatfl, 716 3d st. (temporary), New Orleans.
 ‡220 Victor Lesassier, 1722 Columbus st., New Orleans.
 *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

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- 40 Albert Boncher, 41 Emery st., Biddeford.
 66 C. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
 179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 124 Third st., Bangor.
 273 C. W. Morrill, J. W. A. Cigar Co., Rockland.
 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

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- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

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 *23 S. J. T. Wall, 14 Gowdy's, L. B. 102, Westfield.
 49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
 *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
 *51 Chas. Bernier, 100 Lyman st., Holyoke.
 65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
 *92 Geo. Apholt, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
 ‡97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 J. Lipp, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *160 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
 208 H. P. Huffnagle, 51 Eagle st., North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 4 Locust st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
 324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
 C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
 326 G. W. Dunbar, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 J. Adman, 34 North st., Fitchburg.
 494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 ‡22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 31 Michigan ave., Grand Rapids.
 69 S. O. Black, Three Rivers.
 *130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
 *167 Wm. Leith, 115 West Main st., Owosso.
 *169 H. J. Taunt, 201 So. C st., Cheboygan.
 *184 A. W. Leifer, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A. Bay City.
 186 T. J. Broderick, 309 2nd st. E., Flint.
 *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
 ‡208 Wm. H. McKinstry, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 394, Kalamazoo.
 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
 *263 John G. Terblille, 15 Compney st., Adrian.
 *268 Henry Anderson, 414 S. Charlotte st., Escanaba.
 *272 Harry Deacon, 525 Larch st., N. Lansing.
 ‡284 David Morgan, 249 V. Kirby av., Detroit.
 302 A. G. Heldenreich, Box 220, Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
 *330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
 340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
 366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
 *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
 397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
 403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
 *408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
 *413 J. P. Meehan, 108 Pewabic st., Laurium (Calumet).
 452 Wm. T. Bray, Box 414, Petoskey.
 *457 Amos D. Hill, 217 Main st., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
 *463 Harry V. Isaacs, 281 S. Johnston av., Pontiac.
 468 A. W. Kamp, 411 S. Ionia st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 ‡77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
 *98 Frank Rapp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
 271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
 Cyrus Franker, 225 E. 5th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
 331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

- *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
400 H. F. Ratz, 223 E. 4th st., Red Wing, Minn.
426 John Wagner, Box 433, Hibbing.
434 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
144 Ed H. Heilmann, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
*76 Wm. Nicholson, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
*1102 J. E. Butler, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City.
193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
*233 P. S. Jamerson, 110 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
*281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
322 Chas. A. Patterson, 610 Main st., Joplin.
442 C. A. Davis, 38 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 Dan McMahon, Box 1044, Livingston.
*361 P. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
362 J. J. Gilliam, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
445 Henry Kuschke, 116 S. 30th st., Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
*196 C. C. Lightner, 1703 W. Division st., Grand Island.
*276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
358 Ray Olds, 345 N. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 Emil Lorke, 137 S. Virginia st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
*Wm. A. Cook, 28 Washington st., Paterson.
8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
*Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
*117 Andrew E. Hange, 121 South st., Orange.
*131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Olean ave., Jersey City.
*138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
*146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingstone ave., New Brunswick.
147 John Wittmann, 484 Central ave., W. Hoboken.
Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
*Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
234 H. Delius, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
*427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
*428 Alois Klaiber, 512 Liberty st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 Fred Weigel, 732 Michigan st., Buffalo.
15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
Jacob B. Sigel, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
*L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
19 Jas. Horan, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
*Wm. D. Willson, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
12 H. L. Williams, 17 William st., Oneida.
*E. C. Hunter, 30 E. Ely st., Oneida.
*13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
*52 E. G. Cuthbert, 553 Grove st., Elmira.
*68 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
Jas. L. McHale, Room 23, Beaver blk., Albany.
74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
Chas. H. Hahn, 157 Main st., Poughkeepsie.
*78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
*84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
87 James Orr, 7716 4th ave., Brooklyn.
*89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
*90 Jacob Sinn, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
*112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
116 John H. Ostendorf, 80 1/2 Tomkins st., Cortland.
121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
E. Bupp, 408 E. Yates st., Box 141, Ithaca.
*124 A. Allen, 254 Hamilton st., Watertown.
125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
*141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
*144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
*213 Sam. Nachmare, 212 E. 89th st., New York.
Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First ave., New York.
218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
*229 C. H. Everett, 293 Chenango st., Binghamton.
231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
*241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
*246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
*251 C. J. Lindlaw, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.
*Max Rosenhain, 1511 3d ave., Yorkville Bank Bldg., New York.

- *265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
279 Fred Pruner, 25 Champlain st., Plattsburgh.
280 E. M. Reynolds, North av., Owego.
*283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange st., Geneva.
*292 Thos. E. Silvester, 867 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn.
298 J. H. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
*311 J. Stahlberger, 72 Walnut st., Auburn.
327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsackie.
334 W. A. Philip, 23 George st., Saratoga.
342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
*348 Carl Richter, 288 Bridge st., Corning.
Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
*417 Jos. Walter, 17 N. Gazette st., Dunkirk.
*429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
*430 Peter Mooney, 725 Emery st., Fulton.
483 Chauncy Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
117 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
*43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
*48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
75 J. W. Baker, 563 S. Grant ave., Columbus.
79 Frank Miller, 210 Stone st., Sandusky.
86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
96 Chris. Freudenman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
115 Max Bodenheimer, 1207 W. South st., Canton.
123 Carl Gagle, 532 N. 7th st., Hamilton.
*A. P. Lombard, 818 Buckeye st., Hamilton.
137 Jos. Kettl, 28 E. Main st., Massillon.
152 E. Williams, 27 N. Hazel st., Youngstown.
166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
173 C. L. Parshall, 925 Moxahola av., Zanesville.
176 E. D. Everts, 33 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
*254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
*260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
*813 Wm. F. Batt, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
*360 H. Dauerheim, 56 Union st., Delaware.
385 Chas. H. Rice, 1523 st., Portsmouth.
J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st.
*416 L. C. Colson, 17 W. Main st., Norwalk.
435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 401 M. L. Noll, 116 N. Oklahoma av., Shawnee.
450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Room 34, National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
487 J. F. Penrod, Box 812, Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
82 Wm. Schultz, Box 301, Penn st., Meadville.
*91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
*104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
*107 Jos. Setzler, 211 Chestnut st., Erie.
*108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
*122 Chas. Gerold, 13 Dartmouth st., Warren.
126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
145 W. Hoeber, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
*John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
*165 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
Emil Friedman, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
*171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
*232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
*A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
257 Henry A. Burns, 604 S. Duke st., Lancaster.
*J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
295 E. G. Kozwinkle, 607 Prospect av., Scranton.
*Daniel Harris, 1103 Snyder ave., Scranton.
301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
*D. S. Lieb, Box 96, Akron.
309 Wilson Enck, Box 21, Rothsville.
A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
*316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
*317 John H. Schmidt, 21 McCaragher st., Wilkes-Barre.
Wm. Zeiker, 33 Church st., Wilkes-Barre.
*320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
355 John Weiser, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
*Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
436 Frank Kelly, Delaware av., Olyphant.
*439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
*446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
*466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Adolfo B. Vega, Carretera 43—San Juan.
—Juan G. Garcia, Carretera 43.
148 Andres Arus, Box 131, Caguas.
A. Ferres, Box 131, Caguas.
190 Avelino Candelario, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
Gillermo Colon, Gurabo.
194 Clotilde Rivera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
Luis Barrera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
333 Jose Gomez Blanco, San Lorenzo.
Arnoldo Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
374 Francisco Gutierrez, Punta Brava, Mayaguez.

- Tomas Rodriguez, San Pedro st., Mayaguez.
376 Manuel Lassus, Utuado.
Angel Rodriguez, Utuado.
386 Antonio Perez, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
Emilio R. Arce, Ciales, P. R.
*388 David Storer, Box 163, Utuado.
Enrique Jordan, Box 163, Utuado.
390 Juan Chaleman, Federacion Libre, Vega Baja.
Alfonso Davila, Vega Baja.
449 Eladis O. Moura, Baldorioty, 79 st., Ponce.
Jose Toro, Calle Virtud 22 Playa, Ponce.
458 Adrian Rosario, Cidra, P. R.
Fells Lopez, Cidra, P. R.
460 Guillermo D. Lopez, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
Gaspar Garcia Voles, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
467 Joaquin Ocasio, Box 337, Arecibo.
Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
472 Antonio A. Cano, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
Juan Hernandez, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
Jesus Colon, 27 Trece st., Catano, P. R.
474 Porfirio Diaz, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
Henvenegil Diaz, Aguas Buenas.
481 Cirilo Aviles, Box 163, Bayamon.
Felix Annoni, Box 163, Bayamon.
485 Manuel L. Sanches, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
Franco W. Rhenaht, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachmann, 150 Carpenter st., Providence.
*94 A. E. Ohler, 123 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.
303 L. E. Haynes, 140 Main st., Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 John Gilberg, 1309 N. Philip av., Sioux Falls.
275 Fred. A. Riedel, Aberdeen.
377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
*387 Wm. Horst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
491 D. L. Kirby, 632 Fifth st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 Geo. Lehning, 713 Church st., Nashville.
*261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
266 A. H. Johnson, 243 N. 2d st., Memphis.
318 Wm. E. Eckenrod, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 J. N. Phillips, Box 673, El Paso.
*Moises Napoles, 807 E. Fourth st., El Paso.
*216 J. P. Fagan, 1119 Broadway, Galveston.
262 W. W. Bowen, 615 Main st., Dallas.
*286 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
*245 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
*369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
367 A. C. Fleitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
*421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 M. F. Fisher, 510 N. 30th st., Richmond.
J. A. Provo, 3 W. Clay st., Richmond.
*198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
240 E. T. Cannoles, 29th st., near Church, Norfolk.
Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
*412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Millette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
*113 E. Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
*188 J. Kokesch, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
325 W. A. Mitchell, rear S. 223 Lincoln st., Spokane.
*391 J. G. Duppenhaler, 1005 Harris av., So. Belingham.
444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
498 Chas. Solomon, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 11 Mathus st., Kingston, Jamaica.
J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
*John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
*34 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
*61 Emil Hieckel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
*85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
*135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
*162 Frank Ambach, 628 Pleasant st., Green Bay.
168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
182 F. E. Lorch, 133 Murray st., Madison.
*Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
*212 John Reiter, 1209 Harrison st., Superior.
245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
*287 Jas. N. Johnson, 613 Jenkins st., Menominee, Mich. (Marinette).
290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
*323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
*329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
*341 C. H. Martin, 513 Oak st., Neenah.
*363 John F. Wurms, 745 White Rock av., Waukesha.
*372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
*381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
*477 Jos. Schmitt, 1915 Western av., Manitowoc.
*482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIV.

CHICAGO, APRIL 15, 1910.

No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 820, Monon Building, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS.....President
820 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
SAM'L GOMPERS.....First Vice-President
Care Box 30, Station D, New York, N. Y.
THOS. F. TRACY.....Second Vice-President
11 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.
A. GARIEPY.....Third Vice-President
239 Avenue Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can.
W. H. FITZGERALD.....Fourth Vice-President
799 Division St., Portland, Ore.
JERRY CRONIN.....Fifth Vice-President
Box 391, Bangor, Maine.
G. P. BRADFORD.....Sixth Vice-President
1612 8th Ave., Ybor City (Tampa), Fla.
GIBSON WEBER.....Treasurer
1625 N. Bouvier St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

42 Hartford	100	86 Mansfield	100
43 Urbana	100	88 Dubuque	100
45 Springfield	100	93 Omaha	100
48 Toledo	100	94 Pawtucket	100
49 Springfield	100	95 St. Joseph	100
58 Montreal	100	99 Ottawa	100
61 La Crosse	100	103 Ansonia	100
71 Elgin	100	104 Pottsville	100
73 Alton	100	105 Maysville	100
78 Hornell	100	109 Aberdeen	100
80 Danville	100	115 Canton	100
81 Peekskill	100	116 Cortland	100
82 Meadville	100	117 Orange	100
83 Nashville	100	123 Hamilton	100
84 Saugerties	100	124 Watertown	100
85 Eau Claire	100	130 Saginaw	100

NOTICE.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards, in possession of the union, should be returned to the International Union.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after February 28 do not use any numbers from 20001 to 43000, inclusive, unless the numbers become vacant on your own books, except to give old numbers to members owing loans. Secretaries in need of numbers for new members not owing loans should send to the International Office for them.

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included. The last paragraph, or last twelve lines of Section 67, on page 20, is the old law and doesn't belong in the Constitution.

NOTICE.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 20-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 30-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read, "All international assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink and figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1910.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union No. 3, of Paterson, N. J., against a decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Fitzgerald, Cronin, Bradford and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was Union No. 3 fined a member \$100 and annulled his card for alleged violation of his duty as a union man by selling union-made cigars below the minimum prices of Paterson. The union claims that as these cigars were sold below the minimum prices the member was doing an injustice to the manufacturers of Paterson. The member claims that he violated no International law when he sold none but union-made cigars, and did not sell below the Constitutional limit.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That this member was not a manufacturer and sold only union-label cigars, which he had a perfect right to do, and to decide otherwise would be putting a boycott upon the product of union men; that the fining of the member and annulling a 29-year card of a man whose record had heretofore been without a blemish was an injustice which the International President could not sustain; that there is nothing in the Constitution prohibiting the action for which this member was fined and expelled.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,

Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

Jas. McVag appealed against 94, Pawtucket, for refusing to reduce his fine. The appeal was not sustained.

A. J. Cushinic appealed against 6, Syracuse, for fining him \$50 for selling cigars below the limit. The appeal was not sustained.

Geo. Ignatz appealed against 69, Three Rivers, for refusing his claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

L. W. Maloney appealed against 451, Bushnell, for fining him \$50. The fine is hereby reduced to \$20.

W. Moss appealed against 54, Evansville, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

P. F. Larson appealed against 109, Aberdeen,

for fining him for taking a job as a stevedore. Appellant claims he did not know it was a strike job or that he had no right to work there and that he was not told by any one of the real facts in the case. The fine is hereby reduced to \$10.

F. M. Wolf appealed against 487, Baker City, for refusing to take action against a certain shop. The appeal was not sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 368, Port Huron, Mich., to fine Mr. Frank Reimar \$50 more for working in a strike shop and taking a striker's job in the Detroit Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich., and to fine Mr. Joseph Schneider, No. 113574, \$50 for working in a strike shop and taking a striker's job in the Detroit Cigar Co., Detroit.

Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 22, Detroit, Mich., to fine the following members for going to work at the Detroit Cigar Co. now on strike: Richard Etzler, No. 14622, \$15; Jas. Abramson, No. 46970, \$15; Sarah Helle, No. 35998, \$15; H. Weisgerber, No. 5438, \$15; Frank Maroonney, No. 58079, \$30 (this member overcharged shop collector's fee, which he failed to return); and to fine Chas. Dornbrook, No. 3666, \$50; Gusta Palaska, No. 27098, \$50; and Emma Holler, No. 10917, \$50 each for quitting unions jobs to go to work in the strike shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 493, Tampa, Fla., to fine Ciriaco Rivero, No. 1161, \$35, and to invalidate the retiring card of Pedro Rivero or else make him pay \$25. The first fine was imposed for neglect of his duty as a delegate of the union in the factory of M. Perez. The second fine was imposed because Mr. Pedro Rivero, as foreman in the M. Perez factory, employed a non-union man when he knew that there were fifty unemployed selectors in the city. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7. Note—One member voted that the alternative fine on Pedro Rivero should be subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

Approved the application of Union 110, Washington, D. C., to fine Earl Carr, No. 104438, and H. M. Cooper, each \$200; Mr. Carr for drawing all his out of work benefit and filling up his card with loans and then deliberately applying for a job in the closed shop of H. F. Offerdinger; and Mr. Cooper for conduct unbecoming a union man. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 6. The other member voted that the fines be \$100.

Approved the application of Union 130, Saginaw, Mich., to fine Wm. Butler and Emerson Dean each \$50 for working at the Wolverine Cigar Co., a strictly scab shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 208, Kalamazoo, Mich., to fine G. B. Parent, 24518, \$50 for running a scab shop; also that he should deposit \$50 for proper use of the label in case he unionized his factory in the future. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Information has just reached us that the union textile workers of New York have made arrangements with several manufacturers to put the union label on all kinds of knit underwear and coat sweaters. They ask that organized labor give these manufacturers their loyal support.

Further information can be obtained from Mr. Edward M. Hayes, Secretary, Box 123, Cohoes, New York.

CORRESPONDENCE

Elgin, Ill., March 30, 1910.

I desire to call the members' attention to the amendment proposed by Union 71, to Sec. 106. In support of the same just look over the lengthy list of members published every month. It leads one to believe there are a great many members who are paying private loans, and they ought to have the same protection that is accorded to members paying international loans (especially as they are paying for the same), the postal card receipt to be mailed by the member to the union that is to receive the money, will have a tendency to make the secretaries more prompt in remitting.

Again, you will note the amendment we propose does not change the intent of that portion of the section, but adds to the same, and we believe if the amendment is adopted it will save a great deal of trouble to some members, and assure more prompt payments of private loans.

Members will think it over and see if our amendment does not merit your endorsement.

F. W. Seybold, Sec.

Springfield, Mass., April 11, 1910.

Please publish the following in the Official Journal for April and oblige:

"Local No. 49, Springfield, Mass., wishes to warn secretaries and members regarding the following gentlemen: W. J. Taylor, No. 2479, joined this local May 10, 1909. He owes a private loan of \$38.05, to No. 269, Nashua; fines to No. 407, Norwich, \$10; No. 21, Marlboro, \$10, and to No. 21, Marlboro, \$19 board bill. He worked here some time before this union learned of this indebtedness. He left here without his card and drew a private loan of 75 cents on his due book from No. 206, N. Adams. Members should not listen to this man's hard luck story, as he is taking advantage of sympathy. Suspended by this local April 4 for non-payment of dues."

"Important to the following: H. Gouder, No. 106650; B. F. Parsons, No. 81612, and H. O. Delafuenta, No. 42826. Local 49, Springfield, Mass., wishes to hear from you. We consider we have been very lenient and have given you plenty of time. Must hear from you soon or will be forced to take action."

Wm. J. Murphy, Cor. Sec.

Decatur, Ill., April 7, 1910.

The township election held here April 5 to 10 was a complete victory for the anti-local optionists, or wets. Also a repudiation of W. A. Sundayism and fanaticism. The campaign was bitterly fought, especially by the local option forces. Their stock in trade was vilification and abuse. Every one who did not agree with them were robbers, hold-up men, drunkards, and general law violators. They had every speaker of note that espouses their cause that they could procure to speak here, W. A. Sunday, John B. Lemon, Seaborn Wright, ex-Governor Handy of Indiana, and others too numerous to mention. Also the local ministers, who were very active with few exceptions. However, the township was voted wet by a majority of 537, overcoming a majority of 1,047 by the local optionists in 1908. A great change in sentiment in two years—a change of 792 votes. The anti-local optionists conducted a quiet and businesslike campaign, having but one speaker, Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, who delivered a sensible and eloquent address to a crowded house.

Two other cities in the jurisdiction of this local voted wet that formerly were dry, Pana and Assumption. We know here that having the saloon restored will help the trade much. We expect a revival as soon as a license ordinance is drawn up and passed by the city council, which we hope will be amicably adjusted inside of a month. We have no ordinance here now, the council having repealed the old one about the time the township voted dry.

The members of this local are much elated over the victory and they know that trade will be, as it was before the saloon was substituted by the blind pig. We always handled the legitimate saloon trade here and can safely say that there was not a better home trade town in the country; could state positively that 99 per cent of the 5-cent trade was union-made goods, and a very large amount of this was home product. I think we can thank local option for bringing to our city a United Cigar Store, one of which is making preparation to open as soon as their building is completed. I know of nothing that ever happened here to so retrograde and place obstacles in the path of organized labor as did local option.

Charles Wright,
Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., April 7, 1910.

Your attention is directed to the amendment offered by the joint unions of St. Louis, Mo., published elsewhere in this issue of the Journal. The purpose of this measure is to establish means, making it possible for the International Union through its president and executive board, to advertise, agitate and promote the use of our blue label whenever occasion presents itself.

Numerous amendments providing for label advertisement through the channels of the International Union have been submitted in the past few years, in almost every instance definite plans and set rules were laid down, provision for extra assessments were included, laws, regulations, salaries and expenses for label agitators and organizers were provided for, thus impressing many with the idea that an entire new department would be created, which would entail a vast expenditure of money, as well as additional officers. We have always favored some plan whereby the International Union could take part or rather conduct a bureau of label advertisement and agitation, believing that not only from a financial standpoint would there be considerable advantage but a more general and systematic plan likewise could be established whereby our label would become more conspicuous throughout the country. Every hamlet, town and city could be reached at the expense of all, not as it is at present the burden resting upon those willing and who actually recognize the necessity of continually agitating and advertising the blue label. Becoming so imbued with the idea that often they invade the territory which rightfully belongs to others (not that the others object to such invasion, to the contrary welcome such trespassing).

The writer to emphasize the above contention suggests that you follow him just for a little while. Sections 76 and 77 (Retiring Card Laws) provide that all 20 cent members must pay all local assessments levied for label agitation purposes. In unions like ours they pay their share, viz., the same as all 15 and 30 cent members. The same applies to 20 cent retiring card holders in every local that indulges in label advertising to any extent worth speak-

ing of. How many locals, however, do not levy one five cent piece for label agitation and advertise only to such an extent as the \$1 per capita allowed by Section 165 permits? Thus it is plainly evident that we are not always placed on an equality with the other fellow, despite our efforts in his as well as our own behalf.

The defeat of such measures referred to in the foregoing were in some instances no doubt caused on account of the additional expense which might have been incurred; again, fear of some one getting an easy thing, or through a lack of interest or indifference as to the necessity of advertising the label on an extensive scale. The membership in each instance being justly entitled to their respective views, result—the International Union is left powerless and without one penny to boost the weapon (blue label) of which it is sole owner, dictates the conditions governing the use of same, but actually helpless in promoting a more wholesome and spontaneous demand for same at least only to a limited extent, viz., through the services of the organizers and label agitators who as we understand rely entirely upon certain locals for a supply of literature.

The amendment offered by the St. Louis unions proposes that ten per cent of the \$1.00 per capita allowed local unions for label agitation, revert to the International Union to be used as provided for by said amendment, and will net about four thousand dollars or a little more per year. While not a munificent sum to set the world on fire with, it nevertheless would mean a great deal to the International President and Executive Board whenever an opportunity arose where effective label agitation, advertising by literature, stereopticon displays, etc., could be accomplished.

To illustrate, the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. advises the International President that the Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union will convene in annual session in St. Louis about May 2, 1910. Delegates from all sections of the United States will be in attendance. The tollers of the farm will congregate to confer and deliberate upon matters of mutual interest to themselves as well as consider the importance and necessity of a closer affiliation with the workers of the urban districts. Booths will be erected in an auditorium for the display of union products, labels, cards, buttons and statistics pertaining to unionism and in general offering an opportunity to acquaint those in attendance with the mission of the union label, stamps, buttons, etc., designating the union product from that of non-union and output of penal institutions.

The locals of this city in turn were advised of the coming event and the splendid opportunity that presents itself and the good that might be accomplished by co-operating with the expected visitors, which to a limited extent will naturally take place. What really should be done to bring lasting and beneficial results is the important question.

The International constitution contains no provision whereby the President and Executive Board can when found expedient enter into any advertising or label display which would reflect credit to our International organization. The convention of Farmers' Union being of a national scope, the unions located at the seat of the meeting most naturally do not feel that they should bear the brunt, furthermore cannot always provide the necessary finances, hence oftentimes golden opportunities are lost.

We wish to impress upon the membership

that we are not attempting to provide label agitation through the International Union for our immediate district (the locals here spend annually from three to four thousand dollars for said purpose which speaks for itself. The convention of the Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union will have come and be over with long before the fate of our amendment will have been determined, so that it must be evident that we are actuated solely because we recognized the necessity of providing some means at least whereby the International Union can do effective work and reach districts requiring label agitation whenever in the judgment of the President and Executive Board occasion arises.

In conclusion we contend that the amount of money withdrawn from the local unions through the 10 per cent proviso of the amendment referred to is so small proportionately it will hardly be noticed, while on the other hand it offers opportunities to the International Union without any apparent additional expense to the membership. That we feel our proposition will meet with a hearty response, viz., sufficient endorsements on the part of local unions and a rousing vote from the membership demonstrating their willingness to at least give the matter a fair trial and ascertain the possible achievements of such a plan.

Phil H. Mueller, Secy.
Joint Unions 44 and 281.

Amsterdam, March 5, 1910.

In proposing amendment to Sec. 156 Local 231 really believes it to be to the best interest of the label for a uniform system of advertising. In the amendment we offer it gives each local power of spending its own per capita and also sees a way for uniform advertising. If amendment is adopted we will have the same ad in every quarter of the United States and Canada where a newspaper finds its way, and by a simultaneous action it naturally puts more force to argument. Local 231 has done a lot of newspaper advertising, and we are getting results. Candy merchants have taken down displays of nonunion cigars, also taken them from view of patrons. If you have noticed you will admit that all the large concerns in all branches of business have a uniform system. Pick up a New York or San Francisco paper and you see the same ad. So if it pays them, why shouldn't we get results and results are what we are after. For years we have practically been wasting money on novelties. Novelties only find their way to a few; newspapers reach every one with intelligence. We, Local 231, have run ads as readers mostly, displayed the label several times, and at present are showing the label at moving picture houses. But people know our label; we want them to know what it stands for. We hope to see amendment meet with required number of endorsements and finally go through. We believe our president is capable of writing good ads, and as we also believe that the greater part of the per capita is wasted, with little result, we look forward to a new and better advertising system.

O. A. Gage.

The Norfolk 1907 convention of the American Federation of Labor designated the second Sunday in May of each year as Labor's Memorial Day, and recommended that the trade unionists observe that day as the occasion for appropriate ceremonies in commemoration of our departed fellow trade unionists.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZER.

Atlanta, Ga., February 5, 1910.

Brunswick, Ga.—This city excels all commercial centers of the state of Georgia in the cigar industry, and perhaps a greater number of cigarmakers are employed in Brunswick than within the boundary of Georgia; yet Georgia is fast developing in the manufacture of cigars.

It might be well to state the kind of goods that are manufactured and the prices paid. Good wages are made in Brunswick and other cities in Georgia.

"Smokers" are the principal style of cigars manufactured. This cigar is five inches in length, and being nearly straight.

The "Smokers" are made by "hand" and the price for this cigar as described is \$10 per thousand. I might say in connection to this that some of the shops that make Smokers pay \$11 per thousand, providing the cigar is finished with a head, but the general Smoker as made in Florida and Georgia is twist head. Then there are some \$8 jobs 4½ inches in length made in molds out of the same material as the "Smokers."

Perhaps it will appear ridiculous to some, when I stated that good wages are made making "Smokers," and perhaps I may be doubted as to the truth of my assertion, but nevertheless very few men leave the shops on Saturday with less than \$20 in their envelope and some as high as \$30 or more.

Some bills of prices with restrictions in them are so high that the cigars will not be made.

There is a great demand for the smokers.

This is of international importance and it must be, sooner or later, dealt with, if we desire to keep in the rank of progression. The idea is right here: you want work, and you want to make a decent wage, hence make it possible that you can have both.

Get the money. That is what you are making cigars for. Is it not better that you make the cigars at your city than to have the trust and non-union firms make them? Think it over, brothers.

Local 252, of Brunswick, Ga., is progressing nicely, and the membership is about sixty. Good officers and an excellent body of men, who are hustling and will no doubt unionize all shops in the city. I addressed the local.

Savannah, Ga.—There are but four card men in the city. One shop that employs about a dozen girls. This ought to be a good cigar town, as the prohibition laws have never been enforced in Savannah. Saloons wide open. No demand for the label here.

Americus, Ga.—One cigar factory that employs twenty of our members, and the same kind of work is made here as in Brunswick. Good local for a little city. The firm does not use the label, but believe that they will, as everything points that way. Cigarmakers' union is the only labor organization in the city.

Macon, Ga.—No cigarmakers in this city. Some label goods on sale. This is a good location and it would pay any one that is thinking of going in the business to consider Macon. Address the central body.

Atlanta, Ga.—This is the capital as well as the metropolis of the state of Georgia. Eight cigarmakers employed and not a union shop. About fifty people working at the trade, mostly girls. Strange to say that the label is in demand. Plenty of union-made cigars for sale at the stands.

One stand sells 1,000 label goods a day;

these are smokers. Sold to the dealer for \$40 per thousand, and retail for 5 cents straight.

There is a firm that sells 40,000 of these cigars a month here in Atlanta. These cigars are made in Florida. I found many stands that are selling from 300 to 500 label goods per day. Organized labor is giving the label support in Atlanta. More union made goods sold in Atlanta today than ever before.

There are 156 near-beer saloons in the city. Prohibition is a farce. The city lost \$100,000 the first year of state wide prohibition. Today there is a proposition to bond the city for \$3,000,000 to make improvements. Rents are unusually high, and a goodly number of vacant houses and stores. Am addressing the organizations.

George R. French,
International Organizer.

REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIERS.

W. A. Campbell's Report continued from last month.

Union 372, Marshfield, Wis.

The books and accounts here are in much better condition than this statement might indicate. Cash and stamp accounts correct. All benefit cards and vouchers for expense nicely filed in the rotation in which the expense is entered in the accounts. Ledger correctly indexed and posted. There is one member here away over the limit in dues. This habit seems to be chronic with him; he will either mend his ways or it will be expensive for him. Statement as follows.

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....	\$ 912.99
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,424.33
Total	\$2,337.32
Expended to Jan. 1, 1910.....	2,180.57

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$ 156.75
Receipts for January, 1910.....	75.74
Due to International Union on examination	9.00

Total	\$ 241.49
Expense for January, 1910.....	21.68

Balance on hand would be Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 219.81
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Funds of Union—
Feb. 1, 1910, in 1st Nat. Bank, Savings Department.....\$205.00
In possession Fin. Sec. F. J. Mettelka 27.81

Actual funds on hand.....	\$ 232.81
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Surplus in cash on hand Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 13.00
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Union 381, Watertown, Wis.

The books and accounts here would be in excellent condition if only all the vouchers for expense were indorsed by whoever receives the money. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger nicely posted and indexed. Benefit cards and vouchers all on file and accounts balanced at the end of each month. The balances given in this statement do not include amount expended over percentage during the year 1909. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907.....	\$ 128.62
Receipts to March 1, 1910.....	1,695.05
Expended over percentage in 1907.....	3.30
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	71.37

Total	\$1,898.34
Expenditures to March 1, 1910.....	1,692.51

Balance would be March 1, 1910.....	\$ 205.83
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Funds of Union—
March 1, 1910, in Wisconsin Nat. Bank.....\$75.00
Certificate of deposit on Wisconsin Nat. Bank.....100.00
In possession Treas. H. Grams.....7.82
In possession Fin. Sec. Theo. Zick.....23.02

Total	\$ 205.84
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Surplus March 1, 1910, 1 cent, caused by replacing deficiency in June and July, 1909.

Union 454, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Had more attention been given Section 175 and all vouchers for expense been endorsed by whoever received the money, and the ledger at all times indexed, the accounts here would have been in excellent condition, as all benefit cards and vouchers for expense were on file. Ledger nicely posted and cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....	\$ 879.96
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,560.10
Expended over percentage in 1907.....	7.23
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	9.46
Receipts for January, 1910.....	54.20

Total	\$2,511.00
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$1,604.92
Expense for January, 1910.....	20.34

Total	\$1,625.36
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Balance would be Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 885.74
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Funds of Union—
Feb. 1, 1910, in Cedar Rapids Nat. Bank.....\$125.00
Certificates of deposit on Cedar Rapids Nat. Bank.....700.00
In possession Fin. Sec. R. Drevikov-sky.....44.00

Total	\$ 869.00
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Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1910.....\$ 16.74
This deficiency is amount expended over percentage during years 1907 and 1908.
496, Marshalltown, Iowa.

The books and accounts here are in very nice order. Benefit cards and vouchers all on file. In the future all expense vouchers will be endorsed by whoever receives the money. Corrected small error in due stamp account. Ledger nicely posted, accounts balanced at the end of each month and funds reported at all times just as they should be—agrees with bank account. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1906.....	\$ 190.36
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1910.....	716.56

Total	\$ 906.92
Expense to Jan. 1, 1910.....	640.37

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$ 266.55
Receipts for January, 1910.....	15.70

Total	\$ 282.25
Expense for January, 1910.....	2.40

Balance should be Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 279.85
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Funds of Union—
Feb. 1, 1910, in Fidelity Savings Bank.....\$238.09
In possession Fin. Sec. Theo. Buchwald.....11.76

Total	\$ 249.85
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Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1910.....\$ 30.00
This deficiency is the amount not replaced on account illegal benefit paid as per previous examination.

Yours fraternally,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 19, 1910.
Since last report I examined the books of the following unions: 289, Miami, Fla.; 337, Key West, Fla.; 462, West Tampa, Fla.; 440, Tampa, Fla.; 443, Tampa, Fla.; 500, Tampa, Fla.; 336, Tampa, Fla.; 356, Palatka, Fla.; 384, St. Augustine, Fla.; 29, Jacksonville, Fla., and 248, Jacksonville, Fla.

Union 289, Miami, Fla.
Having had but little experience in keeping union books, the financial secretary endeavored to do as good as he could. Gave the necessary instructions to balance the ledger, etc.

1909, Sept.-Dec.....	\$ 52.10
Charter fee not allowed.....	5.00

Total	\$ 57.10
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Expenses— 1909, Sept.-Dec.....	\$ 28.50
Balance.....	28.60

Total	\$ 57.10
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Funds of Union 289—
Deposit in First Nat. Bank of Miami.....\$ 13.70
In possession of S. H. Rabagnog, Treas.....9.90
Deficiency.....5.00

Total	\$ 28.60
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Union 337, Key West, Fla.

The books of this union are in a fair condition. The stamp account, excepting five 20c stamps, is correct. Result as follows:

Balance Feb. 1, 1909.....	\$ 581.43
1909, Feb. 11 to Dec. 31.....	1,612.90

Total	\$2,194.33
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Error account and stamp difference of Fin. Sec.....	\$ 2.80
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Total	\$2,197.13
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Expenses— 1909, Feb. 11-Dec. 31.....	\$1,582.24
Balance.....	614.89

Total	\$2,197.13
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Funds of Union 337—
Deposit in First National Bank.....\$ 100.00
In possession of Wallace Pindes, Fin. Sec.....76.83

Total	\$ 176.83
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Deficiency.....	438.06
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Total	\$ 614.89
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The above balance does not include the amount expended over percentage in 1909.

Union 462, West Tampa, Fla.

The books of this union are carefully kept and in good condition; the stamp account is correct. Receipts for expenses on file result as follows:

Balance Jan. 18, 1909.....	\$ 6,547.82
1909, Jan. 19, to Dec. 31.....	9,215.15
1910 to Jan. 13.....	541.61

Total	\$16,304.58
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1909, fines turned into local fund.....	9.00
1909, Feb. donation to A. F. of L.....	2.00
1909, expended over perc.....	102.83
Error account of Fin. Secy.....	.40

Total	\$16,419.81
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Expense:
1909, Jan. 19 to Dec. 31.....\$ 3,449.60
1910 to Jan. 13.....146.75

Total	\$ 3,596.35
Balance.....	12,823.46

Total	\$16,419.81
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Funds of Union 462.

Deposit in Bank of West Tampa, on interest.....\$ 3,121.83
Deposit in Bank of West Tampa, on call.....6,147.98
Deposit in Exchange Nat. Bank of Tampa.....1,000.00
Deposit in American Nat. Bank of Tampa, Savings Department.....1,016.73
Time certificate in First Nat. Bank of Tampa.....1,000.00
Deposit in First Nat. Bank of Tampa.....80.00
On call in poss. of R. Tones, Fin. Secy.....61.40

Total	\$12,427.94
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Deficiency.....	295.52
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Total	\$12,823.46
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The accrued interest in the Exchange National Bank of Tampa, amounting to \$20.10, had not been credited in the bank book and is therefore not included in the above balance.

Union 440, Tampa, Fla.

The books of this union, while in charge of Jose Bustillo, Fin. Secy., are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. Receipts for expenses on hand.

Instructed the Fin. Secy. to have the sick benefit cards filled out properly, giving date of first report, cause of sickness, etc.; also to discontinue the registration of the unemployed in ledger style. Members should register in rotation on the same page, entering date of discharge, etc.

Balance Jan. 25, 1909.....	\$ 8,861.48
1909, Jan. 26 to Dec. 31.....	5,098.75
1910 to Jan. 18.....	275.60

Total	\$14,235.83
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1909, Sept.-Oct., illegal out of work benefit paid.....	9.00
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Total	\$14,244.83
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Expenses:
1909, Jan. 26 to Dec. 31.....\$ 3,259.74
1910 to Jan. 18.....81.60

Total	\$ 3,341.34
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Balance.....	10,903.49
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Total	\$14,244.83
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Funds of Union 440.

Deposit in First Nat. Bank of Tampa.....\$10,500.00
In poss. of Jose Bustillo, Fin. Secy.....394.50
Deficiency.....8.99

Total	\$10,903.49
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I made an entry in the day book that the funds should be deposited on interest.
Mr. Jose Bustillo, Fin. Secy., complied with my instructions before I left the city.

Union 493, Tampa, Fla.

The books of this union are in good condition; the stamp account is correct. Receipts for expenses on file. The sick benefit cards are filled out properly.

1909, balance Jan. 31.....	\$2,091.53
1909, Feb. 1 to Dec. 31.....	2,813.90
1910 to Jan. 20.....	156.00

Total	\$5,061.43
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1909, July interest.....	19.82
1909, Oct. interest.....	22.35
1910, Jan. interest.....	22.68
Error account of Patricio Martinez, ex-Fin. Secy.....	1.70

Total	\$5,127.88
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Expenses:
1909, Feb. 1 to Dec. 31.....\$ 952.25
1910 to Jan. 20.....33.75

Total	\$ 986.00
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Balance.....	4,141.88
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Total	\$5,127.88
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Funds of Union 493.

Deposit in Exchange Nat. Bank.....\$2,750.11
Deposit in Bank of Ybor City.....851.00
Deposit in Bank of Ybor City.....298.90
In poss. of Jose R. Colmenales, Fin. Secy.....128.25

Total	\$4,022.26
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Deficiency.....	119.62
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Total	\$4,141.88
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Union 506, Tampa, Fla.

The books of this union are in a fair condition. There is a small difference in the stamp account, which is covered by the error account. Entered written instructions in the day book how to balance the receipts and expenses, including interest and deposits in the banks, at the end of every month. Result as follows:

Balance Jan. 15, 1909.....	\$ 2,981.41
1909, Jan. 16 to Dec. 31.....	10,814.90
1910 to Jan. 21.....	976.95

Total	\$14,773.26
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1909, July interest.....	20.00
1909, October interest.....	20.20
1910, Jan. 1 interest.....	20.40
Error account of Fin. Secy.....	2.10

Total	\$14,834.96
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Expenses.	
1909, Jan. 16 to Dec. 31.....	\$ 2,769.30
1910 to Jan. 21.....	190.90
	<u>\$ 2,960.20</u>
Balance	11,874.76

Funds of Union 500.	
Deposit in First Nat. Bank of Tampa (on call)	\$ 9,213.40
Deposit in First Nat. Bank (on interest) ..	2,060.60
In poss. of Louis Ortega, Fin. Secy.....	134.30
	<u>\$11,408.30</u>
Deficiency	466.46

	<u>\$11,874.76</u>
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Union 336, Tampa, Fla.

The day book of this union is in a poor condition; the ledger is in a fair condition. There is a difference in the stamp account, which was partly caused by two shop collectors, who failed to return money for stamps entrusted to their care. The Fin. Secy. stated that under the rules of the union he is responsible for all stamps.

In the month of February, 1909, a voucher was issued for label agitation amounting to \$250.00, which was signed by G. P. Bradford, John Klein, M. Campderro and Juan Estrada. Upon inquiry how much money each signer received of the money, how expended and who handled the money, information was refused. But upon further inquiry I ascertained that every signer received the amount of \$35.00 as delegate expenses to the Florida State Federation of Labor, held in Palatka, Fla., in the month of January, 1909. Another \$35.00 was paid to J. A. Roberts for the same purpose, who signed a separate receipt, making a total of \$175.00, leaving the amount of \$75.00 unaccounted for.

Being under the impression that the amount had been probably turned into the local fund, I asked for the production of that book, which was refused for several days, accompanied by threats of bodily harm.

The local book did not contain any entry which accounted for the missing \$75.00. Subsequently I examined the books of the Joint Advisory Board, in order to ascertain whether the money had been paid to that body; but there was no record of such payment. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, with the refusal to produce books, etc., I reached the conclusion that G. P. Bradford, Fin. Secy., had guilty knowledge of having failed to account for the amount of \$75.00.

When I commenced to examine the interest account I noticed that things were mixed up. Money deposited in the Cosmopolitan Bank was turned over to the Ybor City Bank, subsequently with two separate bank accounts in the same bank. From the Ybor City Bank all deposits were withdrawn and deposited in the First National Bank of Tampa. There was no record in the day book of the accrued interest for the month of October, 1909, in the Ybor City Bank.

Mr. G. P. Bradford, Fin. Secy., remonstrated against my intention to investigate the interest account, claiming that I failed to do so at the last examination, which was false. I audit the interest account of every local union.

As the books of the Cosmopolitan Bank and the Ybor City Bank had been returned to the bank, I requested the bank treasurer to give me the privilege of examining the old bank books, which was granted.

By the system of making out monthly reports to the International Union, the accrued interest, amounting to a balance of \$104.85, would have been credited to the Financial Secretary and the General Fund would have lost the amount.

There was due on Feb. 1, 1909, for error account, both on receipts and expenses, by G. P. Bradford, Fin. Secy., \$53.05, which he had failed to refund, claiming as an excuse that J. A. Roberts, ex-Fin. Secy., advised him not to pay it. At the same time he insisted that I should institute criminal proceedings against J. A. Roberts for failing to make good error accounts due on two examinations in the amount of \$65.43. Under the laws of the state of Florida, after a Secretary has been notified of error accounts, which he cannot disprove and refuses to refund, it becomes a felony punishable by a term in a state's prison. It sounded rather strange to me that G. P. Bradford, Fin. Secy., was over-anxious to send J. A. Roberts, ex-Fin. Secy., to state's prison, while he was guilty of the same offense and could not plead the law of limitation, which is two years in the state of Florida.

Mr. J. A. Roberts, ex-Fin. Secy., agreed to pay the amount due by a promissory note, which reads as follows:

"Tampa, Fla., February 3, 1910.

"I hereby promise to pay to G. P. Bradford, Fin. Secy. of Cigar Makers' Union No. 336, Tampa, Fla., the sum of \$65.43 (Sixty-Five Dollars and 43-100), due to said union for error account while acting as Financial Secretary of said union and recorded on the books. I promise to pay the above amount at the rate of \$2.50 (Two Dollars and Fifty Cents) weekly until paid in full.

"Value received with use.

"Signed, J. A. Roberts.

"R. Campderros, Witness."

I charged Mr. G. P. Bradford, Fin. Secy., with the following amounts due to union 336:
1910, error in cash account.....\$ 14.50
1909, Feb. 1, due on error account.....53.95
1909, Feb., part of bill of expenses not ac-

counted for	75.00
Stamp difference	54.85

	<u>\$ 197.40</u>
Credits:	
1909, on errors in receipts and expenses	\$ 7.35
1910, Feb. 8, deposit in the First Nat. Bank.....	142.55
	<u>\$150.40</u>
Balance due to Union 336.....	47.00
	<u>\$197.40</u>

The result is as follows:

1909, balance Feb. 1.....	\$16,969.67
1909, Feb. 1 to Dec. 31.....	10,488.66
1910, Jan. 31.....	1,174.30
1910, January accrued interest in Ybor City Bank book No. 40, Ybor City Bank book 2,338, American Nat. Bank and First Nat. Bank.....	130.40
	<u>\$28,818.03</u>
1909, interest not reported.....	104.95
1909, overpaid out of work benefit.....	3.00
Stamp difference of Fin. Secy.....	54.85
1909, expended over perc.....	496.68
	<u>\$29,472.51</u>

Expenses:	
1909, Feb. 1 to Dec. 31.....	\$ 6,030.17
1910 to Jan. 31.....	534.78
	<u>\$ 6,564.95</u>
Balance	22,907.56

	<u>\$29,472.51</u>
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Funds of Union 336.

Deposit in American Nat. Bank.....	\$ 2,347.58
Deposit in First Nat. Bank.....	18,412.26
In poss. of G. P. Bradford, Fin. Secy.....	59.30
Promissory note of J. A. Roberts, ex-Fin. Secy.	65.43
	<u>\$20,914.57</u>
Deficiency	1,992.99

	<u>\$22,907.56</u>
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Union 356 Palatka, Fla.

The books of this union are in a poor condition. Some accounts in the ledger have not been posted from six months to one year. Judging from the average income, the members, excepting a few, are over the constitutional limit in the payment of dues. The day book for the month of August, 1909, contained an item of expenses, amounting to \$400.00, as payment of tax to International Union, which is a false entry. There is a small difference in the stamp account. The shortage in the funds was replaced by R. J. Coleman, ex-Fin. Secy., a few days before my arrival. He still owes to the union \$24.69, which includes error accounts at the last and present examination. The union allowed him 90 days to pay up the balance. Result as follows:

1909, balance Feb. 15.....	\$461.30
1909, Feb. 16 to Dec. 31.....	183.15
1910 to Jan. 31.....	12.30
1910 to Feb. 10.....	90
	<u>\$662.65</u>

Due on balance of error account and stamp difference of R. J. Coleman, ex-Fin. Secy..	5.15
1909, expended over percentage.....	5.35
	<u>\$673.15</u>

Expenses:	
1909, Feb. 15 to Dec. 31.....	\$318.87
1910 to Jan. 31.....	4.71
1910 to Feb. 10.....	102.35
	<u>\$425.93</u>
Balance	247.22

	<u>\$673.15</u>
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Funds of Union 366.

Deposit in Florida Trust and Savings Co....	\$150.00
In poss. of Wallace Carr, Fin. Secy.....	3.55
	<u>\$153.55</u>
Deficiency	93.67

	<u>\$247.22</u>
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Union 384, St. Augustine, Fla.

The books of this union are in a good condition. There is a difference in the stamp account. Result as follows:

Balance Feb. 16, 1909.....	\$1,695.37
1909, Feb. 16 to Dec. 31.....	878.46
1910, Jan. 31.....	80.30
1910 to Feb. 14.....	39.70
	<u>\$2,694.83</u>
1910, January interest.....	12.08

	<u>\$2,706.91</u>
Stamp difference of Fin. Secy.....	19.60
	<u>\$2,726.51</u>

Expenses:	
1909, Feb. 16, Dec. 31.....	\$1,059.10
1910 to Jan. 31.....	223.31
1910 to Feb. 14.....	13.45
	<u>\$1,295.86</u>
Balance	1,430.15

	<u>\$2,726.51</u>
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Funds of Union 384.

Deposit in People's Bank for Savings.....	\$1,283.39
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Deposit in First Nat. Bank.....	54.72
In poss. of Lawrence Pomar, Fin. Secy....	61.12
	<u>\$1,399.23</u>
Deficiency	30.92

	<u>\$1,430.15</u>
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Union 29, Jacksonville, Fla.

The books of this union are in a poor condition. No footings on pages in day book and no balances at the end of the month. The ledger has not been posted for one year and longer. The stamp account, excepting two 10-cent assessment stamps, is correct. Gave the Secretary a few instructions.

Balance Feb. 18, 1909	\$1,005.20
1909, Feb. 19 to Dec. 31.....	596.60
1910, Jan. 31.....	54.10
1910 to Feb. 16.....	23.55
	<u>\$1,679.45</u>

1909, expended over percentage.....	72.22
Stamp difference .....	.20
	<u>\$1,751.87</u>

Expenses:	
1909, Feb. 19 to Dec. 31.....	\$ 700.15
1910, Jan. 31.....	126.35
1910 to Feb. 16.....	10.35
	<u>\$ 836.85</u>
Balance	915.02

	<u>\$1,751.87</u>
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Funds of Union 29.

Deposit in Atlanta Nat. Bank.....	\$ 20.00
In poss. of A. Chas. Robinson, Fin. Secy....	30.40
Deficiency	864.62

Mr. Jas. Robinson, ex-Fin. Secy., owes to Union 29 a balance of \$220.20 and interest for one year on the mortgage given for his shortage.

Union 248, Jacksonville, Fla.

The books of this union are in a fair condition. There is a small difference in the stamp account. Result as follows:

Balance Feb. 17, 1909.....	\$182.47
1909, Feb. 17 to Dec. 31.....	456.35
1910, Jan. 31.....	56.85
1910 to Feb. 17.....	29.60
	<u>\$725.27</u>

Error account and stamp difference of Fin. Secy	6.60
	<u>\$731.87</u>

Expenses:	
1909, Feb. 17 to Dec. 31.....	\$327.70
1910, Jan. 31.....	62.95
1910 to Feb. 17.....	3.20
	<u>\$393.85</u>
Error on expenses.....	20
Balance	337.82

	<u>\$731.87</u>
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Funds of Union 248.

Deposit in Atlantic Nat. Bank	\$200.00
In poss. of W. F. Marsyck, Fin. Secy.....	107.02
Deficiency	30.80
	<u>\$337.82</u>

Yours Fraternally,
A. Strasser, Int. Fin.

Millville, N. J., March 21, 1910.

Since last report I examined the books of the following unions: 252, Brunswick, Ga.; 446, Norristown, Pa.; 236, Reading, Pa.; 64, Lebanon, Pa.; 91, Allentown, Pa.; 466, Easton, Pa.; 171, H. Greenville, Pa.; 402, Quakertown, Pa.; 232, Sellersville, Pa.; 199, Atlantic City, N. J., and 230, Millville, N. J.

Union 252, Brunswick, Ga.

The books of this union are in a good condition, the stamp account, excepting two 30c stamps, is correct. Suggested a new system of ledger entry. Result as follows:

1909, March to Dec. 31.....	\$ 456.15
1910, January	67.45
1910, to February 18.....	49.65
	<u>\$573.25</u>

1909, Oct. interest .....	.90
1910, January interest	1.70
Stamp difference .....	.60
1909, expended over perc.....	18.86
	<u>\$590.31</u>

EXPENSES.

1909, March to Dec. 31.....	\$151.70
1910, January	18.30
1910, to Feb. 18.....	21.49
	<u>\$191.49</u>
Balance	\$398.82

	<u>\$590.31</u>
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Funds of Union 252—	
Deposit in Nat. Bank of Brunswick, Sav. Dept.	\$ 317.60
In poss. of Geo. C. Gidish, fin. sec.....	68.91
	<u>\$ 386.51</u>
Deficiency	12.31

	<u>\$ 398.82</u>
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Union 446, Norristown, Pa.

The books of this union are in a fair condition;

the stamp account, excepting one 20c stamp, is correct. Result as follows:

1907, Dec. 11, balance.....	\$ 217.32
1907, Dec. 12-31.....	13.00
1908, receipts.....	190.85
1909, receipts.....	173.38
1910, January.....	19.50
1910, to Feb. 22.....	5.00
Stamp difference.....	.20

EXPENSES.

1907, Dec. 12-31.....	\$ 24.62
1908.....	230.30
1909.....	254.69
1910, January.....	18.55
1910, to Feb. 22.....	27.00

Balance.....	\$ 70.09
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Funds of Union 446—	\$ 625.25
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Deposit in Peoples' Nat. Bank.....	\$ 50.48
In poss. of Sam C. Miller, fin. sec.....	19.41
Deficiency.....	.20

Total.....	\$ 70.09
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Union 236, Reading, Pa.

The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is balanced by error account. Receipts for expenses on file. The union loaned to the "Blue Label Press" the amount of \$750 (seven hundred and fifty dollars), on a promissory note, at 4 per cent, which is clearly in violation of the Constitution. Result as follows:

Balance April 9, 1907.....	\$11,738.86
1907, April 10-Dec. 31.....	5,349.65
1908, receipts.....	7,153.78
1909, receipts.....	7,041.05
1910, January.....	603.20
1910, to February 25.....	412.32

1907, exp. over perc.....	\$32,298.86
1908, exp. over perc.....	10.48
1909, exp. over perc.....	.20
Error account of fin. sec.....	225.91

EXPENSES.

1907, April 10-Dec. 31.....	\$ 3,457.25
1908, April 10.....	6,817.74
1909.....	6,105.69
1910, January.....	935.31
1910, to Feb. 25.....	182.07

Balance.....	\$17,498.06
	15,037.99

Funds of Union 236—	\$32,536.05
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Time certificates of deposit at 3 per cent	
Reading Trust Company No. 7749.....	\$ 1,000.00
Colonial Trust Company No. 1538.....	1,500.00
Penn National Bank No. 7262.....	500.00
Berkens County Trust Company No. 4657.....	1,000.00
The Pennsylvania Trust Co. No. 12799.....	1,000.00
The Pennsylvania Trust Co. No. 12798.....	1,000.00
The Pennsylvania Trust Co. No. 12797.....	1,000.00
Commercial Trust Co. No. 5017.....	500.00
Penn National Bank No. 7373.....	500.00
The Reading Trust Co. No. 8114.....	500.00
The Berkens County Trust Co. No. 4689.....	1,500.00
Penn National Bank No. 7400.....	500.00
Colonial Trust Co. No. 1621.....	1,500.00
Penn National Bank No. 7446.....	500.00
Deposits in Colonial Trust Co. on call.....	1,483.13
Note of Blue Label Press at 4 per cent.....	750.00
In poss. of M. L. Wolfskill, treas.....	10.00
In poss. of A. P. Bower, fin. sec.....	33.28

Deficiency.....	\$14,776.41
	261.58

	\$15,037.99
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Union 64, Lebanon, Pa.

The books of this union are in a fair condition; the stamp account is correct. Sick benefit cards are filled out properly. Instructed the fin. secretary to have the books balanced at the end of the month.

Balance April 13, 1907.....	\$ 668.04
1907, April 14-Dec. 31.....	281.90
1908, receipts.....	388.90
1909, receipts.....	744.05
1910, to March 1.....	87.80

1907, exp. over perc.....	\$2,170.69
	3.55

EXPENSES.

1907, April 14-Dec. 31.....	\$ 328.77
1908.....	619.63
1909.....	762.90
1910, to March 1.....	13.98

Due to secretary by error.....	\$1,726.28
	447.96

Balance.....	\$1,726.28
	447.96

Funds of Union 64—	\$2,174.24
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Deposited in Lebanon Nat. Bank.....	\$ 360.00
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In poss. of F. L. Flocken, fin. sec.....	11.00
In poss. of P. W. Dengler, Treas.....	62.56

	\$ 433.56
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Deficiency.....	14.40
	\$ 447.96

Due on old account in 1896, \$340.45.
Union 91, Allentown, Pa.

The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account, excepting three 15c stamps, is correct. Receipts for expenses on file; sick benefit cards filled out properly. The secretary promised to have the unemployed members register in rotation on the same page, which had not been done heretofore. Result as follows:

Balance Dec. 1, 1907.....	\$ 697.24
1907, Dec.....	111.75
1908, receipts.....	1,113.83
1909, receipts.....	1,428.75
1910, to March 1.....	130.70

1907, exp. over perc.....	\$3,482.27
Error account of fin. sec.....	.91
	.75

	\$3,483.93
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EXPENSES.

1907, Dec.....	\$ 149.70
1908.....	1,353.18
1909.....	1,492.87
1910, to March 1.....	94.13

Balance.....	\$3,089.88
	394.05

Funds of Union 91—	\$3,483.93
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Deposit in Second Nat. Bank.....	\$ 377.78
In poss. S. A. Knauss, fin. sec.....	15.52
Deficiency.....	.75

	\$ 394.05
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The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is balanced by the error account. The sick benefit cards are filled out properly. Result as follows:

Balance Dec. 1, 1907.....	\$2,276.74
1907, Dec.....	73.55
1908, receipts.....	903.03
1909, receipts.....	857.98
1910, to March 1.....	126.05
1910 to March 7.....	12.60

1907, exp. over perc.....	\$4,249.95
	47.83

	\$4,297.78
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EXPENSES.

1907, Dec.....	\$ 95.08
1908.....	1,122.01
1909.....	1,428.35
1910, to March 1.....	70.67
1910, to March 7.....	6.25

Balance.....	\$2,722.36
	1,575.42

Funds of Union 466—	\$4,297.78
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Deposit in the First Nat. Bank.....	\$1,434.54
Deposit in the First Nat. Bank on call.....	127.99
In poss. of H. Ellenberger, fin. sec.....	16.39

	\$1,578.92
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Union 171, E. Greenville, Pa.
The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. Receipts for expenses on file.

1908, Aug. 24-Dec. 31.....	\$ 87.60
1909, receipts.....	907.70
1910, to March 1.....	39.30
1910, to March 9.....	10.10

	\$1,044.70
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EXPENSES.

1908, Aug. 24-Dec. 31.....	\$ 15.85
1909.....	658.93
1910, to March 1.....	19.10
1910, to March 9.....	4.70

Balance.....	\$698.58
	346.12

Funds of Union 171—	\$1,044.70
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Deposit in Perkiomen Nat. Bank.....	\$ 320.00
In poss. of Albert Horne, Fin. Sec.....	26.12

	\$ 346.12
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Union 402, Quakertown, Pa.
The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. Result as follows:

Balance Dec. 7, 1907.....	\$1,843.45
1907, Dec. 7-31.....	54.35
1908, receipts.....	1,076.55
1909, receipts.....	896.05
1910, to March 1.....	129.30
1910, to March 11.....	30.80

	\$4,030.50
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EXPENSES.

1907, Dec. 7-31.....	\$ 60.59
1908.....	1,854.28
1909.....	958.84
1910, to March 1.....	96.90
1910, to March 11.....	106.00

Balance.....	\$3,086.61
	943.89

Funds of Union 402—	\$4,030.50
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Time certificate No. 7989 in Quakertown Nat. Bank.....	\$ 700.00
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Deposit in Quakertown Nat. Bank on call.....	193.00
In poss. of Chas. Moyer, fin. sec.....	39.94

	\$ 932.94
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Deficiency.....	10.95
	\$943.89

Union 232, Sellersville, Pa.

The day book of this union is in a good condition; the ledger has not been posted since the middle of July, 1909. The stamp account, excepting a few 20c stamps, is correct. Receipts for expenses on file. Result as follows:

Balance Dec. 10, 1907.....	\$3,114.63
1907, Dec. 10-31.....	93.35
1908, receipts.....	1,686.80
1909, receipts.....	1,618.40
1910, to March 1.....	286.80
1910, to March 12.....	30.90

	\$6,830.68
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Error account of fin. sec.....	1.70
	\$6,832.38

EXPENSES.

1907, Dec. 10-31.....	\$ 96.02
1908.....	1,916.57
1909.....	1,930.51
1910, to March 1.....	225.09
1910, to March 12.....	18.55

Balance.....	\$4,186.74
	2,645.64

Funds of Union 232—	\$6,832.38
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Four time certificates, No. 15254, 15695, 15724, 15722, at 3 per cent.....	\$2,000.00
Deposit in Sellersville Nat. Bank on call.....	545.00
In poss. of John H. Nase, fin. sec.....	98.94
Deficiency.....	1.70

	\$2,645.64
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Union 199, Atlantic City, N. J.

The books of this union are in a good condition; there is a small difference in the stamp account. Receipts for expenses on file.

Balance April 16, 1907.....	\$ 218.56
1907, April 17-Dec. 31.....	94.10
1908, receipts.....	158.01
1909, receipts.....	116.56
1910, to March 1.....	18.80

1909, July interest.....	\$ 606.03
1910, January interest.....	4.31
Stamp difference of fin. sec.....	3.97

	\$ 615.51
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EXPENSES.

1907, April 17-Dec. 31.....	\$ 78.89
1908.....	36.75
1909.....	246.10
1910, to March 1.....	3.60

Balance.....	\$ 365.15
	250.36

Funds of Union 199—	\$ 615.51
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Deposit in Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Co.....	\$ 173.28
In poss. of H. Fiedler, fin. sec.....	75.88

Deficiency.....	\$ 249.16
	1.20

	\$ 250.66
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Union 230, Millville, N. J.

The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. The vouchers are countersigned by the recipients.

Balance April 17, 1907.....	\$ 570.10
1907, April 18, Dec. 31.....	312.40
1908, receipts.....	377.04
1909, receipts.....	328.89
1910, to March 1.....	65.04
1910, to March 19.....	14.90

1909, exp. over perc.....	\$1,668.37
	3.45

	\$1,671.82
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EXPENSES.

1907, April 18-Dec. 31.....	\$ 372.39
1908.....	440.52
1909.....	406.64
1910, to March 1.....	34.87
1910, to March 19.....	35.71

Balance.....	\$1,290.18
	381.69

Funds of Union 230—	\$1,671.82
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Deposit in Mechanics Nat. Bank, Savings Dept.....	\$ 314.91
Deposit in Mechanics Nat. Bank on call.....	39.50
In poss. of Frank Heady, fin. sec.....	4.16
In poss. of F. Wathier, treas.....	16.67

Deficiency.....	\$ 375.24
	6.45

	\$ 381.69
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A. STRASSER, Int. Fin.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union, or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans, as provided by the constitution.

Union 208, Kalamazoo, Mich., fined G. B. Parent (24518) \$5 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Mike Danaher (98931) was fined \$5 for allowing himself to become suspended and \$2.25 board bill, which totals \$7.25.

Union 158, La Fayette, Ind., fined T. H. Rohde and Herman Kimmons \$10 each for allowing themselves to be suspended.

Union 351, Mankato, fined Phil Laven (99604) \$10 for allowing himself to become suspended, and Albin Miller (119494) \$5 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 381, Watertown, Wis., fined Frank E. Kopp (105109) \$4.80 for allowing himself to become suspended.

LOST CARDS

Section 11. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the Official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate.

Members having lost their traveling cards take notice:

No duplicate card will be issued for lost card unless the full name of members, the card number, the date of initiation and the union where the card was last deposited are given. Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Secretaries have no right to issue certificates in place of lost cards. Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made. Report full name, number, date and place of initiation and when and where card was last deposited.

Private loans will be entered on duplicates issued upon request of unions.

Enter all loans granted in figures and letters. Secretaries will please notify this office as to whether any private loans are due on cards reported lost, otherwise they are issued with only the International loan account. This does not release members from their just obligations to the unions. The absence of the private loans, however, quite often causes members to overlook those loans and suspensions follow.

36409. Chas. Mather, initiated May 29, 1888, by 94; last deposited at 33.

34259. Dan Cram, initiated April 22, 1899, by 40; last deposited at 192.

10026. L. Goodman, initiated May 30, 1903, by 267; last deposited at 81.

18585. M. Schoenborn, initiated July 16, 1901, by 143; last deposited at 44.

71527. E. Tangney, initiated Oct. 6, 1894, by 272; last deposited at 6.

3842. Frank Welsh, initiated March 3, 1884, by 103; last deposited at 9.

15356. A. Schultz, initiated Sept. 23, 1889, by 149; last deposited at 33.

26679. S. Lexius, information not complete and no card will be issued. The above rules must be observed and are necessary to protect members.

3429. J. E. Purtell, initiated Feb. 9, 1889.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MARCH, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

2 Buffalo	100	417 Dunkirk	100
74 Poughkeepsie	100	419 Salina	100
234 Guttenberg	100	422 Berlin	100
259 Bloomington	100	423 Sterling	100
356 Palatka	100	425 Astoria	100
370 Jamestown	100	426 Hibbing	100
371 Barre	100	427 Rahway	100
373 Sherbrooke	100	428 Trenton	100
379 Rochester	100	429 Niagara Falls	100
384 St. Augustine	100	432 Nelson	100
387 Yankton	100	433 Mobile	100
391 Bellingham	100	434 Fairbault	100
395 Waterbury	100	444 Walla Walla	100
396 Northampton	100	445 Billings	100
397 Iona	100	450 Oklahoma	100
398 Stamford	100	477 Manitowoc	100
403 Quakertown	100	491 Huron	100
403 Ishpeming	100	495 Marshalltown	100
416 Norwalk	100		

SUPPLIES.

4 Cincinnati	1.00	316 McSherrytown	2.50
39 Schenectady	1.00	380 Wallace	.75
212 Livingston	2.00	129 Denver	1.00
168 Oshkosh	.50	88 Dubuque	1.00
218 Binghamton	.60	446 Norristown	1.00
331 Crookston	1.00	379 Rochester	1.00

247 Blue Island	.50	3 Paterson	1.00
46 Grand Rapids	1.00	345 Kansas City	.50
282 Bridgeport	.60	205 Battle Creek	1.50
122 Warren	1.50	449 Ponce	1.00
42 Hartford	1.50	149 Brooklyn	1.00
313 Lima	1.50	403 Ishpeming	.50
238 Sacramento	.50	87 Brooklyn	1.50
292 Brooklyn	.50		

STATIONERY.

452 Petosky	1.75	265 Waverly	3.50
169 Cheboygan	2.40	231 Amsterdam	1.75
143 Lincoln	1.75	277 Oskaloosa	3.50
440 Tampa	3.00	214 Bluffton	1.75
86 Mansfield	3.50	69 Three Rivers	1.20
482 Wausau	3.50	356 Palatka	1.00
289 Miami	2.00	177 Council Bluffs	3.50
486 New Westminster	1.75	426 Hibbing	3.50
179 Bangor	1.20	333 San Lorenzo	1.20

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

94 Pawtucket	1.75		.25
313 Lima	1.75		.25
1 Baltimore	1.75		.25
475 Fitchburg	1.75		.15
449 Ponce	1.75		.30
33 Indianapolis	1.75		.35
315 St. Cloud	1.75		.75
251 New York	1.75		.75
326 Taunton	1.75		.75
299 Middletown	1.75		.44
443 Albuquerque	1.75		1.00
316 McSherrytown	1.75		2.20
283 Geneva	1.75		10.56
478 La Grange	1.75		6.50
114 Jacksonville	1.75		.85
55 Hamilton	1.75		1.60
432 Nelson	1.75		6.00
438 Marion	1.75		1.66
119 San Juan	1.75		1.75
458 Cidra	1.75		3.90
431 Litchfield	1.75		.22
437 Cairo	1.75		1.00
258 Streator	1.75		1.30
40 Biddeford	1.75		.65
322 Joplin	1.75		.90
288 Fresno	1.75		12.15
490 Fairfield	1.75		.22
249 Findlay	1.75		2.61
76 Hannibal	1.75		.75
497 Kankakee	1.75		1.73
214 Bluffton	1.75		2.25
290 Janesville	1.75		1.35
267 Cattlettsburg, returned funds	1.75		4.93

Receipts for March	\$3,840.02
Balance March 1	2,937.09

Total	\$6,777.11
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EXPENDITURES FOR MARCH, 1910.

Office rent	\$ 90.00
Salary to International President	120.00
Salary to clerks	452.73
Printing 325 M label order blanks	87.75
Printing appeals of Pregmans, Strauss & Brown and voting blanks	26.50
Printing 1,280 treasurer's voucher books	128.00
Printing 2,000 sheets 20c dues	24.00
Printing circular and ballots for 7th V. P.	11.50
Printing Tampa strike applications	12.00
Printing 3,000 postals form 1	6.00
Printing stationery for local unions	4.75
Printing and numbering 2,880,000 blue labels	345.60
Printing February Journal	242.96
25 electros of label	11.75
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	200.00
A. Strausser, salary and expense as financier	150.00
Geo. R. French, salary and expense as organizer	300.00
I. B. Kuhn, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
J. R. Macias, salary and expense as special organizer	100.00
Frank Celas, salary and expense as special organizer	100.00
E. Clifford, attorney's fee	275.00
Intl. Pres. expense to Indianapolis	15.40
C. E. Ackerman, Intl. Auditor	36.00
M. G. Farnham, Intl. Auditor	29.40
F. W. Seybold, Intl. Auditor	16.10
E. C. Cuthbert, expense to Corning	11.30
E. Sanchez Lopez, expense to Bayamon	11.55
John Gimble, expense to Evansville	21.40
Tax to A. F. L. for Dec., '09	220.00
Tax to Label Dept. of A. F. L. for Jan., 1910	107.50
46 reams of Journal paper	130.30
Label cuts	2.16
Spanish translation	16.00
Insurance on Blue Label paper	8.03
Expressage on labels and supplies	106.69
Postage on letters and cards	69.17
Postage on Journals	24.51
1,000 postal cards	10.00
Telephone service	6.70
Expressage on package from Orange	.45
Expressage on package from Reading	.25
Expressage on package from Cattlettsburg	1.50
Expressage on package from Milford	.35
Expressage on package from Lima	.45
Carting supplies to Union 14	1.00
Exchange on check	1.25
Gas and electric light	3.71
Sundries	2.00
7 telegrams not prepaid	4.23

Expense for March	\$3,746.94
Balance March 31	3,030.17

Total	\$6,777.11
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State of Trade for April 1, 1910.

GOOD.		
51 Holyoke	259 Bloomington	
52 Elmira	260 Piqua	
54 Evansville	263 Adrian	
56 Leavenworth	264 Rutland	
58 Montreal	266 Memphis	
60 Keokuk	270 Ft. Dodge	
66 Lewiston	274 Pekin	
68 Albany	276 Plattsburgh	
69 Three Rivers	278 London	
71 Elgin	279 Plattsburgh	
72 Burlington	280 Owego	
73 Alton	282 Bridgeport	
74 Poughkeepsie	286 Wichita	
75 Columbus	287 Marinette	
77 Minneapolis	288 Fresno	
78 Hornell	290 Janesville	
80 Danville	294 Duluth	
81 Peekskill	295 Scranton	
82 Meadville	296 Wilmington	
84 Saugerties	297 Canton	
85 Eau Claire	300 Michigan City	
86 Mansfield	301 Akron	
88 Dubuque	303 Tecumseh	
89 Schenectady	304 Racine	
92 Worcester	305 Monmouth	
93 Omaha	307 Reno	
94 Pawtucket	309 Rothschild	
97 Boston	310 Manitowoc	
98 St. Paul	314 Jackson	
99 Ottawa	315 St. Cloud	
102 Kansas City	318 Chattanooga	
103 Ansonia	322 Joplin	
104 Pottsville	326 Taunton	
107 Erie	327 Coxackie	
112 Oneonta	329 Fond du Lac	
114 Jacksonville	330 Alpena	
115 Canton	332 San Diego	
121 Ithaca	333 San Lorenzo	
123 Hamilton	338 Eureka	
124 Watertown	340 Traverse City	
127 Mattoon	341 Neenah	
129 Denver	344 Atlanta	
130 Saginaw	345 Kansas City	
131 Jersey City	348 Corning	
136 Hudson	349 St. John	
137 Massillon	351 Mankato	
140 St. Catharines	352 Brookville	
142 Lockport	355 Honesdale	
143 Lincoln	359 Atchison	
145 Williamsport	368 Ann Arbor	
146 N. Brunswick	369 Pt. Huron	
150 Sioux City	369 Sherman	
151 Lincoln	371 Barre	
154 Lincoln	372 Marshfield	
156 Sunfield	373 Sherbrooke	
157 Rockford	377 Mitchell	
158 Lafayette	380 Wallace	
162 Green Bay	384 St. Augustine	
163 Marysville	383 Cadillac	
168 Oshkosh	386 Northampton	
178 Davenport	404 Austin	
179 Joliet	406 Crawfordville	
175 Kingston	408 Houghton	
176 Newark	409 Kewanee	
177 Olney	410 Centralia	
180 Danbury	411 Brookville	
182 Madison	412 Newport News	
186 Flint	415 Elkhart	
193 Jefferson City	419 Salina	
194 Cayce	422 Berlin	
196 Grand Island	424 Stratford	
199 Atlantic City	427 Rahway	
200 Galesburg	433 Mobile	
201 Portland	434 Fairbault	
204 New Albany	435 Kenton	
205 Battle Creek	436 Olyphant	
206 No. Adams	439 Carbondale	
209 Coldwater	442 Cape Girardeau	
215 Logansport	444 Walla Walla	
216 Galveston	447 Kenosha	
220 New Orleans	450 Oklahoma City	
222 Peru	452 Petoskey	
231 Amsterdam	455 Galena	
233 Sedalia	457 Benton Harbor	
236 Reading	466 Easton	
246 Salamanca	468 Albion	
247 Blue Island	476 Pontiac	
249 Findlay	479 Wheeling	
250 Bellville	482 Wausau	
252 Brunswick	484 Meriden	
	486 New Westminster	
	488 Middletown	
	489 Iola	
	494 Fall River	
	495 Marshalltown	

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies ten cents. Advertisements as per rates on inside.

CHICAGO, APRIL 15, 1910.

With some satisfaction, and we trust some justification, we take pleasure in calling attention to the financial report published in this issue.

CONCERNING OUR FINANCES FOR 1909.

The report covers the entire financial transactions of local unions for the year of 1909 and when studied in connection with the table of benefits paid gives a comprehensive view and complete understanding, the extent and scope of benefits for what purpose, cost per member per year and the cost of all benefits per member. The report, recapitulation and table of benefits shows the entire financial transactions of the International Union.

The table also shows the amount of dues that were paid at the various stages. For the benefit of the younger members the present rate of death benefits has been paid since January 1, 1887.

Prior to 1886 we paid \$4 per week strike benefit until the strike ended. Commencing January 1, 1897, we cut out one term of the out of work benefit, otherwise there has been no material change in the payment of benefits. The table shows when each benefit commenced. The constitution of course shows the present rates and benefits paid.

While the general fund shows a loss or decrease of \$33,776.36, it was due to the continued depression in trade which is proven by the amount of out of work benefits paid, which amounted to \$76,107.25. The amount expended for out of work benefits in a normal year of trade conditions in 1907 was only \$19,497.50. The amount expended in 1908 for this purpose was \$101,483.50. The table and recapitulation show that the decrease in the general fund was due to the depression in trade and the extra amount expended for out of work benefits. Since this money went to relieve the distress of our worthy members, who were out of work, no one will regret its expenditure, especially since we have such a formidable sum left and the prospects indicate that for this year the fund will show a balance to the good or gain side of the ledger. The amount expended for strike benefits dropped from \$32,000 in 1908 to about \$20,000 in 1909, and is gratifying, showing that despite the unsatisfactory condition of trade we had very few attempts at reductions of wages to resist. The amount expended for sick benefits shows the usual annual increase of from \$184,755.69 in 1908 to \$186,983.28 in 1909, although the increase in this connection was less than it has been for a number of years. The expenditures for death and disability benefits increased from \$220,979.71 in 1908 to \$238,284.47 in 1909, showing an increase of \$17,304.76. The steady increase in the amount expended for this purpose is accounted for by the fact that each year more members are entitled to the full benefit of \$550, and to the fact that a considerable sum is required to meet the disability claims. During the last eleven years the death and disability benefits have increased \$143,344.64.

The total amount paid for each benefit since the adoption of the benefit system was: Traveling loan benefit, \$1,180,694.83; strike benefit, \$1,211,907.23; sick benefit, \$2,909,434.88; death benefit, \$2,366,863.21; out of work benefit, \$1,266,865.36.

For the benefit of the student and those not familiar with our system who may study the recapitulation, it should be noted that assistance from unions and assistance to unions, which involves an item of \$74,030 in receipts and \$74,430 in expenditures, is simply money transferred from one union to another, and while it has to be so entered, it is really neither a receipt nor an expenditure. Including the amount on hand at the beginning of the year, the financial transactions for the year 1909 amounted to \$1,552,831.46.

The total benefits paid during the year 1909 were \$562,963.92 and the grand total of benefits paid since the chain of benefits system was adopted November, 1879, or in 30 years and two months, is \$8,935,765.51.

The report recapitulation and table of benefits show only the financial transactions of local unions. The amounts required to maintain headquarters is included in the expenditures of local unions, but the amount expended by this office is not included. The receipts and expenditures for the general office are published monthly in the Official Journal.

While the outstanding loans are an asset the amount is not included in balance on hand.

One extremely gratifying fact is the substantial gain in membership. Despite the unsatisfactory condition of trade which remained with us the greater part of the year the membership increased from 40,354, thirty cent members, in 1908, to 44,414 thirty cent members in 1909. The membership all told including the 15c, 20c and 30c members is 51,477. Compared with 18 years ago and counting only the active members the gain in membership has been just 21,348 or nearly 100 per cent.

The soundness of our funds and our numerical strength, which all things considered will compare favorably with any other trade union in existence, is substantial grounds for satisfaction and we heartily congratulate the membership at large.

While the membership of the International Union has reached the highest point in its existence and now numbers over 51,000, including all classes, the necessity for continued effort in the direction of completing the organization of all cigarmakers is greater than ever before. The membership has been steadily advancing and is of a substantial character.

However, to maintain and increase wages we must organize the unorganized who are working for frightfully low wages.

Ours is a competitive trade and as long as the unorganized work for low wages they are a standing menace to the organized workers and their fair bills of prices.

Unions located in poorly organized districts with but few members cannot hope to fully succeed unless an earnest effort is made to bring the unorganized into the fold.

During the wet and dry campaign recently waged in many localities the prohibition orators were wont to declare the "demon rum" the cause of poverty.

Regardless of and entirely outside of the wet and dry issue we assert that poverty is largely if not wholly caused by low

wages, long hours, lack of employment, diseases—largely preventable—and preventable industrial accidents and deaths. It is claimed that 500,000 industrial accidents occurred in the United States last year. Nearly all working men are only a few days or weeks from poverty's row and when an accident overtakes them they in most cases immediately feel the pinch unless cared for by the unions.

The wages of the average working man is used up to the last penny in purchasing sufficient bare necessities to maintain himself and family in an effort to keep body and soul together and to properly house and clothe them in actual necessities.

After this is done everybody knows, but some will not admit, there is nothing left to squander for intoxicating drinks.

The trade unions tell you the only simon pure, real cause of poverty and offer the only really remedy to remove it.

We say better wages, shorter hours with just and human laws which will tend to minimize industrial accidents and more wages with which to obtain better homes and better food will do more to eradicate poverty than all the other panaceas so far offered.

We know the real cause of poverty and emphatically object to having anybody regardless of whether they are prohibitionists or beneficiaries of the present low wage, long hours condition masquerading under any guise tell us or try to humbug the people into a belief that drink is the cause of all our woes, gloom, crime and poverty.

A prohibitionist has a right to be a "dry" and to vote accordingly, but he has no right to misstate economic facts in an effort to bolster up his cause.

The closer the workers get to and stick to the unions the further they will be from poverty.

The Rockefeller-Standard Oil-Tobacco trust combination would soon own and control all industries if it were not for the unions.

The farmers are rapidly organizing and gradually coming into closer touch for defensive purposes with the trade union movement.

The union paper makers recently went on strike to restore former wages and hours of labor condition and were promptly sued for \$100,000 damages by the International Paper (Trust) Co.

Nearly every drug store in the country handles a large number of Trust made cigars and they know the Trust is rapidly installing trust drug stores with an idea of finally controlling the drug business. The druggists keep right on feeding the institution that is trying to put them out of business.

Every union in the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor is also urged to appoint a label committee, whose duty shall be to advocate the purchase of union-made products and to wait upon merchants and request them to have on sale the products of union labor, bearing wherever practicable union labels.—American Federationist.

Total products of cigars of the United States (for the month of February, 1910, and 8 months of the fiscal year beginning July, 1909): Month of February, 1910, 489,287,001; 1909, 424,080,096; increase 65,206,905. Eight months end-

ing February 28, 1910, 4,265,625,844; 1909, 3,948,868,702; increase 316,757,142.

The latest story going the rounds of the trade is that the tobacco trust in connection with its United Cigar Stores Co. is putting in cut-rate barber shops and placing a finely fitted up cigar store in front.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Union 231, Amsterdam, N. Y., proposes the following amendment to take the place of Section 165, to read as follows:

Local unions shall be allowed \$1.00 per capita on all 15-cent and 30-cent members out of the general fund for label agitation by newspaper advertising in their respective districts, the per capita tax to be based on the May report of local unions, such advertising to be commenced on adoption of this amendment, to be done simultaneously by all locals of C. M. I. U. of A. The advertising matter to be furnished by the International President through issue of Journal, so all locals will have same ad. In cities where there are more than one local label committees shall act jointly. This amendment to be in force for year 1910 only.

No. 472, Juncos, P. R., offers the following amendment:

Amend Section 55 by adding the following to end of said section:

"The President also shall appoint a special organizer for the local unions of Porto Rico, to serve for two years after the adoption of this amendment. The salary of this organizer will be one hundred (\$100) dollars per month. Incidentals, railroad fares and all expenses are included in this salary.

"This organizer will translate all correspondence necessary between the International office and local unions in Porto Rico."

By Local 71, of Elgin, Ill.:

Amend Section 106 by inserting between the word "loans," on line 11, and the word "loan," on line 14, the following in place of the present words:

"Members in the payment of private loans must pay cost if money has to be remitted to another union. They shall be entitled, at their own expense, to a postal receipt to be mailed to the union having granted the private loan." Section to read accordingly.

Joint Unions 44 and 281, of St. Louis, Mo., offer the following amendment to Section 165 of the International Constitution:

Add after the word "unions," on line 6, the following: "Ten per cent of the one (\$1.00) dollar per capita allowed local unions to be set aside for the International Union, the same to be used for label agitation and advertising purposes throughout the jurisdiction of the International Union. The International President, in conjunction with the International Executive Board to supervise the expenditure of the amount of money accruing by this proviso. No portion of this 10 per cent to be used for salary or expenses of the International organizers and label agitators. Sections 54 and 55 to provide for the latter."

Section to read:

Sec. 165. Local unions shall be allowed \$1.00 per capita on all 15-cent and 30-cent contributing members per annum out of the general fund for label agitation by circulars, newspaper advertising, committees, etc., in their respective districts, the per capita tax to be based on the May report of local unions. Ten per cent of the \$1.00 per capita allowed local unions to be set aside for the International Union, the same to be used for label agitation and advertising purposes throughout the jurisdiction of the International Union. The International President in conjunction with the International Executive Board to supervise the expenditure of the amount of money accruing by this proviso. No portion of this ten per cent to be used for salary or expenses of International organizers and label agitators (Sections 54 and 55 providing for the latter).

Section 2 of the Constitution provides that the session of the International Union shall be held whenever ordered by two-thirds of the members voting thereon.

Union No. 14, of Chicago, offers for your support the following proposition:

"That the next convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union shall be held on the second Monday in September, 1911."

The amendment of Union 316, McSherrystown, Pa., as published in the February Journal, as follows:

Amend Sec. 67 by adding after the word "adoption," on the last line, the following:

"And except in the 1st and 9th districts of Pennsylvania, where the initiation fee for applicants for membership shall be 50 cents for a period of three months, beginning the first day of the month following the adoption of this amendment.

"That should the results in increased membership from the operation of this amendment justify an extension of time the International Executive Board is hereby empowered to extend the time for an ad-

ditional three months or such additional periods as they may deem necessary."

Sec. 67 as amended to read accordingly.

Received the endorsement of Unions 126, Ephrata; 12, Oneida; 117, Orange; 381, Watertown; 69, Three Rivers; 466, Easton; 58, Montreal; 478, La Grange; 72, Burlington; 278, London; 462, W. Tampa; 269, Nashua; 84, Chippewa Falls; 236, Reading; 22, Detroit; 340, Traverse City; 242, York; 222, Peru; 16, Binghamton; 266, Memphis; 41, Aurora; 56, Leavenworth; 107, Erie; 61, La Crosse; 161, Denver; 143, Lincoln; 335, Hammond; 455, Galena; 149, Brooklyn; 466, Norristown; 180, Saginaw; 425, Astoria; 122, Warren; 98, St. Paul; 90, New York; 213, New York; 135, Appleton; 91, Allentown; 345, Kansas City; 362, Great Falls; 252, Brunswick; 475, Fitchburg; 498, Everett; 162, Green Bay; 341, Neenah; 148, Cagauas; 3, Paterson; 245, Ashland; 39, New Haven; 171, E. Greenville.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 499, Trinidad, Colo., as published in the February Journal.

Received the endorsement of Unions 431, Litchfield; 5, Rochester; 382, Rushville; 20, Decatur; 318, Chattanooga; 72, Burlington; 42, Hartford; 215, Logansport; 118, Peoria; 306, Pueblo; 266, Memphis; 99, Ottawa; 380, Wallace; 487, Baker City; 375, Anacanda; 409, Kewanee; 364, Nagodoches; 455, Galena; 425, Astoria; 57, Champaign; 98, St. Paul; 44, St. Louis; 404, Austin; 414, Jacksonville; 129, Denver; 341, Neenah; 245, Ashland; 285, Fort Worth; 412, Newport News; 102 Kansas City.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 460, San Juan, P. R., as published in the March Journal, as follows:

By adding at the end of Section 210 the following:

District of Porto Rico.

A. The District of Porto Rico shall embrace the entire island and all local unions of the island, which shall elect a "Joint Advisory Board."

B. The "Joint Advisory Board" shall adopt rules of procedure calculated for the best welfare of the unions in Porto Rico, but not conflicting with the International Constitution.

C. The basis of representation shall be decided by the unions in Porto Rico, but shall be not less than one delegate for each local union.

Received the following endorsements: 5, Rochester; 174, Joliet; 16, Binghamton; 15, New York; 72, Burlington; 89, Ottawa; 69, Three Rivers; 341, Neenah.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 20th edition of the constitution:

By Union 54, Evansville, Ind.

Amend Section 193 by adding, on line 4, the following: "Of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee. This shall apply to all past and future offenses." The section to read as follows: "Any officer or member of the International Union or any officer of any local union who shall obtain money or benefits under false pretenses, or who shall appropriate any money belonging to the union to his own use shall not be eligible to hold the office of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee of any local union or the International Union. This shall apply to all past and future offenders. And notice of all defalcations and misappropriations of moneys shall be forwarded to the International President, who shall publish the same in the Official Journal. Defaulters shall not be entitled to receive any benefits prescribed in this constitution until their defalcations have been paid by them."

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Any one knowing the whereabouts of the two sisters of Wm. Fernum, who died in Denver, Colo., November 5, 1909, notify secretary of Union 129, Denver, Colo. The sisters' names were when last known, Anna Fernum (or Ferman) and Mrs. Laura Johnson, and they lived in Hoboken or Jersey City, N. J., the former home of Wm. Fernum, who was an active member of the Turners in one of these cities back in the '80s and came to Denver in 1889 or 1890. There is a sum of money awaiting these two sisters, which can be had by proving their identity.

William Meade, your mother, Ellen Meade, died March 5, 1910. Write to your brother, Morris Meade, by Union 14, Chicago.

Secretary holding the card of Francis Harter (20106), initiated by Union 236, please notify his mother, Mrs. Henry Harter, 425 Rosenthal street, Reading, Pa.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Eugene Caron will please advise Mr. Joseph A. Richard, 89 Elm street, Southbridge, Mass. His father and sister are anxious to hear about him.

Mr. F. Haunty would like to hear from Andy Kamber (106494). Important business.

Flora E. Baker would like to hear from C. C. Rice. Address Flora E. Baker, Forman, N. D.

James Sullivan, 22 First avenue, Gloversville, N. Y., would like to hear from Frank McCabe.

Mr. P. Vrenna, 109 West Main street, Meriden, Conn., would like to hear from John Bieterman and O. B. Connelly.

John Stochl is requested to write Olin Love, Woodburn, Ore.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of J. F. McEvoy (99403) please notify him that the members have kept his dues paid up, but to please send for his card as soon as possible, as they don't know that he cares to keep his card. By Union 339, Santa Barbara, Cal.

J. J. Lusier would like to hear from Walter E. Kelly. Address care of secretary, Union 486, New Westminster, B. C.

Mr. Philip Maesbroeck would like to hear from Mr. Jos. Schneider (82606) at once. By Union 39, New Haven, Conn.

Any member knowing the whereabouts of Louis Kamper, please inform him that his wife is sick at 818 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Alek Johnson would like to hear from E. C. Tiebert, care of Goddard & Hanop Cigar Store, Ogden, Utah.

Paul G. Meyer of Oconomowoc would like to know the whereabouts of Joseph Maurer (83885). A letter from Maurer will be appreciated.

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return same to union making request.

Members owing private loans to Union 475, Fitchburg, Mass., please pay up, as we need the money.

The secretary of Union 445, Billings, Mont., writes: "Through an oversight on the part of the secretary of Union 445, Chris Michelson (14279) was advertised as owing private loan to Union 445. Mr. Michelson's loan was paid April 1, 1909. I make this correction in justice to Mr. Michelson."

Union 84, Saugerties, N. Y., writes: "If James Dundon (8272) doesn't correspond with the secretary of Union 84, Saugerties, in thirty days from date in regard to private loan paid to Union 84 for board bill, he will be suspended by said union."

All members owing private loans to Union 183, Mendota, Ill., granted before January 1, 1910, if not heard from before the June Journal, will be published in the Journal and will stay there until the loans are paid.

Secretaries holding the cards of Chas. Crocker (48762), \$2; E. M. Keon (40959), \$1; and Thomas Clark (9035), 25 cents, private loans, please collect same in compliance with Section 196 of the constitution and remit to Union 220, New Orleans, La.

Local 51, Holyoke, Mass., wants the following members to show cause in writing or by personal appearance why they should not be suspended for non-payment of private loans: Alphonse Rouleau (96333), William Mosher (7428), John Trei (35974), Thos. Purtell (44394), A. Lavier (2117), and C. Maleny.

The following members will please pay their private loans to Union 453, Nevada City, before June 1, 1910, or the constitution will be enforced: Chas. Tessendorf (81838), \$4; Arthur Barney (97068), \$2; Wm. Gotthard (104420), \$2; Phil Kempf (46381), \$2; J. J. Pollard (86680), \$2; Jas. Brown (66930), \$2; C. W. Eastberg (86951), \$2; W. J. Williams (64480), \$2; Jno. Rostike (112486), \$2.

Secretaries holding cards will please collect and remit private loans owing to Union 291, San Jose, Cal.: John J. Monahan (65842), \$1; J. Engbert (12714), \$1; Jos. J. Hamm (100235), \$1; Walter Merrick (99607), \$1; Bernard Hogan (59213), \$1; Jos. Byrnes (70537), \$1; Adam Braun (79414), \$1; John Sykes (81979), \$1; Chas. Eastberg (86951), \$2; J. J. Pollard (86680), \$1; Phil Kempf (46381), \$1; and Lyle Potter, \$1.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., hereby gives notice to secretaries and members owing this union that thirty days from the date of this article all members owing this union will be suspended. We have given notice from time to time that members owing us and unable to pay should drop us a card giving some excuse for not paying, but very few have taken the pains to comply with this request. We also give notice for the benefit of members who land in Denver without funds and ask this union for a private loan as soon as they come for the purpose of maintaining them or for continuing their trip to some other place, that the private loans have been suspended by this union for a period of ninety days.

We herewith furnish a list of members in other parts of the country that owed this union April 1: B. J. Conroy (7272), \$22.40; D. Greenberg (1584), \$15; John Farshler (22733), \$10; F. R. McIntyre (43488), \$6; Sam Ratner (26252), \$15; E. R. Murphy (115702), \$3.50; Jacob Ascher (57938), \$20; Jacob Updike (74313), \$5; H. M. Good (53280), \$12; Aristob Hernandez (113461), \$15; H. Korinek (63458), \$20; E. B. Young (102647), \$30; C. F. Beach (52573), \$20; Wm. Kolkhorst (42014), \$5; Mike Skarvetski (106363), \$2; Ivar Cedervall (8129), \$2; Paul Knorr (94118), \$25; C. P. Brown (120674), \$7; Fay C. Brown (103618), \$2; M. W. Balfour (119065), \$2; J. J. Monahan (65842), \$2; J. J. Pollard (86680), \$2; C. W. Eastberg (86951), \$2; Jas. Sherman (61384), \$3; J. J. Hamm (100235), \$2; Arthur L. Carter (52730), \$2; Alfred Van Wymersch (91023), \$2; Jule Grazer (80561), \$20; Chas. S. Hamilton (86621), \$2; B. E. Beaupre (21716), \$2; E. Enright (73406), \$17; John Briant (114998), \$2; A. Goldsmith (87913), \$2; Jesse Grant (105185), \$2; Jesus Gaville (115488), \$17; R. W. Harrow (81772), \$14; J. A. Rheim (21801), \$2; Pedro Buena (118002), \$2; S. R. Hutz (54319), \$10; J. J. Ritter (37604), \$6; F. Kemler (6089), \$2; Chas.

Albach (7519), \$11; J. F. McEvoy (99403), \$2; Emil R. Snear (23718), \$2; Thos. Vieau (86484), \$2; W. J. Williams (64480), \$2; C. L. Jones (120375), \$2.

While we know that some of these members are paying off their loans as fast as they can, we also know that some of them are making no effort at all.

If secretaries will call their attention to the constitution and enforce collection of percentage on their wages instead of allowing them to pay whenever they feel like it, we will greatly appreciate it.

Union 224, Salt Lake City, at its last regular meeting, held March 14, suspended the following members for failing to pay their private loans due this union: E. Fiege (100187), \$2.50; J. A. Rhelm (21301), \$12; J. J. Monahan (65842), \$2; W. Bal-four (119065), \$2; J. J. Pollard (36680), \$2; F. R. Brown (103618), \$2; J. Murry (66119), \$2; W. Van Wymersch (91093), \$2; F. Hanson (85088), \$2; and C. W. Easterly (86951), \$2.

UNION NOTES

Notes by Union 97, Boston: We will again change our board signs of label, as we have a new design.—Committee has done good work visiting labor organizations.—Committee has induced one of the large shoe factories where non-union cigars are on sale to place union made tobaccos and cigars on sale.—Chelsea will have license this May; this will help our craft some.—Trust is cutting prices on union goods with the twofold purpose of driving out their competitors and curtailing sale of union goods, but we are onto the game and we shall fight this cut-throat competition.—At last government guarantee on Manila trash will go, but it is still objectionable. It seems to be an advantage to manufacture in our island possessions, no matter what the result may be to home industry.—While the output of cigars from the Ninth District of Pennsylvania is not so large as in former years, yet they made 1,378,950 more cigars in February, 1910, than in January of this year.—The pamphlet under the title, "The Tobacco Trust," issued by the New England Conference, is a valuable addition to the craft. It will certainly open the eyes of the retailer, especially the druggist, to their methods of the snake.—Label committee has interested the Chamber of Commerce in the extension of trade.—Why not enact a law giving any member 60 years of age who has been for 25 years a member of our craft unable to work at the trade \$3 per week?—The trust is not a little pig, but a herd of swine.—Organized labor, composed of free men and women, will always demand the right to stop working when they so desire and to buy where they please. See the point?—Well, judges are human, and subject to their environments.—We demand to be well fed, clad and housed while we are working and enough to support us in our old age.—How much ought to be the wage of a family of five, consisting of husband, wife and three children, receive to support them in the way an American family ought to live?—Some of our legislators want to prevent the circulation of trade journals; others to legislate us out of existence.—Lend every effort to the prevention of tuberculosis.—Raise the school age; educate the rising generation.—There ought to be a free university in every state.—Does your hat bear the label?

Notice to secretaries of local unions, where I am indebted for private loans: "I am still disabled."—Wm. Cosgrove (34923).

Secretary holding the card of David Lossel (106185) please collect \$2 private loan and \$1.75 board bill, which he owes Union 323, or hold his card.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Wm. Smith, known as "Fine and Dandy" Smith, by Louis Weiner, president of Union 325, Spokane, Wash.

A. G. Carlson, Box 221, Hawarden, Iowa, writes: "Secretary holding the card of W. E. Knight let me know at once, and hold the card after notifying me."

Union 73, Alton, Ill., writes: "Any one going to work at W. F. Brockman's shop at Jerseyville, Ill., stands fined \$25, as this shop has been closed by Union 73, Alton, Ill."

Union 129, Denver, Colo., wants to inform the traveling members that trade is very dull in this city and vicinity, there being about thirty out of work, and some of the shops have been on a limit for the past month, with no prospects of improvement in trade, for the present at least; besides stock conditions are not what they should be in any of the shops.

Secretary of Union 246, Salamanca, N. Y., would like to hear from J. E. Heslin (50501).

All cigar makers and packers are requested to keep away from Jacksonville, Ill. Trouble on. No cards accepted.

Secretary of Union 387, Yankton, S. D., would like to hear from L. C. Rhodes.

Secretary of Union 183, Mendota, Ill., would like to hear from Mr. James Ward and Mr. Frank Eaberle.

Notice to financial secretaries: If you hold cards of any of the following named, please send them to the International office: Richard Clair, J. J. Rogers, Charles Duke, H. C. Brake, Ed F. Quinn. Regardless of numbers or when initiated.

Mr. J. E. Butler, secretary of Union 102, Kansas City, Mo., can be seen during working hours only. Any secretary holding the card of Harry Barber (95307) kindly notify the secretary of Union 117, Orange, N. J.

The secretary of Union 103, Ansonia, will transact no business at his house at 18 Clifton avenue. That only is his mail address. Traveling members can see him at Martinez's factory, 112 Beaver street, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. There are no private loan or boarding orders.

Any secretary holding the card of Grover Kutchild (95345) will confer a favor by writing to the secretary of Union 77, Minneapolis.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Adolphus Massey, formerly of Brunswick, Ga., will confer a favor by notifying the secretary of Union 252, Brunswick, Ga.

Notice to secretaries: Frank Wood (71425) was suspended by Union 186 for not depositing his card per Section 113. If he presents card, take it up and send to International Office. He is strictly no good. By Union 186, Flint, Mich.

Will any secretary holding the card of Alex Matchekosky (101850) please collect 75 cents and forward the same to the secretary of Union 140, St. Catherine's?

Union 396, Northampton, requests union holding card of A. C. Kayser, No. 20917, to please collect board bill of \$5 and fine of \$5 from Fred Thiesse (98714).

Due book of Jas. F. Collins was found and he can have same by writing to the secretary of Union 283, Geneva, N. Y.

By 97, Boston: Get busy and insert an ad in papers explaining government label on Manila cigars; also conditions under which cigars are made.

Child labor must go.

What is a living wage?

You have a weapon, boom it. Talk label morning, noon, and night. It is the best investment you can make; it costs money, but it pays good interest.

Let the boys in Pennsylvania do all they can to build up the craft. This is the psychological moment. Organize, organize, and organize. Add the old age benefit to our chain and it will be complete.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letter remaining uncalled for at the office, after being advertised in the Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago post office. By return Post Office Department, Washington.

Returned the following to Post Office Department since last issue of Journal: H. De Joannis, Ed. Stevens, Harry Dillon, John Pratt.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 14, Chicago, Ill., for B. C. Coke, George Feller, O. Lackapelle, P. J. Rutz and Sam Thompson.

Union 188, Seattle, Wash., for James Wright, Robert J. Boehm.

Union 122, Warren, Pa., for Peter Homick (17158).

Union 266, Memphis, Tenn., for Rudolph Friedhoff and Christ Strauss.

Union 407, Norwich, Conn., for C. E. Webber.

Union 483, Gloversville, N. Y., for Thomas Kelley.

Union 491, Huron, S. D., for Carl Malchow.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Jessie Grant, Chas. Sherer, Frank Green, John Cashion.

Union 202, Portland, Ore., for Conrad Driesl, Lee Denman and J. V. Kackelhoeffer.

Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D., for Fred Fara, Mike Skarvitski, Dick Hemmerl (2).

The International President, for Jacob Hartlieb.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following, and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Godfrey Raphael (43898), who died March 24, 1910, of pneumonia.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—John Muth (51806), who died March 29, and Fred Dreher, Jr. (39863), who died April 1.

Union 444, Walla Walla, Wash.—Joseph Artzers, who died March 27 of heart disease; remains were shipped to his home, Topeka, Kas.

Union 212, Superior, Wis.—Secretary John Reiter, who died March 30, 1910. The union attended the funeral in a body. The remains were shipped to Chippewa Falls, Wis., for interment. Union 212 wishes to thank Union 34 for their kindness in attending to the last sad rites.

Union 14, Chicago, for Valentine Hild, who died Nov. 11, 1909; Wm. Winguth, who died Nov. 24, 1909; Aug. Schwemm, who died Dec. 4, 1909; Paul Owels, who died Dec. 11, 1909; Chas. Peters, who died Dec. 16, 1909; Otto Eckert, who died Jan. 5, 1910; John Kent, who died Jan. 10, 1910; Geo. Gaiser, who died Jan. 25, 1910; Wm. Edeling, who died March 1, 1910; Alb. Palludan, who died March 8, 1910; Max Kleierner, who died March 12, 1910.

NOS FINANCES POUR L'ANNÉE, 1909.

C'est avec une satisfaction que nous croyons être bien fondé que nous avons le plaisir d'appeler l'attention sur le rapport financier publié dans ce numéro. Le rapport couvre les transactions financières complètes des unions locales pour l'année 1909 et lorsqu'on l'étudie en le comparant à la table des bénéfices payés, il donne une idée très nette et très complète de l'étendue et de la portée des bénéfices, de leur raison d'être, du coût par membre et par an et de prix de revient de tous les bénéfices par membre. Le rapport, la récapitulation et la table des bénéfices, montrent les transactions financières complètes pour l'année 1909.

La table montre également les sommes dues qui furent payées aux différentes périodes. Pour la gouverne des membres les plus jeunes, on dira que la taux actuel des bénéfices de mort a été en vigueur depuis le 1er janvier 1887.

Avant 1886, nous payions \$4 par semaine comme fonds de grève, jusqu'à la fin de la grève. A partir du 1er janvier, 1897, nous avons supprimé un terme du bénéfice des sans-travail. Par ailleurs; il n'y a pas en due changement notable dans le paiement des bénéfices. La table montre quand chaque bénéfice a commencé. La constitution, cela va de soi, montre les taux actuels et les bénéfices payés.

Bien que le fonds général montre une perte ou une diminution de \$33,776.36, ceci est dû à la durable crise dans le commerce qui, ce qui est prouvé la somme payée aux sans-travail qui s'est élevée à \$76,107.25. La somme dépensée dans le même but dans une année normale, celle de 1907, ne s'éleva qu'à \$19,497.50. La somme dépensée dans ce but en 1908 fut de \$101,483.50. La table et la récapitulation montrent d'ailleurs que la diminution a été occasionnée par la dépression dans les affaires du pays et par les sommes extraordinaires dépensées pour les sans-travail. Puisque cet argent a servi à soulager nos membres en détresse, personne ne regrettera qu'il ait été dépensé, d'autant plus qu'il reste en caisse une aussi formidable somme et que tout fait espérer que cette année les livres montreront un gain important. Les sommes payées comme bénéfice de grèves ont diminué, au contraire. De \$32,000.00 en 1908, elles sont descendues à \$20,000.00 en 1909, et c'est pour nous un sujet de joie que, malgré la condition peu satisfaisante du commerce, nous n'ayons eu à combattre que si peu de tentatives de réduction du salaire. La bénéfice pour les malades montre l'augmentation accountumée: de \$184,755.69 en 1908, elle a monté à \$186,983.28 en 1909, bien que cette augmentation ait été inférieure à la moyenne depuis bien des années. Les dépenses pour bénéfices de mort et de mise hors de service ont monté de \$220,979.71 en 1908 à \$238,284.47 en 1909, soit une augmentation de \$17,304.76. L'augmentation continue de la somme dépensée dans ce but s'explique par le fait que chaque année il y a davantage de membres qui ont droit à la retraite pleine de \$550.00 et aussi par cet autre fait qu'une somme considérable est immobilisée pour faire face aux demandes de secours pour blessures incapacitantes au travail. Pendant les dernières années, les bénéfices pour cas de mort et d'incapacité ont augmenté de \$143,344.64.

Pour la gouverne des personnes qui étudient les conditions et de celles qui ne comptent pas familiarisées avec nos unions et qui en étudient la récapitulation, nous dirons que l'assistance reçue des unions et qui leur est rendue et qui couvre une somme de \$74,030.00 aux cerettes et de \$74,430.00 aux dépenses, n'est somme toute que

de l'argent transféré d'une union à l'autre et que, bien qu'elle ait été inscrite, elle ne peut pas être considérée comme dépense ni comme recette. En y comprenant la somme en caisse au commencement de l'année, les transactions financières pour l'année 1909 s'élèvent à \$1,552,831.46.

Le total des bénéfices pour l'année 1909 fut de \$562,963.92 et le total général des bénéfices payés depuis que le système a été inauguré, en novembre 1879, c'est-à-dire en trente ans et deux mois, a été de \$8,935,765.51.

Le rapport, la récapitulation et la table des bénéfices ne montrent que les opérations financières des unions locales. Les sommes nécessaires pour l'entretien du quartier-général est comprise dans des dépenses des unions locales, mais la somme dépensée par cet office n'est pas donnée. Les recettes et les dépenses du bureau général sont données dans le Journal Official mensuel.

Les dettes flottantes, bien qu'elles scient de l'argent au crédit des unions, ne sont pas comprises dans l'argent en caisse au 1er janvier, 1910.

Un fait extrêmement plaisant est l'augmentation substantielle des membres. En dépit de la situation financière peu satisfaisante qui a duré une bonne partie de l'année, le nombre des membres a augmenté de 40,354, payant 30 sous en 1908 à 44,414 payant 30 sous en 1909. Les membres a augmenté de 40,354, payant 30 sous 20 sous et 15 sous, est de 51,477. En comparant avec il y a 18 ans, et ne comptant que les membres actifs, le nombre des membres a augmenté de 21,348, soit près de 100 pour cent.

Le bon état de nos finances et notre force numérique, tout bien considéré, soutiennent une comparaison favorable avec celles des autres unions. Ceci autorise la satisfaction que nous avons exprimés plus haut et nous félicitons sincèrement tous nos membres.

Recapitulation.

Montrant les Recettes et les Dépenses totales des Unions Locales pour l'année 1909.

RECETTES.

Droits d'initiation.....	\$ 15,250.00
Droits	680,192.95
Prêts recourvés	38,620.38
Assistance obtenue des Unions....	74,030.00
Intérêts	16,156.48
Tant pour cent suremployé en 1909	10,050.03
Fonds de défense de l'A. F. of L...	3,835.50
Dû pour examens financiers, etc...	3,372.54
Amendes	2,686.24
Sommes retournées (location de salles, salaires, agitation, bénéfices, etc.)	1,692.95
Dépôts pour étiquettes.....	900.00
Découverts remplacés par les membres	60.22
Correction par Union Locale.....	15.06
Dividende de banque défunte.....	5.51
Anciens droits perçus	2.85

Total recettes pour 1909.....\$ 846,870.71
En caisse au 1er janvier, 1910.. 705,960.75

Total général\$1,552,831.46

DÉPENSES.

Prêts consentis	\$ 41,589.34
Bénéfice des malades.....	186,983.28
Bénéfice des morts.....	238,284.47
Bénéfice des sans-travail.....	76,107.25
Bénéfice des grèves.....	19,999.58
Salaires et dépenses de comités, unions locales	113,748.89
Frais d'agitation pour les étiquette..	39,791.94

Assistance aux unions.....	74,430.00
Taxe de l'Union Internationale....	37,400.00
Location de salle.....	20,023.87
Divers	15,632.02
Fournitures de bureau et timbres-poste	10,649.23
Remboursements d'unions dissoutes	1,791.57
Imposition pour la grève des chapeliers, A. F. of L.....	1,215.00
Honoraires d'avocats, etc., affaires d'étiquettes	1,066.95
Dépenses allouées pour examens financiers, etc	694.63
Sommes retournées (bénéfices, salaires, location, droits, etc.).....	477.85
Dépôts d'étiquettes remboursés....	450.00
Dû par unions dissoutes.....	173.09
Droits, etc.	65.59
Décourverts remboursés par les membres	58.72
Dépenses pour l'Union Internationale autorisées par les Unions Locales	13.80

Total dépenses pour 1909.....\$ 880,647.07
En caisse au 1er janvier, 1910.. 672,184.39

Total général\$1,552,831.46

Nombre des membres payant un droit de 30 sous au 1er janvier, 1910 44,414
(Ceci ne comprend pas les membres en voyage au 31 décembre, 1909)

Nombre des membres bénéficiaires retirés à 20 sous..... 5,908
Nombre des membres payant des droits de 15 sous..... 1,117
Nombre des membres payant des droits de 10 sous..... 38

Total des membres payants... 51,477
(Ceci ne comprend pas les membres ayant pris des cartes de retraite non bénéficiaires.)

Prêts dûs au 1er janvier, 1910.....\$ 112,111.31
(Cette somme ne comprend pas les fonds en caisse.)
Bénéfices payés pendant l'année 1909 562,963.92

Total général des bénéfices payés en trente ans et deux mois.....\$8,935,765.51

NUESTRO ESTADO DE HACIENDA POR 1909.

Es con bastante satisfacción y conoamos también que sea con razón para ella, que llamamos la atención sobre el informe de hacienda que publicamos en este número. El informe ampara todas las operaciones monetarias de las uniones locales durante el año 1909 y cuando se estudia en relación con la tabla de los beneficios pagados, da una buena idea de la extensión y del alcance de los beneficios, de la razón de estos, del coste por miembro por año y del coste de todos los beneficios por miembro. El informe, la recapitulación y la tabla de beneficios muestra las transacciones completas monetarias de la Unión Internacional.

La tabla muestra también el total de las deudas que han sido pagadas a las diferentes épocas. Para la instrucción de los miembros más jóvenes, diremos que la tarifa actual de beneficios de muerte ha sido pagada desde el 1o de Enero de 1887.

Antes del año 1886 pagábamos nosotros \$4.00 por semana como beneficio de huelga hasta que

la huelga concluyera. Principiando el 1o de Enero de 1897, suprimimos un término del beneficio de los sin trabajo; fuera de esta modificación, no ha ocurrido cambio importante en el pago los beneficios. La tabla indica exactamente cuando principiaron los diferentes beneficios. La constitución indica por supuesto las tarifas actuales y los beneficios pagados.

Mientras que el fonde general arroja una pérdida ó disminución de \$33,776.36, esto ha sido ocasionado por la crisis general en el comercio, lo que se prueba por la suma de los beneficios pagados a los sin-trabajo, que ascienden a \$76,107.25. La suma gastada como beneficio a los sin-trabajo en un año normal, en 1907, fué solo de \$19,497.50. La suma gastada en 1908 por este propósito fué de \$101,483.50. La tabla y la recapitulación muestran que la disminución en el fondo general fué ocasionada por la crisis comercial y la aumentación de los beneficios a los sin-trabajo. Puesto que este dinero ha servido a aliviar nuestros valiosos miembros que se encontraban sin trabajo, ninguno deplorará se haya gastado, sobre todo cuando tenemos una tan formidable suma en caja. Además, todo indica que este año el fondo arrojará un buen saldo en favor de las uniones. La suma gastada por beneficios de huelga descendió de \$32,000.00 en 1908 a unos \$20,000.00 en y es de dar gusto ver que a pesar de la crisis, hemos tenido muy pocas tentativas de reducción de salarios que combatir. La suma gastada por beneficios de enfermos muestra la acostumbrada aumentación de \$184,755.60 en 1908 a \$186,983.28 en 1909, aunque la aumentación en este beneficio haya sido menor que en años anteriores. Los gastos para beneficios de muerte y de miembros fuera de servicio aumentaron de \$220,979.71 en 1908 a \$238,284.47 en 1909, arrojando una aumentación de \$17,304.76. La aumentación incesante de la suma gastada por este propósito se explica por el hecho que cada año un número mayor de miembros tienen derecho al beneficio entero de \$550.00 y al hecho que una suma considerable se necesita para hacer frente a las reivindicaciones de los que han sido quistos fuera de servicio. Durante los 11 años pasados, los beneficios de muerte y de impotencia han subido de \$143,344.64.

La suma total pagada por cada beneficio desde la adopción del sistema ha sido, beneficio de empréstitos de viaje \$1,180,694.83; beneficio de huelga \$1,211,907.23; beneficio de enfermos, \$2,909,434.88; beneficio de muerte \$2,366,863.21; beneficio de los sin-trabajo \$1,266,865.36.

Para la instrucción de los que no conocen bien a nuestro sistema, se ha de hacer no tar que la asistencia de las uniones y a las uniones que incluye una suma de \$74,030.00 en los ingresos y de \$74,430.00 en los gastos, son simplemente transferencias de dinero de una unión a otra, y aunque las sumas han sido indicadas, sin embargo no son en realidad ni gastos ni ingresos. Incluyendo la suma en caja al principio del año, las transacciones monetarias del año 1909 se suman a \$1,552,831.46.

El total de los beneficios pagados durante el año 1909 fué \$562,963.92 y el total general de los beneficios pagados desde la inauguración del sistema, es decir desde el mes de noviembre de 1879 ó en treinta años y dos meses, ha sido de \$8,935,765.51.

El informe, la recapitulación y la tabla de beneficios solo indican las transacciones monetarias de las uniones locales. Las sumas necesarias para mantener a los cuarteles generales están incluidas en los gastos de las uniones locales, pero las que han sido gastadas

por esta oficina no lo son. Los gastos y los ingresos de la oficina son publicados mensualmente en el Oficial Journal.

En cuanto a los préstamos pendientes, aunque sean parte del caudal, no van incluidos en el total en caja el lo de Enero de 1910.

Uno de los hechos los más dignos de felicitación, es la aumentación notable de los miembros. A pesar de la mala condición del comercio que ha durado la mayor parte del año, el número de los miembros pagando 30 centavos se ha elevado de 40,354 en 1908 a 44,414 en 1909. La totalidad de los miembros incluyendo los que pagan 15, 20 y 30 centavos, es de 51,477. Comparando esta cifra con la de hace 18 años y contando solo a los miembros activos, la ganancia en el número de miembros ha sido de 21,348, ó sea cerca de 100 por ciento.

El buen estado de nuestros fondos y la fuerza numérica de nuestra unión, comparan muy favorablemente, todo considerado, con cualquier otra: esto es de alegrarse y nosotros congratulamos cordialmente a todos los miembros.

Recapitulacion.

Mostrando los ingresos y los gastos de las uniones locales durante el año 1909.

INGRESOS.

Derechos de iniciación	\$ 15,250.00
Derechos	680,192.95
Empréstitos cobrados	38,620.38
Asistencia de uniones	74,030.00
Interes	16,156.48
Tanto por ciento excedente gastado en 1909	10,050.03
Fundo de defensa de la A. F. of L. Debido en cuenta de examen financiero, etc.	3,835.50
Multas	3,372.54
Dinero devuelto (locación de sala, sueldo, fundo de agitación, beneficio, etc.)	2,686.24
Depósitos de rótulos	1,692.95
Faltas reemplazadas por miembros	900.00
Corrección por unión local	60.22
Dividendo de banco defunto	15.06
Antiguos derechos cobrados	5.51
	2.85

Ingresos totales durante 1909 .. \$ 846,870.71
Saldo en caja el lo de Enero de 1909 .. 705,960.75

Total general \$1,552,831.46

GASTOS.

Préstamos consentidos	\$ 41,589.34
Beneficio de los enfermos	186,983.28
Beneficio de los muertos	238,284.47
Beneficio de los sin-trabajos	76,107.25
Beneficio de los huelgas	19,999.58
Sueldo y gastos de comité, uniones locales	113,748.89
Gastos de agitación sobre los rótulos	39,791.94
Asistencia a uniones	74,430.00
Tributo a la Unión Internacional	37,400.00
Alquiler de sala	20,023.87
Diversos	15,632.02
Papelaría y estampillas de correo	10,649.23
Devuelto por uniones disueltas	1,791.57
Tributo de huelga de los sombrereros, A. F. of L.	1,215.00
Honorarios de abogados, etc., en casos relacionados al asunto rótulos	1,066.95
Gastos concedidos sobre cuenta de exámenes financieros, etc.	694.63
Dinero devuelto (beneficio, salario, alquiler, deudas, etc.)	477.85

Depósitos de rótulos devueltos	450.00
Debido por uniones disueltas	173.09
Derecho, etc.	65.59
Faltas devueltas por miembros	58.72
Gasto autorizado en cuenta de la Unión Internacional por las uniones locales	13.80

Gastos totales en 1909 \$ 880,647.07
En caja el lo de Enero de 1910. 672,184.39

Total general \$1,552,831.46

Número de miembros que pagan 30 centavos de derechos al lo de Enero de 1910 44,414 |

(Esto no incluye los miembros de viaje el 31 de diciembre de 1909.)

Número de miembros retirados beneficiarios de 20 centavos 5,908 |

Número de miembros que pagan derechos de 15 centavos 1,117 |

Número de miembros que pagan derechos de 10 centavos 38 |

Total de los miembros que pagan derechos \$ 51,477

(Esto no incluye los que han tomado tarjetas de retiro sin beneficio.)

Préstamos debidos el lo de Enero de 1910 112,111.31 |

(Esta suma no incluye las que han sido declaradas en los fondos en caja.)

Beneficios pagados en 1909 562,963.92 |

Total general de los beneficios pagados en treinta años y dos meses \$8,935,765.51 |

Nuestro finanzas r. 1910.

Se zadosuñinénim a doufáme, že také s oprávnénim potěšením obrácíme pozornost k finanční zprávě, která jest obsažena v tomto čísle. Zpráva tato týká se všech finančních transakcí místních unií za rok 1909 a porovnáme-li ji s výkazem podpory, jež byly vyplaceny, nabudeme úplného přehledu a porozumění pro rozsah a dosah podpory, k jakým účelům byly povoleny, co přišlo na jednoho člena ročně a co stály každého člena všechny podpory ročně. Zpráva, přehled a tabulka podpory jest věrným obrazem všech finančních transakcí Mezinárodní Unie.

Tabulka vykazuje také obnos poplatků, které byly u různých příležitostí odvedeny. Na úspěch mladších členů bylo podle nynější stupnice úmrtní podpory placeno od 1. ledna 1887.

Před r. 1886 platili jsme ve stávce \$4 týdně podpory až do skončení stávků. Od 1. ledna 1897 přestali jsme vypláceti jednu lhůtu podpory pro případ nezaměstnanosti, ale jinak nebylo žádné podstatné změny v placení podpory. Tabulka ukazuje, kdy která podpora začala. Stanovy ovšem ukazují, co obnáší podpora v jednotlivých případech a kolik bylo vyplaceno.

Všeobecný fond vykazuje ztrátu nebo úbytek \$33,776.36, ale to zavinila trvalá stísněnost obchodu, jak o tom svědčí obnos, který byl vyplacen jako podpora nezaměstnaným členům a činí \$76,107.25. Suma, která byla vydána na podporu nezaměstnaným v roce, kdy šel obchod pravidelně, obnášela r. 1907 pouze \$19,497.50. Roku 1908 bylo k tomu účelu vydáno \$101,483.50. Tabulka a přehled ukazují, že stěnil se všeobecný fond proto, jelikož obchod váz a nezaměstnaným musely být vyplaceny mimořádně velké obnosy. Ale jelikož byly tyto peníze obráceny na podporu našich dobrých členů, kteří byli bez práce, nebude jich nikdo litovati, zvláště když zbyla nám v pokladně tak ohromná suma a jak se podobá, bude nám letošní rok opět finančně velice přízniv. Obnos, jehož si vyžádala podpora stávajících členů, klesl ze \$32,000.00 r. 1908 asi na

\$20,000.00 r. 1909 a jest potěšitelným úkazem, že neudálo se v našem průmyslu přes všechnu obchodní tíseň mnoho pokusů o snížení mzdy, kterým byli byehom se museli stavět na odpor. Obnos, jaký byl vydán na podporu v nemoci, vykazuje obvyklý roční přírůstek a stoupl ze \$184,755.69 r. 1908 na \$186,982.28 r. 1909, ačkoli není tak veliký, jako po několika let býval. Výlohy na podporu úmrtní a členům práce neschopným vzrostly z \$220,979.71 r. 1908 na \$238,284.47 r. 1909, tedy o \$17,304.76. Toto zvětšení vydání lze vysvětlit tím, že stává se každým rokem více členů oprávněnými k úplné podpoře v obnosu \$550.00 a že jest třeba také značné sumy k hrazení podpory členům neschopným práce. Za posledních jedenácti let vzrostla podpora v případě úmrtní a členům neschopným práce o \$143,344.88. Celkem byly na podporách vyplaceny, od té doby, kdy byly zavedeny, následující obnosy: Půjčky členům cestujícím \$1,180,694.83; na stávky \$2,366,863.21; nezaměstnaným členům \$1,266,865.36.

Tomu, kdo se zabývá studováním našich poměrů a kdo není obeznán s naší soustavou, připomínáme, že příspěvi od unií a příspěvi uniím, které obnáší položku \$740,030.00 v příjmech a \$74,430.00 ve vydání, že jsou to pouze peníze přenesené z jedné unie do druhé a ačkoli to muselo být tak zaneseno, není to v skutečnosti ani příjem ani vydání. Připočteme-li obnos v pokladně na počátku roku, obnášely finanční transakce r. 1909 \$1,552,831.46. Podpora bylo r. 1909 vyplaceno úhrnem \$562,963.92 a celkem bylo na podporách vyplaceno od doby, kdy byl ten systém zaveden, totiž od listopadu 1879, tedy za třicet let a dva měsíce, \$8,935,765.51.

Zpráva, přehled a tabulka podpory ukazují pouze finanční transakce místních unií. Obnos, který vyžadovalo vydržování hlavní úřadovny, jest zahrnut ve vydání místních unií, ale vydání této úřadovny není tam uvedeno. Příjmy a vydání hlavní úřadovny jsou uveřejňovány měsíčně v úředním Journalu.

Nesplacené půjčky, které jsou vlastně částí pokladní hotovosti, nejsou přes to uvedeny v té položce z 1. ledna 1910.

Zvláště potěšitelným faktem jest přibývání členstva. Ačkoli byly poměry v našem průmyslu neuspokojivé po větší část roku, přece vzrostl počet členstva ze 40,354 třicetiletých členů r. 1908 na 44,414 třicetiletých členů r. 1909. Celkem obnáší počet všech členů, 15c, 20c a 30c 51,477. Porovnáme-li to s počtem členstva před 18 roky a počítáme-li pouze aktivní členy, jest to přírůstek 21,348 osob čili bezmála 100 procent.

Hledíme-li k zdravým základům, na jakých spočívají naše fondy a k početní síle našeho členstva, můžeme směle říci, že snese naše unie velice dobře porovnání s kteroukoli jinou unií a blahopřejeme členům srdečně k tomuto úspěchu.

PŘEHLED

celkového příjmu a vydání místních unií za rok 1909.
Příjem.

Vstupné	\$ 15,250.20
Příspěvky	680,192.95
Skolektované půjčky	38,620.38
Příspěvky od unií	74,030.00
Úroky	16,156.48
Vydáno přes procentní poměr r. 1909	10,050.03
Obranný fond Am. Federace Práce	3,835.50
Pohledávky podle zkoumání finančních znalců	3,372.54
Pokuty	2,686.24
Vracené peníze (nájem ze síní, služné, agitace, podpora atd.)	1,692.95
Záruky za uniovou známku	900.00
Schodky uhažené členy	60.22
Oprava místní unie	15.06
Dividendy od bývalé banky	5.51
Staré asesmenty skolektovány	2.85

Celkový příjem za rok 1909 846,870.71
V pokladně 1. ledna 1909 705,960.75 |

Úhrnem \$1,552,831.46

Vydání.

Povolné půjčky	\$ 41,589.34
Podpora v nemoci	186,983.28

Podpora v úmrtí.....	238,284.47
Podpora nezaměstnaným.....	76,107.25
Podpora stávkovní.....	19,999.58
Služné a výlohy výborů u místních unií.....	113,748.89
Agitace pro uniovou známku.....	39,791.94
Přispění uniím.....	74,430.00
Poplatky Mezinárodní Unii.....	37,400.00
Nájem ze sítě.....	20,023.87
Bůzné.....	15,632.02
Papír, poštovné.....	10,649.23
Vráceno od rozpuštěných unií.....	1,791.57
A. F. of L. podpora stávkujícími kloboučnickům.....	1,215.00
Právníkům atd. v případech, kde šlo o uniovou známku.....	1,066.95
Výlohy, povolené na prozkoumání knih atd.....	694.63
Vrácené peníze (podpora, služné, nájem, poplatky atd.).....	477.85
Vrácené záruky za uniové známky.....	450.00
Rozpuštěné unie dluhuji.....	173.09
Poplatky atd.....	65.59
Nedoplatky vrácené členy.....	58.72
Oprávněné vydání místních unií pro Mezinárodní Unii.....	13.80
Celkové vydání za r. 1909.....	\$ 880,647.07
V pokladně 1. ledna 1910.....	672,184.39
Úhrnem.....	\$1,552,831.46
Počet členů, platících 30centové poplatky 1. ledna 1910.....	44,414
(V tom nejsou zahrnuti členové, kteří cestovali 31. pros. 1909.)	
Počet členů 20centových, kterým jsou další poplatky prominuty.....	5,908
Počet členů, kteří platí 15 centů.....	1,117
Počet členů, kteří platí 10 centů.....	38
Všech členů, kteří platí příspěvky (V tom nejsou zahrnuti, kteří si vzali tak zv. "non-beneficial retiring cards").....	51,477
Nesplacené půjčky 1. ledna 1910.....	\$ 112,111.31
(Tento obnos není zahrnut ve výkazu fondů v pokladně.)	
Podpora vyplacená r. 1909.....	562,963.92
Úhrnný obnos podpory, vyplacené za třicet let a dva měsíce.....	\$8,935,765.51

Ueber unsere Finanzen von 1909.

Mit einiger Befriedigung, zu der wir wohl berechtigt sind, machen wir uns das Vergnügen, auf den Finanz-Bericht in dieser Ausgabe hinzuweisen. Der Bericht umfasst die ganzen Geldangelegenheiten der lokalen Unions für das Jahr 1909, und er gewährt, wenn im Zusammenhang mit der Tabelle der ausbezahlten Unterstützungsgelder betrachtet, ein vollständiges Verständnis für die Größe und Ausdehntheit der Unterstützungsmethode, ihren Zweck, die Kosten für jedes Mitglied per Jahr und die Kosten aller Unterstützungen per Mitglied. Der Bericht, die Recapitulation und Tabelle der Unterstützungsgelder zeigt das ganze Finanzfeld der Int. Union.

Die Tabelle zeigt ferner den Betrag der Beiträge, die in den verschiedenen Stadien bezahlt wurden. Zum Nutzen der jüngeren Mitglieder ist die gegenwärtige Rate der Sterbegelder seit dem 1. Januar 1887 bezahlt worden.

Vor 1886 bezahlten wir \$4 per Woche Streik-Unterstützung bis zum Ende des Streiks. Beginnend mit dem 1. Januar 1897 strichen wir einen Termin der Unterstützung bei Arbeitslosigkeit an, sonst ist aber keine wesentliche Aenderung im Unterstützungsverfahren gemacht worden. Die Tabelle zeigt, wann jede Unterstützung begann. Die Verfassung zeigt natürlich die gegenwärtig bezahlten Raten und Unterstützungen.

Wenn der allgemeine Fond auch einen Rückgang, eine Abnahme von \$33,776.36 aufweist, so ist das doch nur der andauernden Geschäftstodung zuzuschreiben, wie schon aus den ausbezahlten Unterstützungen bei Arbeitslosigkeit in Höhe von \$76,107.25 ersichtlich ist. Der Betrag der bezahlten Unterstützungen bei Arbeitslosigkeit im Jahre 1907, unter normalen Geschäftsver-

hältnissen, war nur \$19,497.50. Der 1908 für diesen Zweck aufgewandte Betrag war \$101,483.50. Die Tabelle und die Recapitulation zeigen also, daß die Abnahme des allgemeinen Fonds von der allgemeinen Geschäftslage und der Mehrausgabe für Unterstützung bei Arbeitslosigkeit kam. Da dies Geld zur Unterstützung unserer würdigen Mitglieder benutzt wurde, während sie arbeitslos waren, wird diese Ausgabe wohl keinem leid thun, hauptsächlich da wir doch eine so gewaltige Summe übrig haben und die günstigen Aussichten für dies Jahr ein gutes Anschwellen der Gewinnseite unserer Abrechnung erwarten lassen. Der für Streikunterstützung ausgegebene Betrag fiel von \$32,000.00 in 1908 auf ungefähr \$20,000.00 in 1909, was zufriedenstellend ist, da es zeigt, daß wir trotz der Geschäftslage nur wenige Lohnbrückungsversuche zu bekämpfen hatten. Die Zunahme der bezahlten Krankengelder ist die gewöhnliche Jahreszunahme, nämlich von \$184,755.69 in 1908 auf \$186,932.28 in 1909, doch ist diese Zunahme im Zusammenhang genommen geringer, als sie seit Jahren war. Die Ausgaben an Sterbe- und Schadengeldern stiegen von \$220,979.71 in 1908 auf \$238,284.47 in 1909, eine Zunahme von \$17,304.76. Die andauernde Zunahme der Ausgaben für diese Zwecke kommt daher, weil jedes Jahr mehr Mitglieder zu dem vollen Betrag von \$550.00 berechtigt sind, und weil eine beträchtliche Summe nötig ist, um den Schadensansprüchen genügen zu können. Während der letzten 11 Jahre haben die Sterbe- und Unfallsgelder um \$143,344.64 zugenommen. Die auf jedem Unterstützungsgebiet bezahlten Gesamtsummen seit der Einführung des Unterstützungs-systems waren:

Reisefarlehren \$1,180,694.83;
Streikunterstützung \$1,211,907.23;
Krankenunterstützung \$2,909,434.88;
Sterbegelder \$2,366,863.21;
Arbeitslosenunterstützung \$1,266,865.36.

Zum Nutzen der Wißbegierigen und aller, die unser System nicht kennen, sollte man es beim Durchgehen der Recapitulation beachten, daß Unterstützungen von Unions und Unterstützungen an Unions, die \$74,030.00 in Einnahmen und \$74,430.00 in Ausgaben darstellen, einfach Gelbübertragungen von einer Union an die andere sind, und wenn sie auch so gebucht werden müssen, sind es doch weder Einnahmen noch Ausgaben. Den Kassensbetrag zu Beginn des Jahres eingeschlossen, haben die Finanzgeschäfte des Jahres 1909 eine Höhe von \$1,552,831.46 erreicht.

Die während des Jahres 1909 bezahlten Unterstützungen waren insgesamt \$562,963.92, und die Gesamtsumme der ausbezahlten Unterstützungen, seit das System im November 1879 in Kraft trat, also in 30 Jahren und 2 Monaten, beträgt \$8,935,765.51.

Bericht, Recapitulation und Unterstützungen-tabelle zeigen nur die Finanzgeschäfte der lokalen Unions. Der für die Erhaltung des Hauptquartiers nötige Betrag ist in den Ausgaben der lokalen Unions eingeschlossen, aber die Ausgaben dieser Office sind nicht eingeschlossen. Die Einnahmen und Ausgaben der Haupt-Office werden monatlich in dem offiziellen Blatt veröffentlicht.

Die ausstehenden Darlehen, wenn auch zu den Beständen gehörend, sind nicht in dem Gesamtkassensbetrag vom 1. Januar 1910 eingeschlossen.

Außerordentlich zufriedenstellend ist der beträchtliche Zuwachs an Mitgliedern. Trotz der schlechten Geschäftsverhältnisse, die den größten Theil des Jahres andauerten, stieg die Mitgliederzahl von 40,354 30-Cents-Mitgliedern in 1908 auf 44,414 30-Cents-Mitglieder in 1909. Die ganze Mitgliederzahl, einschließlich der 15c-, 20c- und 30c-Mitglieder, ist 51,477. Verglichen mit der Zeit vor 18 Jahren und nur die aktiven Mitglieder zählend, hat der Zuwachs an Mitgliedern genau 21,348 oder fast 100 Prozent betragen.

Die Unerschütterlichkeit unserer Fonds und unsere Zahlenstärke, welche sich, wenn man alles in Betracht zieht, vorteilhaft mit jeder Gewerkschaft, die es giebt, vergleichen können, sind gute Gründe der Genugthuung, und wir gratulieren der Mitgliedschaft herzlich dazu.

Recapitulation.

Zusammenstellung der Gesamteinnahmen und Ausgaben der Lokal-Unions im Jahre 1909.

Einnahmen.

Aufnahmegebühren.....	\$ 15,250.00
Beiträge.....	680,192.95
Kollektirte Darlehen.....	38,620.38
Unterstützung von Unions.....	74,030.00
Zinsen.....	16,156.48
Kosten, die den Prozentsatz von 1909 überstiegen.....	10,050.03
A. F. of L. Wertheidigungs-Fond.....	3,835.50
Fällig von finanzieller Unterstützung her, u. f. w.....	3,372.54
Estrafen.....	2,686.24
Zurückbezahlt (Gallenmiete, Gehälter, Agitation, Unterstützung u. f. w.).....	1,692.95
Label-Depositen.....	900.00
Von Mitgliedern erstattete Fehlbeträge.....	60.22
Berichtigung von lokaler Union.....	15.06
Dividende von bankrotter Bank.....	5.51
Kollektirte alte Affekments.....	2.85
Gesamteinnahmen in 1909.....	\$ 846,870.71
Kassensbetrag vom 1. Januar 1909.....	705,960.75
Zusammen.....	\$1,552,831.46

Ausgaben.

Gewährte Darlehen.....	\$ 41,589.34
Krankengelder.....	186,932.28
Sterbegelder.....	238,284.47
Arbeitslosenunterstützung.....	76,107.25
Streikunterstützung.....	19,999.58
Gehälter und Komitee-Ausgaben, lokale Unions.....	113,748.89
Label-Agitationskosten.....	39,791.94
Unterstützung an Unions.....	74,430.00
Steuer an Internationale Union.....	37,400.00
Gallenmiete.....	20,023.87
Verschiedenes.....	15,632.02
Schreib- und Drucksachen und Porto.....	10,649.23
Von aufgelösten Unions zurückbezahlt u. f. w. of L. Gutmacher-Streit-Affekment.....	1,791.57
Absolatengebühren in Label-Fällen.....	1,215.00
Kosten, die für finanzielle Untersuchungen erlaubt wurden, etc.....	1,066.95
Zurückbezahlt (Unterstützung, Gehalt, Miete, Beiträge u. f. w.).....	694.63
Zurückbezahlte Label-Depositen.....	477.85
Fällig von aufgelösten Unions.....	450.00
Zoll, u. f. w.....	173.09
An Mitglieder zurückbezahlt.....	65.59
Autorisirte Ausgaben für die International Union durch Lokal-Unions.....	58.72
Gesamtausgaben in 1909.....	\$ 880,647.07
Restbetrag am 1. Januar 1910.....	672,184.39
Zusammen.....	\$1,552,831.46

Zahl der Mitglieder, die 30 Cents Beiträge zahlen, 1. Jan. 1910.....	44,414
(Dies schließt keine Mitglieder ein, die am 31. Dezember 1909 auf Reisen waren.)	

Zahl der 20 Cents nutznießenden Mitglieder.....	5,908
Zahl der Mitglieder, die 15 Cents Beiträge zahlen.....	1,117
Zahl der Mitglieder, die 10 Cents Beiträge zahlen.....	38

Gesamtzahl beitragszahl. Mitgl. (Dies schließt jene nicht ein, die nichtnutznießende Mitglieder mit Abgangskarten sind.)	51,477
Am 1. Jan. ausstehende Darlehen.....	\$ 112,111.31
(Dieser Betrag ist im Kassensfond nicht eingeschlossen.)	
Während 1909 bezahlte Unterstützungen.....	562,963.92
Gesamtbetrag der in 30 Jahren und 2 Monaten ausbezahlten Unterstützungen.....	\$8,935,765.51

Detailed (Referendum) Vote of Local Unions for Seventh Vice-President.

As no candidate received a majority of all votes cast, a second ballot was ordered. In compliance with the law—Section 52—Messrs. Wm. Strauss of Brooklyn, N. Y., and E. G. Hall, of Minneapolis, Minn., having received the greatest number of votes, were placed on the second ballot.

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Union No.	Wm. Strauss.	W. R. Ferguson.	A. P. Bowers.	W. E. Eckenrod.	E. G. Hall.	J. E. Butler.	L. P. Sanders.	J. C. Hilsdorf.	W. E. Stacey.	Clarence Gaumer.	Thos. F. Burns.	A. W. Kamp.	Henry Wanck.	F. Finkle.	Wm. Gorman.	Hy. F. Huffers.	P. C. Haley.	L. P. Hoffman.	A. H. Johnson.	Wm. Kern.	Joe King.	Wm. M. Lee.	A. C. Martin.	Wm. McCabe.	J. H. Meeman.	Gustav Mechan.	Jerry O'Brien.	Max Schuenke.
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ORGANIZER'S REPORT.

New Castle, Pa., Mar. 6, 1910.

Having been appointed organizer about six weeks ago I entered upon my work at Denver, Pa., where I found business slow and the members of 161 not showing the enthusiasm they should in the work of organization. I returned there for three meetings the first, two being poorly attended, but the third was a splendid turn-out, and committee on organization was appointed and authorized to put various plans into effect to get new members. I visited jurisdiction towns where there are a great many non-union cigar makers and found some favorable sentiment towards joining the union. I devoted some time in York and jurisdiction towns and attended three meetings of 242. Those in attendance seem to be of a unit that the work of organization should be pushed.

Committee was appointed to lead the work. Sixteen members were initiated at the next meeting.

Union 236, Reading, mapped out similar plans to York and Beaver and have added thirty new members already. Visited two jurisdiction towns and found signs are hopeful.

Union 257, Lancaster, has entered upon the work in like manner.

Union 91, Allentown, has had two strikes in the last three weeks. At Emaus, Pa., 100 nonunion cigar makers and seven packers, the entire force at Jeitles & Blumenthals, struck against the foreman and for better shop and stock conditions. A meeting was advertised at which I was to be present to organize. The firm learning of this sent for the committee to settle all differences. The packers secured 10 cents per thousand increase and firm agreed to furnish new molds and adjust all grievances with committee from time to time.

The second strike started about ten days ago at the Victor Thorsche Co. in Allentown, where 200 girl rollers and bunch breakers struck for 6 cents increase per hundred or from 12 to 15 cents for bunches and from 27 to 30 cents increase for rolling. We shall organize and assist them. They are all non-unionists.

I was compelled to leave Allentown to attend conventions of Blue Label League and State Federation of Labor.

At South Bethlehem 6,500 steel workers of

the Bethlehem Steel Company, part of the United States Steel Trust, are on strike for an advance in wages. Has been a non-union plant but since going out they have organized and are determined to hold out. Addressed one of their large strike meetings.

At Philadelphia everything was for a general sympathetic strike in aid of the street car men who have been on strike for two weeks and where the mayor and city administration seem to be lending every effort to assist the Rapid Transit Company to defeat the men. Hence the uprising for a general strike. Here too, the Russian Cossacks are in evidence, lending their aid to defeat the men, and I want to sound a warning note to the trade unionists of the entire country, that emissaries and representatives of the state administrations as well as paid agents of corporations and trusts are constantly visiting this state from almost every state in the Union to secure data and information with a view of having legislation enacted in their several states to establish a state police force or state constabulary or Russian Cossacks for use in strikes and industrial disputes and at the expense of the state government. The taxpayers instead of the companies, corporations and trusts employing private detectives and Pinkertons at their own expense.

Union 165, Philadelphia, held a general strike meeting March 4, which lasted till near midnight. And everything was strike talk. Vote carried to reinforce general strike and approve going out at 12 o'clock that night. Owing to the mind of every member being centered and occupied concerning the general strike and its progress and outcome, I did not have the time and could not get the consideration required to start a movement to organize.

To the local unions and the members of the first and ninth districts, I earnestly ask that a movement be started to organize by every local union and every member of every local union should lend every possible assistance.

I. B. Kuhn.

All wages-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by those who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do!

Don't wait until tomorrow; tomorrow never comes.

Don't wait for some one else to start; start it yourself.

Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.

Don't think it impossible; 3,000,000 organized workers prove different.—American Federationist.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)

Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five	.22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate	.35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid	.50
1 200-page label register, prepaid	.60
1 100-page label register, prepaid	.40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/4 x 1 1/4 in.	.20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/4 x 1 1/4 in.	.25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid	.40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamp canceler, good for five years	.15
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	.50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00

The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with 1 cards; 15-yr. with 1 cards; loan receipt blanks; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipts blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; financial secs. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

Benefits Paid by the CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of AMERICA in Thirty Years and Two Months

Year	Loans to Traveling Members	Sick Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Sick Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Death and Total Disability Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Out of Work Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Total Cost per Member per Year for all Benefits	30c Contributing Members	20c Beneficiary Retired Members	15c Dues Paying Members	Balance at Close of Fiscal Year	Year
1878	.....	\$ 3,668.23	1.34 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,341 ¹ / ₁₀	2,729	.....	.....	\$ 124.55	1878
1879	.....	4,950.36	1.11 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,111 ¹ / ₁₀	4,440	.....	.....	5,066.22	1879
1880	.....	21,797.68	1.49 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,177 ¹ / ₁₀	14,604	.....	.....	11,155.62	1880
1881	.....	44,850.41	3.92 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,210 ¹ / ₁₀	20,560	.....	.....	37,740.79	1881
1882	.....	27,812.13	2.10 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.99	13,214	.....	.....	77,506.29	1882
1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,783.30	1883
1884	39,632.08	143,547.36	12.62 ¹ / ₁₀	31,551.50	2.77 ¹ / ₁₀	3,920.00	3.41 ¹ / ₁₀	29,872.50	1.06 ¹ / ₁₀	15,741 ¹ / ₁₀	11,371	.....	.....	70,078.73	1884
1885	26,683.54	61,087.28	5.09	29,397.89	2.44 ¹ / ₁₀	4,214.00	3.51 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	7,881 ¹ / ₁₀	12,000	.....	.....	85,511.46	1885
1886	31,835.71	54,402.61	2.20	42,225.59	1.71 ¹ / ₁₀	4,820.00	1.91 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	4,101 ¹ / ₁₀	24,672	.....	.....	172,813.25	1886
1887	49,281.04	13,871.62	6.74	63,900.88	3.10 ¹ / ₁₀	8,850.00	4.3	.....	.....	4,210 ¹ / ₁₀	20,560	.....	.....	227,228.24	1887
1888	42,894.75	45,303.62	2.66 ¹ / ₁₀	58,824.19	3.40	21,319.75	1.23 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	7,291 ¹ / ₁₀	17,133	.....	.....	239,190.53	1888
1889	43,540.44	5,202.52	2.91 ¹ / ₁₀	59,519.94	3.29 ¹ / ₁₀	19,175.50	1.06 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	4,651 ¹ / ₁₀	17,555	.....	.....	285,136.54	1889
1890	37,914.72	18,414.27	7.41 ¹ / ₁₀	64,660.47	2.55 ¹ / ₁₀	26,043.00	1.02 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	5.25	24,624	.....	.....	383,072.87	1890
1891	53,535.73	33,531.78	1.38 ¹ / ₁₀	87,472.97	3.40 ¹ / ₁₀	38,068.35	1.51 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	7,171 ¹ / ₁₀	24,221	.....	.....	421,950.06	1891
1892	47,732.47	37,477.60	1.40 ¹ / ₁₀	89,906.30	3.22 ¹ / ₁₀	44,701.97	1.60 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	6.88	26,678	.....	.....	503,829.20	1892
1893	60,475.11	18,228.15	.68	104,391.83	3.68 ¹ / ₁₀	49,458.33	1.74 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	9,451 ¹ / ₁₀	26,788	.....	.....	456,732.13	1893
1894	42,154.17	44,966.76	1.61 ¹ / ₁₀	106,758.37	3.64	62,158.77	2.11 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	13,641 ¹ / ₁₀	27,828	.....	.....	340,788.66	1894
1895	41,657.16	44,039.06	1.56 ¹ / ₁₀	112,567.06	3.82 ¹ / ₁₀	66,725.98	2.27 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	13,671 ¹ / ₁₀	27,760	.....	.....	236,213.05	1895
1896	33,076.22	27,446.46	1.00 ¹ / ₁₀	109,208.62	3.74 ¹ / ₁₀	78,768.09	2.44 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	13,871 ¹ / ₁₀	27,318	.....	.....	177,033.12	1896
1897	29,067.04	12,175.09	.46	112,774.63	3.99 ¹ / ₁₀	91,186.67	2.69 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	11,367 ¹ / ₁₀	26,347	.....	.....	194,020.30	1897
1898	25,237.43	25,118.59	.94 ¹ / ₁₀	111,283.60	3.90 ¹ / ₁₀	94,939.83	3.30 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	10,801 ¹ / ₁₀	26,460	.....	.....	227,597.01	1898
1899	24,234.33	12,331.63	.42	107,785.07	3.44 ¹ / ₁₀	98,993.83	3.13 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	8,311 ¹ / ₁₀	28,994	.....	.....	292,407.95	1899
1900	33,238.13	137,823.23	3.98 ¹ / ₁₀	117,455.84	3.21 ¹ / ₁₀	98,291.00	2.64 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	10,541 ¹ / ₁₀	33,955	.....	.....	314,806.24	1900
1901	44,652.73	105,215.71	3.02	134,614.11	3.65 ¹ / ₁₀	138,456.38	3.67 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	11,141 ¹ / ₁₀	33,974	.....	.....	321,124.33	1901
1902	45,314.05	85,274.14	2.22 ¹ / ₁₀	137,403.45	3.47 ¹ / ₁₀	128,447.63	3.11 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	9,391 ¹ / ₁₀	37,023	.....	.....	361,811.29	1902
1903	52,521.41	20,858.15	.51 ¹ / ₁₀	147,054.56	3.42 ¹ / ₁₀	138,975.91	3.14	.....	.....	7,471 ¹ / ₁₀	39,301	.....	.....	495,117.91	1903
1904	58,728.71	32,888.88	.76 ¹ / ₁₀	163,226.18	3.59 ¹ / ₁₀	151,752.93	3.24 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	8,311 ¹ / ₁₀	41,536	.....	.....	589,234.20	1904
1905	55,293.93	9,820.83	.23 ¹ / ₁₀	165,917.80	3.73 ¹ / ₁₀	162,818.82	3.56 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	8,411 ¹ / ₁₀	40,075	.....	.....	688,679.13	1905
1906	50,650.21	44,735.43	1.10 ¹ / ₁₀	162,905.82	3.69 ¹ / ₁₀	185,514.17	4.08 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	9,491 ¹ / ₁₀	39,250	.....	.....	714,506.14	1906
1907	50,063.86	22,644.68	.52 ¹ / ₁₀	173,505.67	3.72 ¹ / ₁₀	207,558.87	4.33 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	9,051 ¹ / ₁₀	41,337	.....	.....	775,303.85	1907
1908	46,613.44	32,423.39	.77 ¹ / ₁₀	184,755.69	4.02 ¹ / ₁₀	220,979.71	4.68 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	12,001 ¹ / ₁₀	40,354	.....	.....	705,960.75	1908
1909	41,589.34	19,999.58	.43 ¹ / ₁₀	186,983.28	3.71 ¹ / ₁₀	238,284.47	4.62 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	10,491 ¹ / ₁₀	44,414	.....	.....	672,184.39	1909
Total	\$1,180,694.83	\$1,211,907.23	.....	\$2,909,434.88	.....	\$2,366,863.21	.....	\$1,266,865.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*The weekly dues were 10c. †The weekly dues were 15c. ‡The weekly dues were 20c. §The weekly dues were 25c. ||The weekly dues were 30c.

The foregoing table is one of the most complete historical resumes of the financial transactions of the International Union ever issued. It presents a bird's-eye view of the benefits paid, the cost per member per year and the cost per member for the given number of years, and the balance on hand at the end of each fiscal year. For instance, in the payment of Out-of-Work benefit the amounts fluctuate according to the state of trade. The highest cost per member per year for Out-of-Work benefit was \$6.43-4-10 in 1896, and the lowest cost per member per year was 39¢ in 1903.

The Out-of-Work benefit has been paid for a period of twenty (20) years, commencing Jan. 1, 1890, and the average cost per member per year for the first ten years, was \$3.29 1-10. This is instructive information, as the ten years in question were about equally divided between periods of normal trade condition and industrial stagnation. The average cost per member per year for the twenty years in which this benefit has been in operation was \$2.11 4-10.

The 15-cent-dues-paying members receive strike, and not more than \$50.00 death benefit. The 20-cent beneficiary retired members receive sick and death benefit, hence both are included when figuring the cost per member per year in the payment of benefits in which they participate, although in the tables they are given separate columns of membership and affiliation.

NOTE: The following explains the different kinds, periods and amount of benefits paid:

Loans: One-year members are entitled to a loan for transportation to the nearest union in whatever direction he or she desires to travel, but in no wise shall the loans exceed in the aggregate \$20.

Sick Benefit: For the first sixteen weeks, \$5 per week is paid, and \$3 per week until the strike or lockout shall have terminated.

Sick Benefit: \$5 per week; provided such sickness or inability shall have been for at least one week or seven days, but no member shall be entitled to any sick benefit for a longer period than thirteen weeks in any one year.

Death and Disability Benefits: These benefits are graduated, and are as follows: A member who shall have been such for two years, the sum of \$50 is paid toward defraying funeral expenses including the said \$50 funeral expenses, the International Union pays upon the death of a member, the sum of at least ten years, \$50. Third—if the member has been such for at least five consecutive years, a sum of \$200. Second—if the member shall have been such for at least ten years, \$50. Third—if the member has been such for at least fifteen consecutive years, \$50. The total disability benefit was adopted in 1902. This benefit is paid direct to the applicant or guardian, and is the same amount as in case of death, less \$50.00, which is retained and paid towards defraying funeral expenses at time of death. A benefit of \$10.00 is paid in the event of the death of a wife or widowed mother of a member.

Out-of-Work Benefit: Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of two years is entitled to an out-of-work benefit of \$3 per week, and 50 cents for each additional day. No benefit is paid for the first one week after a member was discharged from employment or laid off. Any member receiving benefit for six weeks is not entitled to any benefit for seven weeks thereafter, and no member shall receive more than \$64 during the period of one year.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

OF

Cigar Makers' International Union

OF AMERICA

For the Year 1909.

Chicago, April 1910.

Complied from the monthly reports of Financial Secretaries of Local Unions, commencing January 1, 1909, ending December 31st, 1909, including general fund on hand January 1, 1909, also amounts illegally expended during the fiscal year, 1909, balance on hand and deficiencies of Local Unions on January 1, 1910.

1. BALTIMORE. 273 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 52.00 Dues 4,983.80 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 28.50 Fines 23.55 Collected loans 31.90 Cor. by Secy. 2.00 Assist. fr. unions. 2,800.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 7,621.75 Exp. over pctg. 179.80 Balance Jan. 1, '09 558.62 Grand total. \$ 8,360.17	Expenditures. Loans granted 63.00 Sick benefit 1,879.24 O. of W. benefit. 980.50 Death benefit 8,120.00 Sal. and com. exp. 1,071.75 Sta. and postage. 16.25 Label agit. exp. 344.50 Ret. dues 1.00 Rep't'd exp. \$ 6,956.24 Balance Jan. 1, '10 1,403.93 Grand total. \$ 8,360.17	2. BUFFALO. 480 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 103.50 Dues 8,047.75 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 46.80 Fines 157.20 Collected loans 541.14 Ret. dues 391.25 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 9,329.14 Exp. over pctg. 20.71 Balance Jan. 1, '09 12,068.68 Grand total. \$ 21,455.51	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 206.90 Sick benefit 1,050.62 O. of W. benefit. 528.50 Death benefit 1,540.00 Hall rent 92.00 Sal. and com. exp. 657.80 Label agit. exp. 240.00 Sundries 95.07 Ret. money ..... .10 Assist. to unions. 700.00 Rep't'd exp. \$ 5,405.79 Balance Jan. 1, '10 3,240.28 Grand total. \$ 8,646.07
3. PATERSON. 144 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 43.50 Dues 2,337.10 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 13.80 Fines 13.00 Collected loans 188.35 Interest 78.39 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,674.14 Balance Jan. 1, '09 1,960.89 Grand total. \$ 4,635.03	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 339.85 Sick benefit 1,526.12 O. of W. benefit. 202.90 Death benefit 3,279.10 Hall rent 250.05 Sal. and com. exp. 1,352.05 Sta. and postage. 40.85 Label agit. exp. 368.00 Sundries 105.96 Ret. dues, etc. 14.60 Rep't'd exp. \$ 7,778.37 Balance Jan. 1, '10 1,521.46 Grand total. \$ 9,297.83	4. CINCINNATI. 532 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 61.00 Dues 9,562.15 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 58.10 Fines 20.00 Collected loans 306.95 Ret. benefit 2.10 Interest 97.80 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 10,108.10 Balance Jan. 1, '09 8,066.89 Grand total. \$ 18,174.99	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 136.60 Sick benefit 411.40 O. of W. benefit. 331.00 Death benefit 940.00 Hall rent 84.00 Sal. and com. exp. 504.05 Sta. and postage. 60.71 Label agit. exp. 129.93 Tax to Int. U. 100.00 Sundries 17.80 Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,715.19 Balance Jan. 1, '10 843.69 Grand total. \$ 3,558.78
5. ROCHESTER. 228 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 57.00 Dues 4,129.00 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 23.70 Fines 7.00 Collected loans 67.75 Cor. dues 7.90 Interest 128.84 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 4,420.89 Balance Jan. 1, '09 4,225.18 Grand total. \$ 8,646.07	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 206.90 Sick benefit 1,050.62 O. of W. benefit. 528.50 Death benefit 1,540.00 Hall rent 92.00 Sal. and com. exp. 657.80 Label agit. exp. 240.00 Sundries 95.07 Ret. money ..... .10 Assist. to unions. 700.00 Rep't'd exp. \$ 5,405.79 Balance Jan. 1, '10 3,240.28 Grand total. \$ 8,646.07	6. SYRACUSE. 364 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 80.50 Dues 6,687.25 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 38.40 Fines 117.00 Collected loans 557.10 Assist. fr. unions. 400.00 Interest 20.77 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 7,899.02 Exp. over pctg. 259.10 Balance Jan. 1, '09 1,189.71 Grand total. \$ 9,297.83	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 286.00 Sick benefit 1,448.05 O. of W. benefit. 1,104.00 Death benefit 4,290.00 Hall rent 162.00 Sal. and com. exp. 1,026.08 Sta. and postage. 53.58 Label agit. exp. 231.89 Sundries 114.89 Ret. dues ..... .30 Rep't'd exp. \$ 8,582.40 Exp. over pctg. 238.72 Cor. 1904-07 pctg. 88.52 Balance Jan. 1, '09 830.19 Grand total. \$ 9,186.83
7. UTICA. 132 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 15.00 Dues 2,491.30 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 7.10 Fines 12.60 Collected loans 208.40 Cor. of dues. .... .50 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,736.20 Exp. over pctg. 120.54 Due fin. exam. 53.78 Balance Jan. 1, '09 648.26 Grand total. \$ 3,558.78	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 136.60 Sick benefit 411.40 O. of W. benefit. 331.00 Death benefit 940.00 Hall rent 84.00 Sal. and com. exp. 504.05 Sta. and postage. 60.71 Label agit. exp. 129.93 Tax to Int. U. 100.00 Sundries 17.80 Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,715.19 Balance Jan. 1, '10 843.69 Grand total. \$ 3,558.78	8. NEW YORK. 99 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 19.00 Dues 1,172.00 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 7.40 Collected loans 8.35 Assist. fr. unions. 500.00 Interest 2.10 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,708.85 Exp. over pctg. 194.07 Balance Jan. 1, '09 267.03 Grand total. \$ 2,139.95	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 6.00 Sick benefit 659.97 O. of W. benefit. 289.00 Death benefit 390.00 Hall rent 50.00 Sal. and com. exp. 173.81 Sta. and postage. 37.25 Label agit. exp. 187.50 Sundries 32.00 Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,826.33 Balance Jan. 1, '10 314.62 Grand total. \$ 2,139.95
9. PROVIDENCE. 111 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 12.50 Dues 1,767.10 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 10.80 Fines 1.00 Collected loans 281.00 Ret. O. O. W. ben. 4.50 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,076.70 Balance Jan. 1, '09 6.76 Grand total. \$ 2,083.46	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 614.85 Sick benefit 303.42 O. of W. benefit. 262.50 Death benefit 32.00 Hall rent 225.00 Sta. and postage. 33.72 Label agit. exp. 121.30 Sundries 18.29 Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,640.58 Balance Jan. 1, '10 442.88 Grand total. \$ 2,083.46	10. CHICAGO. 1,435 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 198.50 Dues 25,180.20 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 147.10 Fines 62.10 Collected loans 1,004.70 Ret. sick ben. 31.42 Ret. Salary 3.80 Ret. rent 64.00 Interest 29.15 L. Dep. 800.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 27,000.77 Due fin. exam. 825.75 Balance Jan. 1, '09 6,768.49 Grand total. \$ 34,593.01	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 1,083.00 Sick benefit 6,141.05 Strike benefit 73.45 O. of W. benefit. 4,144.00 Death benefit 11,085.85 Hall rent 698.00 Sal. and com. exp. 2,817.93 Sta. and postage. 277.68 Label agit. exp. 1,300.00 Tax to Int. U. 200.00 Sundries 1,475.42 Atty fee 200.00 L. D. agit. 28.40 Ret. dues, etc. .... .40 Rep't'd exp. \$ 29,455.16 Balance Jan. 1, '10 5,137.85 Grand total. \$ 34,593.01
11. ST. ALBANS. 10 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 5.00 Dues 208.70 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 1.00 Collected loans 63.00 Interest 8.92 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 287.62 Due fin. exam. 9.80 Balance Jan. 1, '09 238.76 Grand total. \$ 535.98	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 136.60 Sick benefit 411.40 O. of W. benefit. 331.00 Death benefit 940.00 Hall rent 84.00 Sal. and com. exp. 504.05 Sta. and postage. 60.71 Label agit. exp. 129.93 Tax to Int. U. 100.00 Sundries 17.80 Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,715.19 Balance Jan. 1, '10 843.69 Grand total. \$ 3,558.78	12. ONEIDA. 163 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 18.00 Dues 2,921.20 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 17.70 Collected loans 334.50 Assist. fr. unions. 200.00 Interest 28.75 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 3,850.15 Exp. over pctg. 81.63 Balance Jan. 1, '09 1,407.83 Grand total. \$ 5,009.01	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 163.70 Sick benefit 925.44 O. of W. benefit. 949.50 Death benefit 980.00 Hall rent 78.00 Sal. and com. exp. 579.39 Sta. and postage. 22.62 Label agit. exp. 175.80 Tax to Int. U. 100.00 Sundries 61.71 Ret. exp. chg. .... .60 Rep't'd exp. \$ 4,086.26 Cor. pctg. '08 8.00 Total \$ 4,094.26 Balance Jan. 1, '10 909.75 Grand total. \$ 5,009.01
13. DETROIT. 412 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 183.00 Dues 7,350.85 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 43.00 Fines 10.00 Collected loans 159.10 Ret. L. agit. 15.00 Assist. fr. unions. 1,800.00 Interest 23.75 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 9,034.20 Exp. over pctg. 108.71 Balance Jan. 1, '09 948.24 Grand total. \$ 10,091.15	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 337.95 Sick benefit 2,964.11 Strike benefit 73.00 O. of W. benefit. 371.50 Death benefit 3,450.00 Hall rent 40.00 Sal. and com. exp. 1,496.65 Sta. and postage. 14.96 Label agit. exp. 365.62 Sundries 72.00 Ret. dues, etc. 101.60 Rep't'd exp. \$ 8,629.41 Balance Jan. 1, '10 1,461.74 Grand total. \$ 10,091.15	14. CHICAGO. 1,435 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 198.50 Dues 25,180.20 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 147.10 Fines 62.10 Collected loans 1,004.70 Ret. sick ben. 31.42 Ret. Salary 3.80 Ret. rent 64.00 Interest 29.15 L. Dep. 800.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 27,000.77 Due fin. exam. 825.75 Balance Jan. 1, '09 6,768.49 Grand total. \$ 34,593.01	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 1,083.00 Sick benefit 6,141.05 Strike benefit 73.45 O. of W. benefit. 4,144.00 Death benefit 11,085.85 Hall rent 698.00 Sal. and com. exp. 2,817.93 Sta. and postage. 277.68 Label agit. exp. 1,300.00 Tax to Int. U. 200.00 Sundries 1,475.42 Atty fee 200.00 L. D. agit. 28.40 Ret. dues, etc. .... .40 Rep't'd exp. \$ 29,455.16 Balance Jan. 1, '10 5,137.85 Grand total. \$ 34,593.01
15. CHICAGO. 331 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 160.50 Dues 5,235.50 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 81.50 Fines 11.00 Collected loans 90.20 Interest 187.68 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 5,716.38 Exp. over pctg. 174.26 Due fin. exam. 41.77	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 12.20 Sick benefit 102.45 O. of W. benefit. 36.00 Hall rent 12.50 Sal. and com. exp. 54.00 Sta. and postage. 5.80	16. BINGHAMTON. 75 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 17.00 Dues 1,528.25 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 7.20 Collected loans 75.45 Ret. benefit 5.00 Assist. fr. unions. 1,250.00 Interest 2.07 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,894.97 Exp. over pctg. 252.76 Balance Jan. 1, '09 553.94 Grand total. \$ 3,601.67	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 412.45 Sick benefit 227.80 O. of W. benefit. 121.00 Hall rent 72.00 Sal. and com. exp. 245.00 Sta. and postage. 47.94 Label agit. exp. 104.50 Sundries 59.10 Ret. fine 3.00 Assist. to unions. 1,000.00 Rep't'd exp. \$ 2,292.79 Balance Jan. 1, '10 3,601.80 Grand total. \$ 5,894.09
17. CLEVELAND. 495 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 159.00 Dues 8,906.30 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 53.80 Fines 18.50 Collected loans 811.30 Interest 648.78 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 9,999.18 Exp. over pctg. 68.79 Balance Jan. 1, '09 16,283.44 Grand total. \$ 26,351.41	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 401.85 Sick benefit 1,695.00 O. of W. benefit. 271.00 Death benefit 2,740.00 Hall rent 2,349.45 Sal. and com. exp. 48.00 Label agit. exp. 497.28 Sundries 375.96 Witness fee 10.00 Assist. to unions. 1,000.00 Rep't'd exp. \$ 8,737.10 Balance Jan. 1, '10 17,978.81 Grand total. \$ 26,351.41	18. BRATTLEBORO. 20 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 8.50 Dues 350.90 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 2.10 Collected loans 25.60 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 387.10 Due fin. exam. 77.21 Balance Jan. 1, '09 329.27 Grand total. \$ 793.58	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 13.00 Sick benefit 115.00 O. of W. benefit. 34.50 Sal. and com. exp. 62.50 Sta. and postage. 18.58 Label agit. exp. 10.20 Tax to Int. U. 100.00 Rep't'd exp. \$ 353.78 Balance Jan. 1, '10 439.80 Grand total. \$ 793.58
19. SAULT STE. MARIE. 19 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 18.00 Dues 314.10 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 2.20 Collected loans 5.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 339.30 Balance Jan. 1, '09 470.85 Grand total. \$ 810.15	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 12.20 Sick benefit 102.45 O. of W. benefit. 36.00 Hall rent 12.50 Sal. and com. exp. 54.00 Sta. and postage. 5.80	20. DETROIT. 412 mem. Receipts. Init. fees \$ 183.00 Dues 7,350.85 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. 43.00 Fines 10.00 Collected loans 159.10 Ret. L. agit. 15.00 Assist. fr. unions. 1,800.00 Interest 23.75 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 9,034.20 Exp. over pctg. 108.71 Balance Jan. 1, '09 948.24 Grand total. \$ 10,091.15	Expenditures. Loans granted \$ 337.95 Sick benefit 2,964.11 Strike benefit 73.00 O. of W. benefit. 371.50 Death benefit 3,450.00 Hall rent 40.00 Sal. and com. exp. 1,496.65 Sta. and postage. 14.96 Label agit. exp. 365.62 Sundries 72.00 Ret. dues, etc. 101.60 Rep't'd exp. \$ 8,629.41 Balance Jan. 1, '10 1,461.74 Grand total. \$ 10,091.15

<p>24. MUSKOGON. 45 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 6.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 907.80</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 5.90</p> <p>Fines\$ 2.50</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 208.70</p> <p>Interest\$ 45.69</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 1,176.09</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 1,111.92</p> <p>Grand total\$ 2,288.01</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 91.85</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 132.87</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 45.50</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 8.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 181.20</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 23.15</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 84.98</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.\$ 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 17.90</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 650.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 1,804.95</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 983.06</p> <p>Grand total\$ 2,288.01</p> <p>25. MILWAUKEE. 394 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 135.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 6,745.66</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 88.70</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 968.25</p> <p>Cor. by L. U.\$ 15.06</p> <p>Interest\$ 81.50</p> <p>Ret. benefit\$ 7.25</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 7,239.41</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 67.25</p> <p>Due fin. exam....\$ 28.75</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 3,246.97</p> <p>Grand total\$10,582.38</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 868.50</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 1,432.45</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 572.50</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 3,081.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 190.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 1,065.57</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 125.10</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 400.47</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.\$ 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 148.80</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 200.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 7,704.39</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 2,877.99</p> <p>Grand total\$10,582.38</p> <p>26. SO. NORWALK. 41 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 8.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 806.80</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 4.70</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 39.50</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 83.83</p> <p>Interest\$ 937.83</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 40.35</p> <p>Due fin. exam....\$ 74.49</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 2,561.74</p> <p>Grand total\$ 3,647.41</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 53.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 107.16</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 57.00</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 680.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 48.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 199.80</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 11.20</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 53.83</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.\$ 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 6.70</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 400.00</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 800.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 2,463.79</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 1,181.62</p> <p>Grand total\$ 3,647.41</p> <p>27. TORONTO. 410 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 144.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 6,496.75</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 89.90</p> <p>Fines\$ 23.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 625.30</p> <p>Old asst. col....\$ 25.25</p> <p>Interest\$ 811.76</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 7,640.95</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 83.84</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 10,258.74</p> <p>Grand total\$17,983.63</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 862.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 1,468.70</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 552.50</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 1,000.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 223.45</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 1,202.48</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 84.27</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 372.65</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.\$ 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 145.00</p> <p>Duty, etc.\$ 18.08</p> <p>Acct. Int. U.\$ 18.80</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 200.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 6,184.88</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 11,798.75</p> <p>Grand total\$17,983.63</p>	<p>28. WESTFIELD. 87 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 6.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 1,784.25</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 8.80</p> <p>Fines\$ 187.60</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 187.60</p> <p>Interest\$ 60.88</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 1,947.08</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 2,112.41</p> <p>Grand total\$ 4,059.49</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 225.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 492.10</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 38.00</p> <p>Death and disa. ben. \$ 2,040.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 75.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 298.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 18.10</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 84.00</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.\$ 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 25.29</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 350.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 3,741.49</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 318.00</p> <p>Grand total\$ 4,059.49</p> <p>29. JACKSONVILLE. 58 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 81.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 536.50</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 2.70</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 28.40</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 100.00</p> <p>Assist. fr. unions...\$ 100.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 699.10</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 72.22</p> <p>Due fin. exam....\$.60</p> <p>Cor. with fin. exam. \$.60</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 986.74</p> <p>Grand total\$ 1,709.16</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 14.35</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 210.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 26.50</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 310.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 28.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 135.89</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 10.90</p> <p>Sundries\$.25</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 735.89</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 973.27</p> <p>Grand total\$ 1,709.16</p> <p>30. MOBBELY. 24 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 26.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 863.70</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 2.30</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 25.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 81.50</p> <p>Interest\$ 24.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 462.90</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 985.87</p> <p>Grand total\$ 1,398.77</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 20.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 15.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 46.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 100.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 18.25</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.\$ 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 4.92</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 50.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 349.17</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 1,049.60</p> <p>Grand total\$ 1,398.77</p> <p>31. CONNORSVILLE. 8 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 3.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 184.70</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$.90</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$.90</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 188.60</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 240.18</p> <p>Grand total\$ 428.73</p> <p>32. LOUISVILLE. 276 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 42.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 5,597.00</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 28.70</p> <p>Fines\$ 7.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 127.75</p> <p>Ret. strike ben....\$ 85.80</p> <p>Assist. fr. unions...\$ 4,700.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$10,588.25</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 152.73</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 1,966.52</p> <p>Grand total\$12,737.55</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 170.20</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 1,705.60</p> <p>Strike benefit\$ 3,000.60</p>	<p>O. of W. benefit... 2,183.50</p> <p>Death benefit..... 1,770.00</p> <p>Hall rent..... 167.50</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp... 1,008.37</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 90.05</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 296.00</p> <p>Sundries..... 45.00</p> <p>Ret. dues, etc..... 85.85</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$10,515.67</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 2,221.88</p> <p>Grand total\$12,737.55</p> <p>33. INDIANAPOLIS. 820 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 108.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 4,574.05</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 28.80</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 125.50</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 782.20</p> <p>Interest\$ 100.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 5,959.35</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 8,841.80</p> <p>Grand total\$ 9,801.15</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 255.60</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 1,272.60</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 250.00</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 1,570.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 147.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 632.75</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 96.05</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 498.80</p> <p>Sundries\$ 64.50</p> <p>Ret. fine\$ 2.00</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 800.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 5,375.10</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 4,426.05</p> <p>Grand total\$ 9,801.15</p> <p>34. CHIPPEWA FALLS. 28 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 15.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 609.05</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 3.50</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 27.50</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 1.40</p> <p>Ret. sick benefit...\$ 84.75</p> <p>Interest\$ 8.90</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 702.10</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 1,683.19</p> <p>Grand total\$ 2,385.29</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 18.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 83.80</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 89.50</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 12.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 105.80</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 21.00</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 44.10</p> <p>Sundries\$ 80.55</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 1,000.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 1,353.95</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 984.34</p> <p>Grand total\$ 2,385.29</p> <p>35. DAYTON. 99 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 19.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 1,770.15</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 10.00</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 14.50</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 14.50</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 1,814.15</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 2.72</p> <p>Due Fin. Exam....\$ 71.00</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 3,263.11</p> <p>Grand total\$ 5,150.98</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 33.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 483.55</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 208.00</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 640.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 30.75</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 276.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 33.20</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 106.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 23.80</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 1,000.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 2,809.10</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 2,841.88</p> <p>Grand total\$ 5,150.98</p> <p>36. TOPEKA. 10 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 9.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 199.90</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 1.00</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 15.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 15.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 224.90</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 3.88</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 343.17</p> <p>Grand total\$ 571.95</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 10.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 8.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 24.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 35.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 1.40</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 17.45</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.\$ 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 8.20</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 197.05</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 874.90</p> <p>Grand total\$ 571.95</p>	<p>37. FT. WAYNE. 177 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 27.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 3,029.55</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 19.40</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 19.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 325.45</p> <p>Interest\$ 180.20</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 3,572.10</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 8.17</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 4,183.83</p> <p>Grand total\$ 7,764.10</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 376.40</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 642.76</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 181.50</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 600.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 67.20</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 503.80</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 55.02</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 207.78</p> <p>Sundries\$ 59.00</p> <p>Ret. asst.....\$.20</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 1,000.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 3,968.61</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 4,070.49</p> <p>Grand total\$ 7,764.10</p> <p>38. SPRINGFIELD. 114 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 50.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 1,817.60</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 10.00</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 1.50</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 442.10</p> <p>Interest\$ 58.88</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 2,380.18</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 70.41</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 2,772.22</p> <p>Grand total\$ 5,222.81</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 971.20</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 371.60</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 79.50</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 80.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 37.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 372.70</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 24.38</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 179.50</p> <p>Sundries\$ 50.75</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 900.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 3,068.63</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 2,158.18</p> <p>Grand total\$ 5,222.81</p> <p>39. NEW HAVEN. 436 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 45.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 7,256.25</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 45.20</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 4.15</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 685.10</p> <p>Interest\$ 17.10</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 8,052.69</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 28.89</p> <p>Due Fin. Exam....\$ 889.96</p> <p>Exam.\$ 1.00</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 965.22</p> <p>Grand total\$ 9,437.97</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 494.45</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 1,824.35</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 586.00</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 2,876.90</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 69.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 1,068.90</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 69.64</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 468.80</p> <p>Sundries\$ 385.67</p> <p>Ret. Int. fee.....\$ 8.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 7,322.61</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 2,115.86</p> <p>Grand total\$ 9,437.97</p> <p>40. BIDDEFORD. 24 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 12.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 396.85</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 2.50</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 11.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 4.00</p> <p>Interest\$ 4.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 426.95</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 90.05</p> <p>Grand total\$ 526.00</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 28.50</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 97.15</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 56.00</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 40.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 12.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 84.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 8.00</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 19.81</p> <p>Sundries\$ 14.50</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 354.46</p> <p>Cor. '08 per cent. \$ 8.51</p> <p>Total\$ 357.97</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 108.03</p> <p>Grand total\$ 526.00</p>	<p>41. AURORA. 64 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 7.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 1,191.15</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 7.00</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 1.50</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 175.55</p> <p>Interest\$ 50.75</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 1,418.40</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 1.95</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 1,860.38</p> <p>Grand total\$ 3,278.73</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 92.95</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 147.14</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 38.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 15.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 191.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 20.85</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 71.68</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.\$ 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 44.45</p> <p>Ret. L. dep.....\$ 50.00</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 500.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 1,236.32</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 2,009.41</p> <p>Grand total\$ 3,278.73</p> <p>42. HARTFORD. 253 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 44.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 4,372.10</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 26.10</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 8.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 868.85</p> <p>Interest\$ 17.18</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 4,829.23</p> <p>Due Fin. Exam....\$ 24.00</p> <p>Cor. with Fin. Exam. \$.57</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 3,009.76</p> <p>Grand total\$ 7,863.56</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 534.55</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 1,215.15</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 380.00</p> <p>Death and disa. ben. \$ 2,980.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 96.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 672.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 95.92</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 255.00</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.\$ 200.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 88.78</p> <p>Ret. Int. fee.....\$ 5.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 6,520.40</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 1,343.16</p> <p>Grand total\$ 7,863.56</p> <p>43. URBANA. 20 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 9.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 378.80</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 2.80</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 37.00</p> <p>Ret. O. of W. ben. \$.70</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 427.60</p> <p>Due Fin. Exam....\$ 18.00</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 589.01</p> <p>Grand total\$ 983.61</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 8.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 90.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 61.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 12.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 72.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 18.30</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.\$ 100.00</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 200.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 556.80</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 428.81</p> <p>Grand total\$ 983.61</p> <p>44. ST. LOUIS. 763 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 161.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 13,763.30</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 75.90</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 145.49</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 380.00</p> <p>Old asst. collected \$ 4.50</p> <p>Ret. O. of W. ben. \$ 4.50</p> <p>Assist. fr. unions...\$ 5,500.00</p> <p>Ret. rent\$ 12.00</p> <p>Interest\$ 89.81</p> <p>L. dep.....\$ 100.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$20,184.25</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 2,524.97</p> <p>Grand total\$22,709.22</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 670.10</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 5,719.99</p> <p>Strike benefit\$ 21.65</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 1,786.50</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 6,440.00</p> <p>Ret. etc.\$ 510.53</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 1,806.15</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 181.84</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 779.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 168.23</p> <p>Ret. L. dep.....\$ 100.00</p> <p>Ret. dues, etc.....\$ 9.80</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$18,584.41</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 4,124.81</p> <p>Grand total\$22,709.22</p>	<p>45. SPRINGFIELD. 81 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 6.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 584.45</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 3.80</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 26.25</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 15.00</p> <p>Interest\$ 1.75</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 685.75</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 8.00</p> <p>Due Fin. Exam....\$ 8.00</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 477.63</p> <p>Grand total\$ 1,124.37</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 87.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 75.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 175.50</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 27.75</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 128.50</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 8.55</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 29.60</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.\$ 200.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 1.81</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 682.61</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 441.76</p> <p>Grand total\$ 1,124.37</p> <p>46. GRAND RAPIDS. 128 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 30.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 2,056.05</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 10.80</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 9.56</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 93.30</p> <p>Interest\$ 171.13</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts...\$ 2,371.03</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 94.45</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 5,633.28</p> <p>Grand total\$ 8,118.76</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 126.35</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 597.93</p> <p>Strike benefit\$ 252.47</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 181.00</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 1,780.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 49.50</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 391.25</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 31.79</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 209.48</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.\$ 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 15.60</p> <p>Assist. to unions...\$ 1,050.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 4,785.15</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 3,333.61</p> <p>Grand total\$ 8,118.76</p> <p>47. QUINCY. 65 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 6.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 1,242.80</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 6.70</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 60.85</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 6.43</p> <p>Interest\$ 1,822.43</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 42.85</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 1,008.23</p> <p>Grand total\$ 2,368.70</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 64.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 204.35</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 211.00</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 1,262.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 62.25</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 223.80</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 20.90</p> <p>Label agit. exp...\$ 5.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 2,053.00</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10, 818.70</p> <p>Grand total\$ 2,368.70</p> <p>48. TOLEDO. 94 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 30.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 1,921.65</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 11.16</p> <p>F. 10c asst.....\$ 107.25</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 24.00</p> <p>Interest\$ 2,064.00</p> <p>Exp. over pctg....\$ 89.13</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09, 1,353.00</p> <p>Grand total\$ 5,151.13</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 123.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 519.20</p> <p>O. of W. benefit...\$ 200.50</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 540.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp...\$ 348.43</p> <p>Sta. and postage...\$ 74.28</p> <p>Label</p>
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Assist. fr. unions.. 500.00	O. of W. benefit... 18.50	Sundries	18.15	62. RICHMOND. 21 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.. 209.00	Collected loans 58.00
Interest	Death benefit... 240.00	Assist. to unions... 50.00		Init. fees	Sta. and postage... 44.84	Interest
Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 6,111.69	Sal. and com. exp.. 183.45	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 831.73		Dues	Label agit. exp.... 58.80	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 2,182.45
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 500.43	Sta. and postage... 4.85	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 387.77		A. F. of L. L. D. 2.10	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Exp. over pctg.... 2.00
Grand total	Label agit. exp.... 7.75	Grand total	\$ 1,199.50	F. 10c asst..... 8.00	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 1,502.60	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 4,787.58
Expenditures.	Tax to Int. U..... 100.00	58. MONTREAL. 458 mem.		Assist. fr. unions.. 450.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 590.75	Grand total
Loans granted	Sundries	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 918.35	Grand total	\$ 2,093.35
Sick benefit	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 830.55	Init. fees	\$ 205.00	Exp. over pctg.... 15.53	68. ALBANY. 187 mem.	Expenditures.
O. of W. benefit... 220.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 621.91	Dues	8,068.10	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 251.47	Receipts.	Loans granted
Death benefit	Grand total	A. F. of L. L. D. 45.90		Grand total	Init. fees	Sick benefit
Sal. and com. exp.. 634.55	\$ 1,452.46	Fines	12.50	\$ 1,185.35	Dues	O. of W. benefit... 68.50
Sta. and postage... 80.75	Receipts.	Collected loans	423.90	F. 10c asst..... 19.00	A. F. of L. L. D. 3,705.65	Hall rent
Label agit. exp.... 485.33	Init. fees	Ret. Rent	82.00	Loans granted	Fines	Sal. and com. exp.. 804.00
Sundries	\$ 2,221.25	Assist. fr. unions.. 560.00		Sick benefit	Collected loans	Sta. and postage... 25.35
Rep't'd exp..... \$ 5,040.25	Dues	Interest	28.48	O. of W. benefit... 2.00	Assist. fr. unions.. 2,800.00	Label agit. exp.... 103.00
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,571.87	A. F. of L. L. D. 12.80	Ret. O. of W. ben. .50		Death benefit	Interest	Assist. to unions.. 500.00
Grand total	Fines	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 9,364.88		Hall rent	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 6,649.98	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 5,895.65
\$ 6,612.12	Collected loans	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 684.44		Sta. and com. exp.. 15.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,160.10	Grand total
50. THREE HAUTE. 37 mem.	Interest	Grand total	\$10,048.82	Label agit. exp.... 65.00	Grand total	\$ 7,819.03
Receipts.	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 2,872.60	Expenditures.		Sundries	Expenditures.	Loans granted
Init. fees	Exp. over pctg.... 78.04	Loans granted	\$ 257.00	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 916.12	Loans granted	Sick benefit
Dues	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,864.84	Sick benefit	2,312.48	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 269.23	Sick benefit	O. of W. benefit... 120.00
A. F. of L. L. D. 3.90	Grand total	Strike benefit	62.50	Grand total	O. of W. benefit... 1,339.99	Death benefit
Collected loans	\$ 4,815.48	O. of W. benefit... 983.50		\$ 1,185.35	Death benefit	Hall rent
Interest	Expenditures.	Death benefit	1,570.00	63. CORREY. 16 mem.	Exp. over pctg.... 8,890.00	Sal. and com. exp.. 134.50
Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 899.08	Loans granted	Hall rent	244.00	Receipts.	Sal. and com. exp.. 105.80	Sta. and postage... 23.35
Exp. over pctg.... 57.53	Sick benefit	Sal. and com. exp.. 1,478.90		Init. fees	Label agit. exp.... 418.00	Label agit. exp.... 60.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 2,073.83	O. of W. benefit... 571.75	Sta. and postage... 18.45		Dues	Sta. and postage... 15.88	Interest
Grand total	Death benefit	Label agit. exp.... 440.75		A. F. of L. L. D. 3.00	Label agit. exp.... 198.18	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 958.18
\$ 3,029.96	Hall rent	Sundries	43.70	F. 10c asst..... 1.70	Sundries	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 981.85
Expenditures.	Sal. and com. exp.. 465.00	Duty, etc. 3.88		Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 270.90	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 7,132.46	Grand total
Loans granted	Sta. and postage... 25.04	Ret. asst..... 1.10		Balance Jan. 1, '09. 270.11	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 686.57	\$ 7,819.03
Sick benefit	Label agit. exp.... 79.00	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 7,397.96		Grand total	Grand total	Expenditures.
O. of W. benefit... 200.00	Sundries	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 2,650.86		\$ 541.01	Expenditures.	Loans granted
Death benefit	Assist. to unions.. 500.00	Grand total	\$10,048.82	Loans granted	69. THREE RIVERS. 29 mem.	Sick benefit
Hall rent	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 2,995.79	59. BRANTFORD. 11 mem.		Sick benefit	Receipts.	O. of W. benefit... 102.00
Sal. and com. exp.. 204.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,319.69	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit... 95.00	Init. fees	Death benefit
Sta. and postage... 19.61	Grand total	Init. fees	8.00	Hall rent	Dues	Hall rent
Label agit. exp.... 54.70	\$ 4,815.48	Dues	239.55	Sal. and com. exp.. 42.00	A. F. of L. L. D. 456.30	Sal. and com. exp.. 134.50
Sundries	55. HAMILTON. 237 mem.	A. F. of L. L. D. 1.30		Sta. and postage... 6.00	F. 10c asst..... 2.90	Sta. and postage... 23.35
Assist. to unions.. 850.00	Receipts.	Assist. fr. unions.. 200.00		Tax to Int. U..... 100.00	Collected loans	Label agit. exp.... 60.00
Rep't'd exp..... \$ 1,572.51	Init. fees	Interest .....	.73	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 322.00	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 474.70	Tax to Int. U..... 100.00
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,457.45	Dues	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 447.58		Balance Jan. 1, '10. 219.01	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 717.98	Sundries
Grand total	Fines	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 28.36		Grand total	Grand total	\$ 30.90
\$ 3,029.96	Collected loans	Grand total	478.94	64. LEBANON. 41 mem.	Expenditures.	Loans granted
51. HOLYOKE. 61 mem.	Interest	50. KEOKUK. 45 mem.		Receipts.	Loans granted	Sick benefit
Receipts.	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 4,716.77	Receipts.		Init. fees	Sick benefit	O. of W. benefit... 97.82
Init. fees	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 4,488.82	Init. fees	27.00	Dues	O. of W. benefit... 73.55	Death benefit
Dues	Grand total	Dues	790.90	A. F. of L. L. D. 456.10	Hall rent	Hall rent
A. F. of L. L. D. 956.15	\$ 9,205.59	A. F. of L. L. D. 4.70		F. 10c asst..... 3.40	Sal. and com. exp.. 9.31	Sal. and com. exp.. 134.50
F. 10c asst..... 4.70	Expenditures.	Collected loans	52.30	Collected loans	Sta. and postage... 19.67	Sta. and postage... 23.35
Collected loans	Loans granted	Ret. benefit	7.50	Assist. fr. unions.. 200.00	Label agit. exp.... 23.15	Label agit. exp.... 60.00
Interest	Sick benefit	Assist. fr. unions.. 200.00		Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 744.05	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Interest
Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,029.13	O. of W. benefit... 255.50	Grand total	478.94	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 734.44	Sundries	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,163.97
Exp. over pctg.... 20.80	Death benefit	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 238.52		Grand total	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 424.61	Exp. over pctg.... 15.87
Due Fin. Exam. 29.05	Hall rent	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 240.42		\$ 1,478.49	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 768.07	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 588.03
Exam. with Fin. 8.41	Sal. and com. exp.. 529.40	Grand total	478.94	65. LYNN. 20 mem.	Grand total	Grand total
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 301.13	Sta. and postage... 30.05	50. KEOKUK. 45 mem.		Receipts.	Expenditures.	Loans granted
Grand total	Label agit. exp.... 220.80	Receipts.		Init. fees	Loans granted	Sick benefit
\$ 1,888.02	Tax to Int. U..... 100.00	Init. fees	27.00	Dues	Sick benefit	O. of W. benefit... 221.00
Expenditures.	Sundries	Dues	790.90	A. F. of L. L. D. 290.10	O. of W. benefit... 73.55	Death benefit
Loans granted	Duty, etc. 12.55	A. F. of L. L. D. 4.70		F. 10c asst..... 1.20	Hall rent	Hall rent
Sick benefit	Assist. to unions.. 200.00	Collected loans	52.30	Collected loans	Sal. and com. exp.. 78.05	Sal. and com. exp.. 134.50
O. of W. benefit... 118.90	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 3,241.23	Ret. benefit	7.50	Assist. fr. unions.. 350.00	Sta. and postage... 19.67	Sta. and postage... 23.35
Sick benefit	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 5,964.38	Assist. fr. unions.. 200.00		Interest	Label agit. exp.... 23.15	Label agit. exp.... 60.00
Hall rent	Grand total	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,068.80		Rep't'd exp..... \$ 762.90	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Interest
Sal. and com. exp.. 148.00	\$ 9,205.59	Due Fin. Exam. 4.00		Balance Jan. 1, '10. 715.59	Sundries	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,163.97
Label agit. exp.... 52.00	56. LEAVENWORTH. 18 mem.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 297.06		Grand total	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 650.58	Exp. over pctg.... 15.87
Sta. and postage... 11.26	Receipts.	Grand total	1,889.86	65. LYNN. 20 mem.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 865.53	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 588.03
Sundries	Init. fees	50. KEOKUK. 45 mem.		Receipts.	Grand total	Grand total
Rep't'd exp..... \$ 598.44	Dues	Receipts.		Init. fees	Expenditures.	Loans granted
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 794.58	A. F. of L. L. D. 1.90	Init. fees	27.00	Dues	Loans granted	Sick benefit
Grand total	Collected loans	Dues	790.90	A. F. of L. L. D. 290.10	Sick benefit	O. of W. benefit... 221.00
\$ 1,888.02	Ret. sick benefit.. 53.58	A. F. of L. L. D. 4.70		F. 10c asst..... 1.20	O. of W. benefit... 73.55	Death benefit
52. ELMIRA. 48 mem.	Assist. fr. unions.. 400.00	Collected loans	52.30	Collected loans	Hall rent	Hall rent
Receipts.	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 938.18	Ret. benefit	7.50	Assist. fr. unions.. 350.00	Sal. and com. exp.. 78.05	Sal. and com. exp.. 134.50
Init. fees	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 496.81	Assist. fr. unions.. 200.00		Interest	Sta. and postage... 19.67	Sta. and postage... 23.35
Dues	Grand total	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 1,032.65		Rep't'd exp..... \$ 762.90	Label agit. exp.... 23.15	Label agit. exp.... 60.00
A. F. of L. L. D. 5.00	\$ 1,429.99	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 857.21		Balance Jan. 1, '10. 715.59	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Interest
Fines	Expenditures.	Grand total	1,889.86	Grand total	Sundries	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,163.97
Collected loans	Loans granted	50. KEOKUK. 45 mem.		65. LYNN. 20 mem.	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 650.58	Exp. over pctg.... 15.87
Assist. fr. unions.. 250.00	Sick benefit	Receipts.		Receipts.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 865.53	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 588.03
Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,245.30	Death benefit	Init. fees	27.00	Init. fees	Grand total	Grand total
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 887.04	Hall rent	Dues	790.90	Dues	Expenditures.	Loans granted
Grand total	Sal. and com. exp.. 128.00	A. F. of L. L. D. 4.70		A. F. of L. L. D. 290.10	Loans granted	Sick benefit
\$ 1,632.34	Sta. and postage... 5.70	Collected loans	52.30	F. 10c asst..... 1.20	Sick benefit	O. of W. benefit... 221.00
Expenditures.	Label agit. exp.... 20.00	Ret. benefit	7.50	Collected loans	O. of W. benefit... 73.55	Death benefit
Loans granted	Sundries	Assist. fr. unions.. 200.00		Assist. fr. unions.. 350.00	Hall rent	Hall rent
Sick benefit	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 1,341.82	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,068.80		Interest	Sal. and com. exp.. 78.05	Sal. and com. exp.. 134.50
O. of W. benefit... 153.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 51.84	Due Fin. Exam. 4.00		Rep't'd exp..... \$ 762.90	Sta. and postage... 19.67	Sta. and postage... 23.35
Death benefit	Grand total	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 297.06		Balance Jan. 1, '10. 715.59	Label agit. exp.... 23.15	Label agit. exp.... 60.00
Hall rent	\$ 1,429.99	Grand total	1,889.86	Grand total	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Interest
Sal. and com. exp.. 188.00	Expenditures.	50. KEOKUK. 45 mem.		65. LYNN. 20 mem.	Sundries	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,163.97
Sta. and postage... 20.84	Loans granted	Receipts.		Receipts.	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 650.58	Exp. over pctg.... 15.87
Label agit. exp.... 44.82	Sick benefit	Init. fees	27.00	Init. fees	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 865.53	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 588.03
Sundries	Death benefit	Dues	790.90	Dues	Grand total	Grand total
Rep't'd exp..... \$ 1,299.79	Hall rent	A. F. of L. L. D. 4.40		A. F. of L. L. D. 290.10	Expenditures.	Loans granted
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 862.55	Sal. and com. exp.. 128.00	Fines	23.00	F. 10c asst..... 1.20	Loans granted	Sick benefit
Grand total	Sta. and postage... 5.70	Collected loans	52.30	Collected loans	Sick benefit	O. of W. benefit... 221.00
\$ 1,632.34	Label agit. exp.... 20.00	Interest	13.45	Assist. fr. unions.. 350.00	O. of W. benefit... 73.55	Death benefit
53. NEW ORLEANS. 88 mem.	Sundries	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 1,032.65		Interest	Hall rent	Hall rent
Receipts.	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 1,429.99	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 857.21		Rep't'd exp..... \$ 762.90	Sal. and com. exp.. 78.05	Sal. and com. exp.. 134.50
Init. fees	Expenditures.	Grand total	1,889.86	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 715.59	Sta. and postage... 19.67	Sta. and postage... 23.35
Dues	Loans granted	50. KEOKUK. 45 mem.		Grand total	Label agit. exp.... 23.15	Label agit. exp.... 60.00
A. F. of L. L. D. 3.10	Sick benefit	Receipts.		65. LYNN. 20 mem.	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Interest
Fines	Death benefit	Init. fees	27.00	Receipts.	Sundries	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,163.97
Collected loans	Hall rent	Dues	790.90	Init. fees	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 650.58	Exp. over pctg.... 15.87
Interest	Sal. and com. exp.. 128.00	A. F. of L. L. D. 4.40		Dues	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 865.53	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 588.03
Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 671.78	Sta. and postage... 5.70	Fines	23.00	A. F. of L. L. D. 290.10	Grand total	Grand total
Exp. over pctg.... 84.83	Label agit. exp.... 20.00	Collected loans	52.30	F. 10c asst..... 1.20	Expenditures.	Loans granted
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 906.85	Sundries	Interest	13.45	Collected loans	Loans granted	Sick benefit
Grand total	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 1,199.50	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 984.10		Assist. fr. unions.. 350.00	Sick benefit	O. of W. benefit... 221.00
\$ 1,452.46	Expenditures.	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 579.02		Interest	O. of W. benefit... 73.55	Death benefit
Loans granted	Loans granted	Grand total	1,568.12	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 982.36	Hall rent	Hall rent
Sick benefit	Sick benefit	50. KEOKUK. 45 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '10. 48.69	Sal. and com. exp.. 120.00	Sal. and com. exp.. 134.50
O. of W. benefit... 183.80	Death benefit	Receipts.		Grand total	Sta. and postage... 10.93	Sta. and postage... 23.35
Death benefit	Hall rent	Init. fees	18.50	66. LEWISTON. 59 mem.	Label agit. exp.... 28.00	Label agit. exp.... 60.00
Hall rent	Sal. and com. exp.. 108.00	Dues	919.75	Receipts.	Sundries	Interest
Sal. and com. exp.. 188.00	Sta. and postage... 15.45	A. F. of L. L. D. 4.40		Init. fees	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 730.35	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,029.08
Sta. and postage... 20.84	Label agit. exp.... 16.06	Fines	23.00	Dues	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 208.99	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 106.93
Label agit. exp.... 44.82	Sundries	Collected loans	52.30	A. F. of L. L. D. 4.20	Grand total	Grand total
Sundries	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 1,032.65	Interest	13.45	Collected loans	Expenditures.	Loans granted
Rep't'd exp..... \$ 1,299.79	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 857.21	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 984.10		Assist. fr. unions.. 350.00	Loans granted	Sick benefit
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 862.55	Grand total	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 579.02		Interest	Sick benefit	O. of W. benefit... 221.00
Grand total	\$ 1,632.34	Grand total	1,568.12	Rep't'd exp..... \$ 982.36	O. of W. benefit... 73.55	Death benefit
\$ 1,452.46	Expenditures.	50. KEOKUK. 45 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '10. 48.69	Hall rent	Hall rent
Loans granted	Loans granted	Receipts.		Grand total	Sal. and com. exp.. 120.00	Sal. and com. exp.. 134.50
Sick benefit	Sick benefit	Init. fees	18.50	66. LEWISTON. 59 mem.	Sta. and postage... 10.93	Sta. and postage... 23.35
O. of W. benefit... 183.80	Death benefit	Dues	919.75	Receipts.	Label agit. exp.... 28.00	Label agit. exp.... 60.00
Death benefit	Hall rent	A. F. of L. L. D. 4.40		Init. fees	Sundries	Interest
Hall rent	Sal. and com. exp.. 108.00	Fines	23.00	Dues	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 730.35	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,029.08
Sal. and com. exp.. 188.00	Sta. and postage... 15.45	Collected loans	52.30	A. F. of L. L. D. 4.20	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 208.99	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 106.93
Sta. and postage... 20.84	Label agit. exp.... 16.06					

O. of W. benefit...	17.00	A. F. of L. L. D.		Tax to Int. U....	300.00	NEW YORK.		Collected loans....	342.45	Fines	21.50
Death benefit	550.00	F. 10c asst....	5.30	Sundries	9.00	1571 mem.		Ret. O. O. W. ben..	2.50	Collected loans....	68.30
Hall rent	18.00	Fines	1.50	Rep't'd exp.....	596.09	Receipts.	\$ 123.00	Assist. fr. unions..	380.00	Interest	275.42
Sal. and com. exp.	148.80	Collected loans	183.75	Grand total	1,253.86	A. F. of L. L. D.	27,899.30	Stp. cor.....	2.84	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,127.17
Sta. and postage ..	7.28	Interest	7.99	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	687.47	F. 10c asst....	158.00	Exp. over pctg....	140.16	Exp. over pctg....	101.18
Label agit. exp....	31.50	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,109.39	86. MANSFIELD. 22 mem.		Collected loans	123.55	Due fin. exam....	1.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09	6,931.11
Sundries	31.89	Exp. over pctg....	86.88	Receipts.		Ret. O. O. W. Ben.	6.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09	494.03	Grand total.....	\$10,159.40
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,256.42	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	416.67	Init. fees	5.00	Assist. fr. unions..	16,500.00	Grand total.....	\$ 2,456.58	Expenditures.	
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	219.52	Grand total	\$ 1,562.88	A. F. of L. L. D.	504.35	Interest	16.04	Loans granted.....	\$ 114.85	Loans granted.....	\$ 174.00
Grand total	\$ 1,475.94	Expenditures.		F. 10c asst....	2.90	Ret. fr. gas co....	5.50	Sick benefit.....	390.59	Sick benefit.....	\$ 257.45
77. MINNEAPOLIS.	220 mem.	Loans granted	47.80	Collected loans	64.50	Rep't'd receipts..	\$44,859.89	O. of W. benefit..	60.00	O. of W. benefit..	118.50
Receipts.		Sick benefit	144.21	Interest	9.35	Exp. over pctg....	539.25	Death benefit.....	507.40	Death benefit.....	750.00
Init. fees	\$ 108.00	O. of W. benefit..	96.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 596.10	Balance Jan. 1, '09	1,553.00	Hall rent.....	29.00	Hall rent.....	120.00
Dues	3,481.85	Death benefit	50.00	Due fin. exam....	1.20	Grand total	\$46,952.14	Sal. and com. exp.	858.35	Sal. and com. exp.	484.80
A. F. of L. L. D.		Hall rent	60.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	548.12	Expenditures.		Sta. and postage ..	18.17	Sta. and postage ..	20.65
F. 10c asst....	20.50	Sal. and com. exp.	183.77	Grand total	\$ 1,135.42	Loans granted.....	198.55	Label agit. exp....	54.90	Label agit. exp....	181.00
Fines	27.25	Sta. and postage ..	18.03	Loans granted	18.00	Sick benefit.....	11,899.20	Sundries	10.10	Sundries	79.88
Collected loans	204.00	Label agit. exp....	30.05	Sick benefit	215.00	Strike benefit.....	1,121.33	Assist. to unions..	500.00	Assist. to unions..	500.00
Interest	360.48	Sundries .....	.92	O. of W. benefit..	9.00	O. of W. benefit..	3,786.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 2,686.83	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 2,686.83
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 4,202.08	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 625.75	Hall rent	183.55	Death benefit.....	19,535.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10	832.62	Balance Jan. 1, '10	7,472.52
Exp. over pctg....	55.51	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	987.10	Sal. and com. exp.	25.00	Hall rent.....	377.50	Grand total.....	\$ 1,578.96	Grand total.....	\$10,159.40
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	10,852.71	Grand total	\$ 1,562.88	Sta. and postage ..	24.77	Sal. and com. exp.	5,301.77	Balance Jan. 1, '10	832.62	Balance Jan. 1, '10	832.62
Grand total	\$14,610.25	Expenditures.		Label agit. exp....	14.50	Sta. and postage ..	55.99	Grand total.....	\$ 2,456.58	Grand total.....	\$ 2,456.58
Expenditures.		Loans granted	8.00	Tax to Int. U....	200.00	Label agit. exp....	1,674.00	Init. fees	\$ 30.00	Init. fees	\$ 18.00
Loans granted	\$ 284.00	Interest	9.00	Sundries	20.87	Label case.....	37.50	Dues	1,061.30	Dues	924.45
Sick benefit	574.26	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 500.85	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 789.69	Rep't'd exp.....	\$44,874.46	A. F. of L. L. D.		A. F. of L. L. D.	
O. of W. benefit..	75.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	437.08	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	396.78	Balance Jan. 1, '10	2,577.68	A. F. of L. L. D.		A. F. of L. L. D.	
Death benefit	940.00	Grand total	\$ 938.03	Grand total	\$ 1,135.42	Grand total	\$46,952.14	F. 10c asst....	6.40	F. 10c asst....	5.20
Hall rent	144.00	Expenditures.		Init. fees	14.00	81 ALLENTOWN. 38 mem.		Collected loans	8.00	Collected loans	138.50
Sal. and com. exp.	906.25	Loans granted	8.00	Dues	3,169.10	Receipts.		Ret. sick ben....	5.00	Ret. sick ben....	27.85
Sta. and postage ..	56.99	Sick benefit	95.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	19.10	Init. fees	\$ 27.00	Interest	24.00	Interest	24.00
Label agit. exp....	198.15	O. of W. benefit..	3.00	F. 10c asst....	19.10	Dues	\$ 894.95	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,389.60	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,114.00
Sundries	84.63	Death benefit	40.00	Collected loans	55.85	A. F. of L. L. D.	4.80	Exp. over pctg....	20.66	Exp. over pctg....	1.50
Ret. Int. fee.....	8.00	Ret. sick benefit..	12.90	Ass. fr. unions..	1,550.00	F. 10c asst....	4.80	Balance Jan. 1, '09	1,154.70	Balance Jan. 1, '09	2,563.23
Assist. to unions..	1,000.00	Tax to Int. U....	8.30	Interest	83.98	Assist. fr. unions..	500.00	Grand total.....	\$ 2,566.96	Grand total.....	\$ 3,667.73
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 3,946.38	Sundries .....	.75	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 4,873.11	Rep't'd exp.....	\$44,874.46	Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	10,863.87	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 431.45	Exp. over pctg....	13.66	Balance Jan. 1, '10	2,577.68	Loans granted.....	\$ 177.40	Loans granted.....	\$ 64.50
Grand total	\$14,610.25	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	506.58	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,456.68	Grand total	\$46,952.14	Sick benefit.....	273.50	Sick benefit.....	229.95
Receipts.		Grand total	\$ 938.03	Grand total	\$ 6,342.40	82. MEADVILLE. 23 mem.		Death benefit.....	21.00	Death benefit.....	32.00
Init. fees	\$ 5.00	Expenditures.		Init. fees	\$ 12.00	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit..	14.00	O. of W. benefit..	1,540.00
Dues	443.85	Loans granted	8.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	12.00	Init. fees	\$ 27.00	Sal. and com. exp.	200.00	Sal. and com. exp.	15.00
A. F. of L. L. D.		Sick benefit	95.00	F. 10c asst....	19.10	Dues	\$ 894.95	Sta. and postage ..	14.00	Sta. and postage ..	166.00
F. 10c asst....	2.50	O. of W. benefit..	3.00	Collected loans	25.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	4.80	Label agit. exp....	35.45	Label agit. exp....	12.67
Fines	36.00	Death benefit	40.00	Ass. fr. unions..	1,550.00	F. 10c asst....	4.80	Sundries	38.82	Sundries	33.8
Collected loans	4.00	Ret. sick benefit..	12.90	Interest	83.98	Collected loans	114.10	Tax to Int. U....	100.00	Tax to Int. U....	200.00
Interest	9.00	Label agit. exp....	8.30	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 4,873.11	Assist. fr. unions..	500.00	Sundries	36.83	Sundries	10.35
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 500.85	Sundries .....	.75	Exp. over pctg....	13.66	Rep't'd exp.....	\$44,874.46	Assist. to unions..	300.00	Assist. to unions..	500.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	437.08	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 431.45	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,456.68	Balance Jan. 1, '10	2,577.68	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,389.60	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,114.00
Grand total	\$ 938.03	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	506.58	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,456.68	Grand total	\$46,952.14	Balance Jan. 1, '10	1,154.70	Balance Jan. 1, '10	2,563.23
Expenditures.		Grand total	\$ 938.03	Grand total	\$ 6,342.40	83. BROOKLYN. 178 mem.		Grand total.....	\$ 2,566.96	Grand total.....	\$ 3,667.73
Loans granted	\$ 8.00	Expenditures.		Init. fees	\$ 14.00	Receipts.		Loans granted.....	\$ 177.40	Loans granted.....	\$ 64.50
Sick benefit	95.00	Loans granted	8.00	Dues	3,169.10	Init. fees	\$ 27.00	Sick benefit.....	273.50	Sick benefit.....	229.95
O. of W. benefit..	3.00	Sick benefit	95.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	19.10	Dues	\$ 894.95	Death benefit.....	21.00	Death benefit.....	32.00
Death benefit	40.00	O. of W. benefit..	3.00	F. 10c asst....	19.10	A. F. of L. L. D.	4.80	O. of W. benefit..	14.00	O. of W. benefit..	1,540.00
Sal. and com. exp.	63.00	Death benefit	40.00	Collected loans	25.00	F. 10c asst....	4.80	Sal. and com. exp.	200.00	Sal. and com. exp.	15.00
Sta. and postage ..	12.90	Ret. sick benefit..	12.90	Ass. fr. unions..	1,550.00	Collected loans	114.10	Sta. and postage ..	14.00	Sta. and postage ..	166.00
Label agit. exp....	8.30	Label agit. exp....	8.30	Interest	83.98	Assist. fr. unions..	500.00	Label agit. exp....	35.45	Label agit. exp....	12.67
Tax to Int. U....	200.00	Sundries .....	.75	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 4,873.11	Rep't'd exp.....	\$44,874.46	Sundries	38.82	Sundries	33.8
Sundries .....	.75	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 431.45	Exp. over pctg....	13.66	Balance Jan. 1, '10	2,577.68	Tax to Int. U....	100.00	Tax to Int. U....	200.00
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 431.45	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	506.58	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,456.68	Grand total	\$46,952.14	Sundries	36.83	Sundries	10.35
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	542.34	Grand total	\$ 938.03	Grand total	\$ 6,342.40	84. ALLENTOWN. 38 mem.		Assist. to unions..	300.00	Assist. to unions..	500.00
Grand total	\$ 929.94	Expenditures.		Init. fees	\$ 12.00	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,389.60	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,114.00
Expenditures.		Loans granted	8.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	12.00	Init. fees	\$ 27.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10	1,154.70	Balance Jan. 1, '10	2,563.23
Loans granted	\$ 56.00	Sick benefit	95.00	F. 10c asst....	19.10	Dues	\$ 894.95	Grand total.....	\$ 2,566.96	Grand total.....	\$ 3,667.73
Sick benefit	100.00	O. of W. benefit..	3.00	Collected loans	25.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	4.80	Loans granted.....	\$ 177.40	Loans granted.....	\$ 64.50
O. of W. benefit..	2.00	Death benefit	40.00	Ass. fr. unions..	1,550.00	F. 10c asst....	4.80	Sick benefit.....	273.50	Sick benefit.....	229.95
Hall rent	30.00	Ret. sick benefit..	12.90	Interest	83.98	Collected loans	114.10	Death benefit.....	21.00	Death benefit.....	32.00
Sal. and com. exp.	63.00	Label agit. exp....	8.30	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 4,873.11	Assist. fr. unions..	500.00	O. of W. benefit..	14.00	O. of W. benefit..	1,540.00
Sta. and postage ..	7.60	Sundries .....	.75	Exp. over pctg....	13.66	Rep't'd exp.....	\$44,874.46	Sal. and com. exp.	200.00	Sal. and com. exp.	15.00
Label agit. exp....	.90	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 431.45	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,456.68	Balance Jan. 1, '10	2,577.68	Sta. and postage ..	14.00	Sta. and postage ..	166.00
Tax to Int. U....	100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	506.58	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,456.68	Grand total	\$46,952.14	Label agit. exp....	35.45	Label agit. exp....	12.67
Sundries	2.80	Grand total	\$ 938.03	Grand total	\$ 6,342.40	85. WORCESTER. 74 mem.		Sundries	38.82	Sundries	33.8
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 372.30	Expenditures.		Init. fees	\$ 14.00	Receipts.		Tax to Int. U....	100.00	Tax to Int. U....	200.00
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	557.64	Loans granted	8.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	12.00	Init. fees	\$ 27.00	Sundries	36.83	Sundries	10.35
Grand total	\$ 929.94	Sick benefit	95.00	F. 10c asst....	19.10	Dues	\$ 894.95	Assist. to unions..	300.00	Assist. to unions..	500.00
Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit..	3.00	Collected loans	25.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	4.80	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,389.60	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,114.00
Loans granted	\$ 56.00	Death benefit	40.00	Ass. fr. unions..	1,550.00	F. 10c asst....	4.80	Balance Jan. 1, '10	1,154.70	Balance Jan. 1, '10	2,563.23
Sick benefit	100.00	Ret. sick benefit..	12.90	Interest	83.98	Collected loans	114.10	Grand total.....	\$ 2,566.96	Grand total.....	\$ 3,667.73
O. of W. benefit..	2.00	Label agit. exp....	8.30	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 4,873.11	Assist. fr. unions..	500.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 177.40	Loans granted.....	\$ 64.50
Hall rent	30.00	Sundries .....	.75	Exp. over pctg....	13.66	Rep't'd exp.....	\$44,874.46	Sick benefit.....	273.50	Sick benefit.....	229.95
Sal. and com. exp.	63.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 431.45	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,456.68	Balance Jan. 1, '10	2,577.68	Death benefit.....	21.00	Death benefit.....	32.00
Sta. and postage ..	7.60	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	506.58	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,456.68	Grand total	\$46,952.14	O. of W. benefit..	14.00	O. of W. benefit..	1,540.00
Label agit. exp....	.90	Grand total	\$ 938.03	Grand total	\$ 6,342.40	86. KANSAS CITY. 92 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	200.00	Sal. and com. exp.	15.00
Tax to Int. U....	100.00	Expenditures.		Init. fees	\$ 12.00	Receipts.		Sta. and postage ..	14.00	Sta. and postage ..	166.00
Sundries	2.80	Loans granted	8.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	12.00	Init. fees	\$ 27.00	Label agit. exp....	35.45	Label agit. exp....	12.67
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 372.30	Sick benefit	95.00	F. 10c asst....	19.10	Dues	\$ 894.95	Sundries	38.82	Sundries	33.8
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	557.64	O. of W. benefit..	3.00	Collected loans	25.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	4.80	Tax to Int. U....	100.00	Tax to Int. U....	200.00
Grand total	\$ 929.94	Death benefit	40.00	Ass. fr. unions..	1,550.00	F. 10c asst....	4.80	Sundries	36.83	Sundries	10.35
Expenditures.		Ret. sick benefit..	12.90	Interest	83.98	Collected loans	114.10	Assist. to unions..	300.00	Assist. to unions..	500.00
Loans granted	\$ 56.00	Label agit. exp....	8.30	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 4,873.11	Assist. fr. unions..	500.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,389.60	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,114.00
Sick benefit	100.00	Sundries .....	.75	Exp. over pctg....	13.66	Rep't'd exp.....	\$44,874.46	Balance Jan. 1, '10	1,154.70	Balance Jan. 1, '10	2,563.23
O. of W. benefit..	2.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 431.45	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,456.68	Balance Jan. 1, '10	2,577.68	Grand total.....	\$ 2,566.96	Grand total.....	\$ 3,667.73
Hall rent	30.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	506.58	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,456.68	Grand total	\$46,952.14	Loans granted.....	\$ 177.40	Loans granted.....	\$ 64.50
Sal. and com. exp.	63.00	Grand total	\$ 938.03	Grand total	\$ 6,342.40	87. DANVILLE. 38 mem.		Sick benefit.....	273.50	Sick benefit.....	229.95
Sta. and postage ..	7.60	Expenditures.		Init. fees	\$ 12.00	Receipts.		Death benefit.....	21.00	Death benefit.....	32.00
Label agit. exp....	.90	Loans granted									

Hall rent.....	20.00	Loans granted.....	25.00	114. JACKSONVILLE.	Interest.....	194.05	Sundries.....	89.84	Expenditures.		
Sal. and com. exp.....	80.00	Sick benefit.....	87.85	Receipts.	Ret. fr. del. exp.....	1.55	Assist. to unions.....	500.00	Loans granted.....	17.50	
Sta. and postage.....	16.50	Hall rent.....	12.00	Init. fees.....	Rep't'd receipts.....	2,984.65	Rep't'd exp.....	1,332.94	Sick benefit.....	50.00	
Label agit. exp.....	19.14	Sal. and com. exp.....	22.00	Dues.....	Due Fin. Exam.....	17.10	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	2,126.99	O. of W. benefit.....	27.00	
Sundries.....	10.25	Sta. and postage.....	5.10	A. F. of L. L. D.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	6,808.74	Grand total.....	3,459.93	Hall rent.....	13.25	
Rep't'd exp.....	327.39	Label agit. exp.....	18.50	Fines.....	Grand total.....	9,810.49	123. HAMILTON.	43 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.....	29.00	
Balance Jan. 1, '10	305.67	Sundries.....	27.00	Collected loans.....	Expenditures.		Init. fees.....	3.00	Sta. and postage.....	7.55	
Grand total.....	633.06	Rep't'd exp.....	147.45	Interest.....	Loans granted.....	168.00	Dues.....	720.95	Sundries.....	.75	
105. MAYSVILLE.	35 mem.	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	351.50	Rep't'd receipts.....	Sick benefit.....	401.15	A. F. of L. L. D.		Rep't'd exp.....	145.05	
Receipts.		Grand total.....	498.95	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	O. of W. benefit.....	124.00	F. 10c asst.....	4.30	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	100.85	
Init. fees.....	15.00	110. WASHINGTON.	59 mem.	Grand total.....	Hall rent.....	54.00	Collected loans.....	80.60	Grand total.....	245.70	
Dues.....	692.10	Receipts.		Expenditures.	Sal. and com. exp.....	386.26	Ret. sick benefit.....	5.70	Receipts.	39 mem.	
A. F. of L. L. D.		Init. fees.....	8.00	Loans granted.....	Sta. and postage.....	37.05	Interest.....	4.83	Init. fees.....	32.00	
F. 10c asst.....	4.00	Dues.....	1,183.10	Sick benefit.....	Label agit. exp.....	200.10	Rep't'd receipts.....	819.38	Dues.....	636.70	
Collected loans.....	40.10	A. F. of L. L. D.		Strike benefit.....	Assist. to unions.....	750.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	242.98	A. F. of L. L. D.		
Rep't'd receipts.....	751.20	F. 10c asst.....	5.70	O. of W. benefit.....	Rep't'd exp.....	2,318.56	Grand total.....	1,062.86	F. 10c asst.....	3.90	
Due fin. exam.....	.45	Collected loans.....	40.90	Death benefit.....	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	7,491.93	Loans granted.....		Collected loans.....	31.50	
Balance Jan. 1, '09	761.94	Rep't'd receipts.....	1,237.70	Hall rent.....	Grand total.....	9,810.49	Sick benefit.....	15.00	Rep't'd receipts.....	704.10	
Grand total.....	1,513.59	Exp. over pctg.....	72.57	Sta. and com. exp.....	119. SAN JUAN.	281 mem.	Death benefit.....	45.00	Exp. over pctg.....	25.40	
Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,323.06	Label agit. exp.....	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.....	44.50	Cor. with Fin.		
Loans granted.....	4.00	Grand total.....	2,633.33	Sundries.....	Init. fees.....	183.00	Hall rent.....	11.25	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	568.12	
Sick benefit.....	110.00	Expenditures.		Ret. dues, etc.....	Dues.....	1,806.00	Sal. and com. exp.....	127.00	Grand total.....	1,297.66	
O. of W. benefit.....	383.00	Loans granted.....	103.00	Assist. to unions.....	A. F. of L. L. D.		Sta. and postage.....	9.15	Expenditures.		
Hall rent.....	80.00	Sick benefit.....	825.65	Rep't'd exp.....	F. 10c asst.....	5.10	Label agit. exp.....	71.95	Loans granted.....	78.00	
Sal. and com. exp.....	184.88	O. of W. benefit.....	281.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Collected loans.....	137.22	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	Sick benefit.....	172.85	
Sta. and postage.....	200.00	Hall rent.....	26.00	Grand total.....	Interest.....	12.27	Sundries.....	9.00	O. of W. benefit.....	28.00	
Tax to Int. U.....	11.10	Sal. and com. exp.....	240.00	115. CANTON.	Rep't'd receipts.....	2,124.62	Rep't'd exp.....	433.85	Death benefit.....	466.07	
Sundries.....		Sta. and postage.....	30.45	27 mem.	Exp. over pctg.....	112.99	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	628.51	Hall rent.....	24.00	
Rep't'd exp.....	863.34	Label agit. exp.....	72.33	Receipts.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	883.84	Grand total.....	1,062.36	Sal. and com. exp.....	150.60	
Balance Jan. 1, '10	650.25	Sundries.....	15.19	Init. fees.....	Grand total.....	8,812.45	124. WATERTOWN.	27 mem.	Sta. and postage.....	18.35	
Grand total.....	1,513.59	Rep't'd exp.....	1,294.12	Dues.....	Expenditures.		Receipts.		Tax to Int. U.....	39.50	
Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,339.21	A. F. of L. L. D.	Loans granted.....	411.80	Init. fees.....	11.00	Sundries.....	9.00	
Init. fees.....	12.00	Grand total.....	2,633.33	F. 10c asst.....	Sick benefit.....	609.30	Dues.....	595.75	Rep't'd exp.....	1,084.37	
Dues.....	880.20	111. DES MOINES.	66 mem.	Collected loans.....	O. of W. benefit.....	87.50	A. F. of L. L. D.		Cr. acct. D. B. '08.	64.00	
A. F. of L. L. D.		Receipts.		Interest.....	Hall rent.....	214.99	F. 10c asst.....	3.60	Grand total.....	1,149.37	
F. 10c asst.....	2.50	Init. fees.....	21.50	Rep't'd receipts.....	Sal. and com. exp.....	127.71	Collected loans.....	23.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	149.29	
Collected loans.....	22.75	Dues.....	1,721.20	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Sta. and postage.....	12.58	Interest.....	2.40	Grand total.....	1,297.66	
Rep't'd receipts.....	422.45	A. F. of L. L. D.		Grand total.....	Label agit. exp.....	11.30	Rep't'd receipts.....	635.75	Expenditures.		
Balance Jan. 1, '09	607.91	F. 10c asst.....	5.90	Expenditures.	Sundries.....	183.81	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	293.73	Loans granted.....	18.00	
Grand total.....	1,030.36	Collected loans.....	127.50	Loans granted.....	Rep't'd exp.....	1,656.79	Grand total.....	929.48	Sick benefit.....	210.00	
Expenditures.		Interest.....	171.01	Sick benefit.....	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,464.68	Loans granted.....		O. of W. benefit.....	124.50	
Loans granted.....	13.00	Rep't'd receipts.....	2,069.41	O. of W. benefit.....	Grand total.....	3,121.45	Sick benefit.....	18.00	Death benefit.....	50.00	
Sick benefit.....	35.00	Exp. over pctg.....	3.42	Death benefit.....	120. MUSCATINE.	25 mem.	Death benefit.....	12.00	Hall rent.....	24.00	
Death benefit.....	200.00	Due Fin. Exam.....	435.85	Hall rent.....	Dues.....	461.40	Sal. and com. exp.....	110.40	Label agit. exp.....	19.80	
Hall rent.....	15.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	5,081.78	Sal. and com. exp.....	A. F. of L. L. D.		Sta. and postage.....	42.75	Sundries.....	.50	
Sal. and com. exp.....	63.60	Grand total.....	7,590.46	Label agit. exp.....	Collected loans.....	116.00	Label agit. exp.....	42.75	Rep't'd exp.....	9,828.10	
Sta. and postage.....	7.88	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. U.....	Interest.....	82.00	Sundries.....	.50	Exp. over pctg.....	278.62	
Label agit. exp.....	7.48	Loans granted.....	135.50	Sundries.....	Rep't'd receipts.....	611.90	Rep't'd exp.....	599.95	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	3,262.48	
Tax to Int. U.....	300.00	Sick benefit.....	254.98	Rep't'd exp.....	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,090.84	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	329.53	Grand total.....	13,367.24	
Sundries.....	4.75	O. of W. benefit.....	190.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10	Grand total.....	1,702.74	Grand total.....	929.48	Expenditures.		
Rep't'd exp.....	646.71	Death benefit.....	450.00	116. CORTLAND.	Expenditures.		Loans granted.....		Loans granted.....	483.50	
Balance Jan. 1, '10	383.65	Hall rent.....	90.50	35 mem.	Loans granted.....	16.00	Sick benefit.....	210.00	O. of W. benefit.....	2,994.90	
Grand total.....	1,030.36	Sal. and com. exp.....	240.00	Receipts.	Sick benefit.....	64.95	Death benefit.....	50.00	Death benefit.....	1,835.00	
Receipts.		Sta. and postage.....	65.20	Init. fees.....	O. of W. benefit.....	16.50	Hall rent.....	24.00	Hall rent.....	352.60	
Init. fees.....	12.50	Label agit. exp.....	107.42	Dues.....	Hall rent.....	39.00	Sal. and com. exp.....	120.00	Sal. and com. exp.....	1,248.25	
Dues.....	1,389.40	Assist. to unions.....	500.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	Sal. and postage.....	13.10	Sta. and postage.....	19.80	Label agit. exp.....	74.15	
A. F. of L. L. D.		Rep't'd exp.....	2,033.60	F. 10c asst.....	Label agit. exp.....	26.00	Label agit. exp.....	120.60	Sundries.....	158.90	
F. 10c asst.....	7.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	5,556.86	Collected loans.....	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Assist. fr. unions.....	600.00	Rep't'd exp.....	11,004.33	
Collected loans.....	72.53	Grand total.....	7,590.46	Interest.....	Sundries.....	8.10	Interest.....	8.12	Exp. over pctg.....	278.62	
Interest.....	83.68	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts.....	Assist. to unions.....	250.00	Rep't'd receipts.....	1,280.72	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	3,262.48	
Rep't'd receipts.....	1,556.63	Loans granted.....	135.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Rep't'd exp.....	753.65	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	364.40	Grand total.....	13,367.24	
Exp. over pctg.....	10.57	Sick benefit.....	254.98	Grand total.....	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	949.09	Grand total.....	1,645.12	Expenditures.		
Balance Jan. 1, '09	3,197.89	O. of W. benefit.....	161.10	117. ORANGE.	Expenditures.		Loans granted.....		Loans granted.....	72.50	
Grand total.....	4,774.09	Death benefit.....	40.00	48 mem.	Loans granted.....	16.00	Sick benefit.....	65.50	Sick benefit.....	200.00	
Expenditures.		Hall rent.....	104.47	Receipts.	Sick benefit.....	64.95	Death benefit.....	112.85	Dues.....	428.00	
Loans granted.....	126.90	Sal. and com. exp.....	106.45	Init. fees.....	O. of W. benefit.....	16.50	Hall rent.....	11.50	A. F. of L. L. D.	1,469.00	
Sick benefit.....	183.20	Label agit. exp.....	4.83	Dues.....	Hall rent.....	39.00	Sal. and com. exp.....	90.00	F. 10c asst.....	7.70	
O. of W. benefit.....	200.00	Assist. to unions.....	3.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	Sal. and postage.....	13.10	Sta. and postage.....	7.02	Collected loans.....	20.65	
Hall rent.....	13.00	Rep't'd exp.....	472.94	F. 10c asst.....	Label agit. exp.....	26.00	Sundries.....	1.70	Interest.....	47.10	
Sal. and com. exp.....	21.80	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	422.43	Collected loans.....	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Rep't'd receipts.....	1,291.37	Rep't'd exp.....	11,004.33	
Sta. and postage.....	15.78	Grand total.....	5,461.59	Interest.....	Sundries.....	8.10	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	364.40	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	2,362.91	
Label agit. exp.....	88.88	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts.....	Assist. to unions.....	250.00	Grand total.....	1,645.12	Grand total.....	13,367.24	
Sundries.....	27.74	Loans granted.....	59.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Rep't'd exp.....	753.65	Loans granted.....		Expenditures.		
Assist. to unions.....	500.00	Sick benefit.....	493.43	Grand total.....	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	949.09	Sick benefit.....	65.50	Init. fees.....	27.00	
Rep't'd exp.....	1,412.80	O. of W. benefit.....	380.00	118. GRAND ORANGE.	Expenditures.		Death benefit.....	112.85	Dues.....	1,469.00	
Balance Jan. 1, '10	3,861.29	Death benefit.....	40.00	48 mem.	Loans granted.....	16.00	Hall rent.....	11.50	A. F. of L. L. D.		
Grand total.....	4,774.09	Hall rent.....	18.00	Receipts.	Sick benefit.....	64.95	Sal. and com. exp.....	90.00	F. 10c asst.....	7.70	
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.....	272.08	Init. fees.....	O. of W. benefit.....	16.50	Sta. and postage.....	7.02	Collected loans.....	20.65	
Loans granted.....	126.90	Label agit. exp.....	33.61	Dues.....	Hall rent.....	39.00	Sundries.....	1.70	Interest.....	47.10	
Sick benefit.....	183.20	Sundries.....	97.85	A. F. of L. L. D.	Sal. and postage.....	13.10	Rep't'd receipts.....	1,291.37	Rep't'd exp.....	11,004.33	
O. of W. benefit.....	200.00	Assist. to unions.....	650.00	F. 10c asst.....	Label agit. exp.....	26.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	364.40	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	2,362.91	
Hall rent.....	13.00	Rep't'd exp.....	2,069.38	Collected loans.....	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Grand total.....	1,645.12	Grand total.....	13,367.24	
Sal. and com. exp.....	21.80	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	3,892.21	Interest.....	Sundries.....	8.10	Loans granted.....		Expenditures.		
Sta. and postage.....	15.78	Grand total.....	5,461.59	Rep't'd receipts.....	Assist. to unions.....	250.00	Sick benefit.....	65.50	Loans granted.....	72.50	
Label agit. exp.....	88.88	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Rep't'd exp.....	753.65	Death benefit.....	112.85	Sick benefit.....	200.00	
Sundries.....	27.74	Loans granted.....	59.00	Grand total.....	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	949.09	Hall rent.....	11.50	O. of W. benefit.....	428.00	
Assist. to unions.....	500.00	Sick benefit.....	493.43	119. PEORIA.	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.....	90.00	Death benefit.....	580.00	
Rep't'd exp.....	1,412.80	O. of W. benefit.....	380.00	139 mem.	Loans granted.....	16.00	Sta. and postage.....	7.02	Hall rent.....	24.00	
Balance Jan. 1, '10	3,861.29	Death benefit.....	40.00	Receipts.	Sick benefit.....	64.95	Sundries.....	1.70	Sal. and com. exp.....	251.10	
Grand total.....	4,774.09	Hall rent.....	18.00	Init. fees.....	O. of W. benefit.....	16.50	Rep't'd receipts.....	1,291.37	Sta. and postage.....	11.08	
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.....	272.08	Dues.....	Hall rent.....	39.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	364.40	Label agit. exp.....	73.21	
Loans granted.....	126.90	Label agit. exp.....	33.61	A. F. of L. L. D.	Sal. and postage.....	13.10	Grand total.....	1,645.12	Tax to Int. U.....	100.00	
Sick benefit.....	183.20	Sundries.....	97.85	F. 10c asst.....	Label agit. exp.....	26.00	Loans granted.....		Sundries.....	20.17	
O. of W. benefit.....	200.00	Assist. to unions.....	650.00	Collected loans.....	Tax to Int. U.....	200.00	Sick benefit.....		Ret. dues, etc.....	12.40	
Hall rent.....	13.00	Rep't'd exp.....	2,069.38	Interest.....	Sundries.....	8.10	Death benefit.....		Assist. to unions.....	1,000.00	
Sal. and com. exp.....	21.80	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	3,892.21	Rep't'd receipts.....	Assist. to unions.....	250.00	Hall rent.....		Rep't'd exp.....	2,742.46	
Sta. and postage.....	15.78	Grand total.....	5,461.59	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Rep't'd exp.....	753.65	Sal. and com. exp.....		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	922.24	
Label agit. exp.....	88.88	Expenditures.		Grand total.....	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	949.09	Sta. and postage.....		Grand total.....	3,664.70	
Sundries.....	27.74	Loans granted.....	59.00	120. WARREN.	Expenditures.		Sundries.....		Expenditures.		
Assist. to unions.....	500.00	Sick benefit.....	493.43	65 mem.	Loans granted.....	16.00	Rep't'd receipts.....		Loans granted.....	72.50	
Rep't'd exp.....	1,412.80	O. of W. benefit.....	380.00	Receipts.	Sick benefit.....	64.95	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Sick benefit.....	200.00	
Balance Jan. 1, '10	3,861.29	Death benefit.....	40.00	Init. fees.....	O. of W. benefit.....	16.50	Grand total.....		O. of W. benefit.....	428.00	
Grand total.....	4,774.09	Hall rent.....	18.00	Dues.....	Hall rent.....	39.00	Loans granted.....		Death benefit.....	580.00	
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.....	272.08	A. F. of L. L. D.	Sal. and postage.....	13.10	Sick benefit.....		H		

Sundries	48.75	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Collected loans	5.00	Sundries	251.87	149. BROOKLYN. 256 mem.	Sundries	24.85	
Assist. to unions...	1,050.00	Sundries	18.66	Interest	20.43	Assist. to unions...	2,000.00	Assist. to unions...	500.00	Assist. to unions...	500.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,040.47	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 829.76	Rep't'd receipts ..	\$ 874.48	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 27,759.17	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 884.70	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 884.70
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,191.12	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	778.87	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	775.87	Cr. acct. def.	1.81	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,137.61	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,137.61
Grand total	\$ 3,231.59	Grand total	\$ 1,608.63	Grand total	\$ 1,149.80	Total	\$ 27,760.98	Grand total	\$ 2,022.31	Grand total	\$ 2,022.31
132. BROOKLYN. 263 mem.		136. HUDSON. 22 mem.		141. NEW YORK. 1,576 mem.		145. WILLIAMSPORT. 12 mem.		154. LINCOLN. 24 mem.		154. LINCOLN. 24 mem.	
Receipts.		Receipts.		Receipts.		Receipts.		Receipts.		Receipts.	
Init. fees	\$ 84.00	Init. fees	\$ 366.50	Loans granted	14.00	Init. fees	\$ 269.50	Init. fees	\$ 9.00	Init. fees	\$ 9.00
Dues	4,869.75	Dues	4,869.75	Sick benefit	184.95	A. F. of L. L. D. ..	1.30	Dues	528.40	Dues	528.40
A. F. of L. L. D. ..	29.00	A. F. of L. L. D. ..	2.40	O. of W. benefit ..	69.00	A. F. of L. L. D. ..	1.00	A. F. of L. L. D. ..	2.60	A. F. of L. L. D. ..	2.60
F. 10c asst.	29.00	F. 10c asst.	2.40	Sal. and com. exp. ..	42.00	Collected loans	500.00	Collected loans	38.00	Collected loans	38.00
Fines	13.90	Fines	10.00	Sta. and postage ..	9.23	Assist. fr. unions...	500.00	Interest	21.00	Interest	21.00
Collected loans	15.00	Collected loans	56.85	Label agit. exp.	22.55						
Ret. sick benefit ..	15.71	Assist. fr. unions...	500.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00						
Interest	77.16	Rep't'd receipts ..	\$ 935.75	Sundries	18.33						
Rep't'd receipts ..	\$ 5,044.52	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	127.78	Duty, etc.	2.47						
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,889.84	Grand total	\$ 1,068.53	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 486.06						
Grand total	\$ 7,434.38	Grand total	\$ 1,068.53	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	668.74						
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Grand total	\$ 1,149.80						
Loans granted	\$ 82.00	Loans granted	\$ 11.50	141. NEW YORK. 1,576 mem.							
Sick benefit	1,245.80	Sick benefit	204.78	Receipts.							
O. of W. benefit ..	248.50	O. of W. benefit ..	70.50	Init. fees	\$ 130.00						
Death benefit	3,890.00	Death benefit	550.00	Dues	29,859.85						
Hall rent	60.00	Hall rent	9.00	A. F. of L. L. D. ..	2.40						
Sal. and com. exp. ..	686.03	Sal. and com. exp. ..	96.00	F. 10c asst.	163.70						
Sta. and postage ..	90.08	Label agit. exp.	19.85	Fines	12.00						
Label agit. exp.	847.00	Sundries	9.18	Collected loans	9.95						
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 975.47	Assist. fr. unions...	3,500.00						
Sundries	68.05	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	88.06	Interest	292.56						
Strauss case	77.05	Grand total	\$ 1,068.53	Rep't'd receipts ..	\$ 33,968.06						
Ret. dues, etc. ....	.90	137. MASSILLON. 21 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	14,399.72						
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 6,444.56	Receipts.		Grand total	\$ 48,367.73						
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	889.80	Init. fees	\$ 8.00	Expenditures.							
Grand total	\$ 7,434.38	Dues	892.85	Loans granted	\$ 30.25						
133. RICHMOND. 39 mem.		A. F. of L. L. D. ..	2.70	Sick benefit	15,205.71						
Receipts.		F. 10c asst.	2.00	Strike benefit	4,829.63						
Init. fees	\$ 6.00	Collected loans	23.00	O. of W. benefit ..	2,538.00						
Dues	679.20	Interest	24.00	Death benefit	14,500.00						
A. F. of L. L. D. ..	3.60	Rep't'd receipts ..	\$ 445.55	Hall rent	300.00						
F. 10c asst.	4.50	Exp. over pctg.	1.73	Sal. and com. exp. ..	5,176.10						
Collected loans	20.80	Due Fin. Exam.	1.00	Sta. and postage ..	98.15						
Assist. fr. unions...	750.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	686.08	Label agit. exp.	1,684.00						
Rep't'd receipts ..	\$ 1,464.10	Grand total	\$ 1,133.36	Sundries	485.39						
Exp. over pctg.	53.87	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	\$ 44,845.23						
Due Fin. Exam.	14.40	Loans granted	12.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	3,522.55						
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	160.13	Sick benefit	40.00	Grand total	\$ 48,367.73						
Grand total	\$ 1,962.00	O. of W. benefit ..	44.50	142. LOCKPORT. 21 mem.							
Expenditures.		Death benefit	40.00	Receipts.							
Loans granted	\$ 45.65	Hall rent	28.50	Init. fees	\$ 9.00						
Sick benefit	444.24	Sal. and com. exp. ..	97.50	Dues	375.60						
O. of W. benefit ..	120.00	Sta. and postage ..	6.70	A. F. of L. L. D. ..	2.40						
Death benefit	590.00	Label agit. exp.	24.00	F. 10c asst.	2.40						
Hall rent	50.83	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Interest	20.40						
Sal. and com. exp. ..	114.18	Sundries	2.89	Rep't'd receipts ..	\$ 407.40						
Sta. and postage ..	15.84	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 494.09	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	715.49						
Label agit. exp.	78.98	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	689.27	Grand total	\$ 1,122.89						
Sundries	8.17	Grand total	\$ 1,133.36	143. LINCOLN. 44 mem.							
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,427.89	138. NEWARK. 323 mem.		Receipts.							
Cor. with Fin. ....	.05	Receipts.		Init. fees	\$ 9.00						
Exam. ....	.05	Init. fees	\$ 41.00	Dues	375.60						
Total	\$ 1,427.94	Dues	5,553.35	A. F. of L. L. D. ..	2.40						
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	264.08	A. F. of L. L. D. ..	30.80	F. 10c asst.	2.40						
Grand total	\$ 1,692.00	Fines	17.00	Collected loans	157.85						
134. LAPORTE. 34 mem.		Collected loans	249.35	Sta. and postage ..	7.75						
Receipts.		Interest	222.08	Label agit. exp.	22.00						
Init. fees	\$ 9.00	Rep't'd receipts ..	\$ 6,115.08	Tax to Int. U.	800.00						
Dues	648.20	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	5,275.88	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 724.93						
A. F. of L. L. D. ..	2.70	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	5,275.88	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	897.96						
F. 10c asst.	2.70	Grand total	\$ 11,890.46	Grand total	\$ 1,122.89						
Collected loans	42.80	Expenditures.		143. LINCOLN. 44 mem.							
Ret. L. agit.	10.35	Loans granted	\$ 174.25	Receipts.							
Interest	36.00	Sick benefit	1,101.24	Init. fees	\$ 23.50						
Rep't'd receipts ..	\$ 649.05	O. of W. benefit ..	272.00	Dues	856.75						
Exp. over pctg.	11.70	Death and disa. ben.	2,930.00	A. F. of L. L. D. ..	5.20						
Due Fin. Exam.	55.00	Hall rent	63.33	F. 10c asst.	5.20						
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,024.31	Sal. and com. exp. ..	1,042.00	Collected loans	157.85						
Grand total	\$ 1,740.06	Sta. and postage ..	71.75	Rep't'd receipts ..	\$ 1,043.80						
Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.	840.25	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	507.09						
Loans granted	\$ 39.00	Sundries	27.15	Grand total	\$ 1,550.89						
Sick benefit	45.00	Ret. L. dep.	50.00	Expenditures.							
O. of W. benefit ..	108.50	Assist. to unions...	700.00	Loans granted	\$ 82.00						
Death benefit	50.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 6,771.97	Sick benefit	143.80						
Hall rent	80.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	4,618.49	O. of W. benefit ..	44.00						
Sal. and com. exp. ..	96.00	Grand total	\$ 11,890.46	Sal. and com. exp. ..	27.00						
Sta. and postage ..	10.93	139. LONG HILL. 11 mem.		Hall rent	37.00						
Label agit. exp.	25.00	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp. ..	135.10						
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Init. fees	\$ 6.00	Sta. and postage ..	43.10						
Sundries	83.77	Dues	215.20	Label agit. exp.	54.00						
Assist. to unions...	800.00	A. F. of L. L. D. ..	1.30	Tax to Int. U.	100.00						
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 883.20	F. 10c asst.	1.30	Sundries	29.85						
Cr. W. F. K. sek ..	35.00	Collected loans	44.00	Assist. to unions...	200.00						
Total	\$ 868.20	Interest	8.85	Rep't'd receipts ..	\$ 276.35						
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	871.86	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	361.03	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	361.03						
Grand total	\$ 1,740.06	Grand total	\$ 636.38	Grand total	\$ 1,550.89						
135. APPLETON. 36 mem.		Expenditures.		144. NEW YORK. 1,224 mem.							
Receipts.		Loans granted	\$ 59.35	Receipts.							
Init. fees	\$ 7.00	Sick benefit	161.42	Init. fees	\$ 491.00						
Dues	798.65	O. of W. benefit ..	8.50	Dues	20,267.85						
A. F. of L. L. D. ..	4.70	Hall rent	12.00	A. F. of L. L. D. ..	123.20						
F. 10c asst.	4.70	Sal. and com. exp. ..	50.00	F. 10c asst.	123.20						
Collected loans	33.40	Sta. and postage ..	11.90	Collected loans	264.80						
Interest	26.86	Label agit. exp.	6.10	Ret. O. of W. ben. ..	1.00						
Rep't'd receipts ..	\$ 870.61	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Interest	798.48						
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	788.02	Sundries	3.42	Rep't'd receipts ..	\$ 21,933.83						
Grand total	\$ 1,606.63	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 411.69	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	20,931.88						
Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	224.69	Grand total	\$ 42,865.71						
Loans granted	\$ 168.10	Grand total	\$ 636.38	Expenditures.							
Sick benefit	182.90	140. ST. CATHARINES. 18 mem.		Loans granted	\$ 898.00						
O. of W. benefit ..	88.50	Receipts.		Sick benefit	5,485.65						
Hall rent	15.60	Init. fees	\$.50	O. of W. benefit ..	1,859.50						
Sal. and com. exp. ..	144.40	Dues	346.60								

Expenditures.	74.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	Collected loans	36.80	Sta. and postage	1.45	Expenditures.	Collected loans	95.35
O. of W. benefit	18.00	F. 10c asst.	Interest	27.74	Sundries	9.81	Loans granted	Ret. O. of W. ben.	2.50
Sick benefit	14.50	Collected loans					Sick benefit	Rept'd receipts.	558.65
Hall rent	12.00	Rept'd receipts.		1,281.94	Rept'd exp.	1,149.19	O. of W. benefit	Ill. O. of W. ben.	1.00
Sal. and com. exp.	61.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		1,096.14	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,742.21	Sal. and com. exp.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	349.18
Sta. and postage	13.70	Grand total		2,978.08	Grand total	1,823.40	Sta. and postage	Grand total	908.83
Label agit. exp.	16.00	Expenditures.			Receipts.		Tax to Int. U.	Loans granted	103.75
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sick benefit		12.00	Init. fees	19.60		Sick benefit	43.40
Rept'd exp.	309.20	O. of W. benefit		82.79	Dues	1,119.85		O. of W. benefit	21.00
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	267.03	Death benefit		551.00	A. F. of L. L. D.			Hall rent	12.00
Grand total	568.85	Hall rent		37.50	F. 10c asst.	6.80		Sal. and com. exp.	97.30
159. MARION. 3 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.		159.18	Fines	2.00		Sta. and postage	12.87
Init. fees	4.00	Sta. and postage		20.92	Collected loans	116.85		Label agit. exp.	28.00
Dues	148.20	Label agit. exp.		68.30	Cor. of dues	.90		Tax to Int. U.	200.00
A. F. of L. L. D.	.60	Tax to Int. U.		100.00	Rept'd receipts.	1,284.90		Rept'd exp.	518.32
Collected loans	10.00	Sundries		25.02	Exp. over pctg.	7.57		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	390.51
Ret. O. of W. ben.	2.00	Assist. to unions		500.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	429.25		Grand total	908.83
Rept'd receipts.	164.80	Rept'd exp.		1,684.21	Grand total	1,701.72		Loans granted	103.75
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	253.76	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		1,313.87	Expenditures.			Sick benefit	43.40
Grand total	418.56	Grand total		2,978.08	Loans granted	92.00		O. of W. benefit	21.00
Expenditures.		160. CHEBOYGAN. 11 mem.			Sick benefit	325.00		Hall rent	12.00
Loans granted	11.00	Receipts.			O. of W. benefit	136.00		Sal. and com. exp.	97.30
Sick benefit	85.00	Dues		205.80	Death benefit	350.00		Sta. and postage	12.87
O. of W. benefit	39.00	A. F. of L. L. D.			Hall rent	30.00		Label agit. exp.	28.00
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	F. 10c asst.		1.20	Sal. and com. exp.	186.00		Tax to Int. U.	200.00
Sta. and postage	6.05	Interest		1.50	Sta. and postage	27.22		Sundries	4.50
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Rept'd receipts.		212.50	Label agit. exp.	68.48			
Sundries	4.50	Exp. over pctg.		5.96	Sundries	16.07			
Rept'd exp.	275.55	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		474.09	Rept'd exp.	1,230.77			
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	143.01	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		692.55	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	470.95			
Grand total	418.56	Grand total		692.55	Grand total	1,701.72			
Expenditures.		165. PHILADELPHIA. 1384 mem.			Receipts.				
Loans granted	11.00	Loans granted		16.00	Init. fees	3.00			
Sick benefit	85.00	Sick benefit		5.00	Dues	424.60			
O. of W. benefit	39.00	O. of W. benefit		27.00	A. F. of L. L. D.				
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	Sal. and com. exp.		55.20	F. 10c asst.	2.00			
Sta. and postage	6.05	Sta. and postage		8.55	Collected loans	6.00			
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Label agit. exp.		13.00	Assist. fr. unions	900.00			
Sundries	4.50	Tax to Int. U.		200.00	Interest	.30			
Rept'd exp.	275.55	Sundries		4.60	Rept'd receipts.	1,335.90			
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	143.01	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		363.20	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	86.90			
Grand total	418.56	Grand total		692.55	Grand total	1,422.80			
Expenditures.		171. E. GREENVILLE. 16 mem.			Expenditures.				
Loans granted	11.00	Loans granted		3.00	Loans granted	21.74			
Sick benefit	85.00	Sick benefit		9.00	Sick benefit	255.18			
O. of W. benefit	39.00	Dues		316.50	O. of W. benefit	24.50			
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	A. F. of L. L. D.			Death benefit	900.00			
Sta. and postage	6.05	F. 10c asst.		2.10	Hall rent	17.50			
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Collected loans		30.10	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00			
Sundries	4.50	Assist. fr. unions		550.00	Sta. and postage	7.00			
Rept'd exp.	275.55	Rept'd receipts.		907.70	Label agit. exp.	20.72			
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	143.01	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		71.76	Sundries	9.85			
Grand total	418.56	Grand total		979.45	Rept'd exp.	1,328.49			
Expenditures.		176. NEWARK. 21 mem.			Balance Jan. 1, '09.	94.31			
Loans granted	11.00	Receipts.			Grand total	1,422.80			
Sick benefit	85.00	Loans granted		8.00	Expenditures.				
O. of W. benefit	39.00	Sick benefit		31.40	Loans granted	98.00			
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	O. of W. benefit		74.00	Sick benefit	68.00			
Sta. and postage	6.05	Death benefit		350.00	O. of W. benefit	4.00			
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Hall rent		15.00	Hall rent	37.50			
Sundries	4.50	Sal. and com. exp.		11.00	Sal. and com. exp.	92.10			
Rept'd exp.	275.55	Sta. and postage		15.00	Sta. and postage	21.35			
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	143.01	Label agit. exp.		17.50	Label agit. exp.	14.85			
Grand total	418.56	Tax to Int. U.		200.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00			
Expenditures.		Sundries		1.58	Sundries	11.87			
Loans granted	11.00	Rept'd exp.		823.48	Rept'd exp.	839.92			
Sick benefit	85.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		289.52	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	906.25			
O. of W. benefit	39.00	Grand total		1,093.00	Grand total	1,746.17			
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	Expenditures.			Expenditures.				
Sta. and postage	6.05	Loans granted		8.00	Loans granted	93.00			
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sick benefit		31.40	Sick benefit	268.35			
Sundries	4.50	O. of W. benefit		74.00	O. of W. benefit	173.00			
Rept'd exp.	275.55	Death benefit		350.00	Hall rent	27.00			
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	143.01	Hall rent		15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	142.50			
Grand total	418.56	Sal. and com. exp.		11.00	Sta. and postage	11.35			
Expenditures.		Sta. and postage		15.00	Label agit. exp.	14.85			
Loans granted	11.00	Label agit. exp.		17.50	Tax to Int. U.	100.00			
Sick benefit	85.00	Tax to Int. U.		200.00	Sundries	11.87			
O. of W. benefit	39.00	Sundries		1.58	Rept'd exp.	839.92			
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	Rept'd exp.		823.48	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	906.25			
Sta. and postage	6.05	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		289.52	Grand total	1,746.17			
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Grand total		1,093.00	Grand total	1,746.17			
Sundries	4.50	Expenditures.			Expenditures.				
Rept'd exp.	275.55	Loans granted		8.00	Loans granted	93.00			
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	143.01	Sick benefit		31.40	Sick benefit	268.35			
Grand total	418.56	O. of W. benefit		74.00	O. of W. benefit	173.00			
Expenditures.		Death benefit		350.00	Hall rent	27.00			
Loans granted	11.00	Hall rent		15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	142.50			
Sick benefit	85.00	Sal. and com. exp.		11.00	Sta. and postage	11.35			
O. of W. benefit	39.00	Sta. and postage		15.00	Label agit. exp.	14.85			
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	Label agit. exp.		17.50	Tax to Int. U.	100.00			
Sta. and postage	6.05	Tax to Int. U.		200.00	Sundries	11.87			
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sundries		1.58	Rept'd exp.	839.92			
Sundries	4.50	Rept'd exp.		823.48	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	906.25			
Rept'd exp.	275.55	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		289.52	Grand total	1,746.17			
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	143.01	Grand total		1,093.00	Grand total	1,746.17			
Grand total	418.56	Expenditures.			Expenditures.				
Expenditures.		Loans granted		8.00	Loans granted	93.00			
Loans granted	11.00	Sick benefit		31.40	Sick benefit	268.35			
Sick benefit	85.00	O. of W. benefit		74.00	O. of W. benefit	173.00			
O. of W. benefit	39.00	Death benefit		350.00	Hall rent	27.00			
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	Hall rent		15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	142.50			
Sta. and postage	6.05	Sal. and com. exp.		11.00	Sta. and postage	11.35			
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sta. and postage		15.00	Label agit. exp.	14.85			
Sundries	4.50	Label agit. exp.		17.50	Tax to Int. U.	100.00			
Rept'd exp.	275.55	Tax to Int. U.		200.00	Sundries	11.87			
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	143.01	Sundries		1.58	Rept'd exp.	839.92			
Grand total	418.56	Rept'd exp.		823.48	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	906.25			
Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.		289.52	Grand total	1,746.17			
Loans granted	11.00	Grand total		1,093.00	Grand total	1,746.17			
Sick benefit	85.00	Expenditures.			Expenditures.				
O. of W. benefit	39.00	Loans granted		8.00	Loans granted	93.00			
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	Sick benefit		31.40	Sick benefit	268.35			
Sta. and postage	6.05	O. of W. benefit		74.00	O. of W. benefit	173.00			
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Death benefit		350.00	Hall rent	27.00			
Sundries	4.50	Hall rent		15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	142.50			
Rept'd exp.	275.55	Sal. and com. exp.		11.00	Sta. and postage	11.35			
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	143.01	Sta. and postage		15.00	Label agit. exp.	14.85			
Grand total	418.56	Label agit. exp.		17.50	Tax to Int. U.	100.00			
Expenditures.		Tax to Int. U.		200.00	Sundries	11.87			
Loans granted	11.00	Sundries		1.58	Rept'd exp.	839.92			
Sick benefit	85.00	Rept'd exp.		823.48	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	906.25			
O. of W. benefit	39.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		289.52	Grand total	1,746.17			
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	Grand total		1,093.00	Grand total	1,746.17			
Sta. and postage	6.05	Expenditures.			Expenditures.				
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Loans granted		8.00	Loans granted	93.00			
Sundries	4.50	Sick benefit		31.40	Sick benefit	268.35			
Rept'd exp.	275.55	O. of W. benefit		74.00	O. of W. benefit	173.00			
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	143.01	Death benefit		350.00	Hall rent	27.00			
Grand total	418.56	Hall rent		15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	142.50			
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.		11.00	Sta. and postage	11.35			
Loans granted	11.00	Sta. and postage		15.00	Label agit. exp.	14.85			
Sick benefit	85.00	Label agit. exp.		17.50	Tax to Int. U.	100.00			
O. of W. benefit	39.00	Tax to Int. U.		200.00	Sundries	11.87			
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	Sundries		1.58	Rept'd exp.	839.92			
Sta. and postage	6.05	Rept'd exp.		823.48	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	906.25			
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		289.52	Grand total	1,746.17			
Sundries	4.50	Grand total		1,093.00	Grand total	1,746.17			
Rept'd exp.	275.55	Expenditures.			Expenditures.				
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	143.01	Loans granted		8.00	Loans granted	93.00			
Grand total	418.56	Sick benefit		31.40	Sick benefit	268.35			
Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit		74.00	O. of W. benefit	173.00			
Loans granted	11.00	Death benefit		350.00	Hall rent	27.00			
Sick benefit	85.00	Hall rent		15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	142.50			
O. of W. benefit	39.00	Sal. and com. exp.		11.00	Sta. and postage	11.35			
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	Sta. and postage		15.00	Label agit. exp.	14.85			
Sta. and postage	6.05	Label agit. exp.		17.50	Tax to Int. U.	100.00			
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Tax to Int. U.		200.00	Sundries	11.87			
Sundries	4.50	Sundries		1.58	Rept'd exp.	839.92			
Rept'd exp.	275.55	Rept'd exp.		823.48	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	906.25			
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	143.01	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		289.52	Grand total	1,746.17			
Grand total	418.56	Grand total		1,093.00	Grand total	1,746.17			
Expenditures.		Expenditures.			Expenditures.				
Loans granted	11.00	Loans granted		8.00	Loans granted	93.00			
Sick benefit	85.00	Sick benefit		31.40	Sick benefit	268.35			
O. of W. benefit	39.00	O. of W. benefit		74.00	O. of W. benefit	173.00			
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	Death benefit		350.00	Hall rent	27.00			

Label agit. exp.... 104.70	A. F. of L. L. D.	Sal. and com. exp.... 90.20	A. F. of L. L. D.	208. KALAMAZOO. 112 mem.	Expenditures.	Loans granted.....\$ 119.00
Atty. fee..... 100.00	F. 10c asst..... 1.00	Sta. and postage.... 4.84	F. 10c asst..... 80	Receipts.	Sick benefit..... 78.48	O. of W. benefit.... 38.00
Rep't'd exp.... \$ 2,855.15	Collected loans..... 1.85	Ret. dues, etc..... 8.00	Collected loans..... 2.85	Init. fees..... \$ 25.00	Hall rent..... 24.00	Sal. and com. exp.... 141.59
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 275.82	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 207.25	Rep't'd exp.... \$ 184.57	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 288.33	A. F. of L. L. D.	Sta. and postage.... 28.00	Label agit. exp.... 15.11
Grand total..... \$ 3,130.97	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 33.59	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 270.59	Grand total..... \$ 458.58	F. 10c asst..... 8.80	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Sundries..... 21.64
188 SEATTLE. 66 mem.	Grand total..... \$ 240.84	Grand total..... \$ 455.16	Grand total..... \$ 458.58	Collected loans..... 81.10	Assist. to unions.... 200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 863.65
Receipts.	Expenditures.	190. ATLANTIC CITY. 3 mem.	Receipts.	Interest..... 121.98	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 7,080.64	Grand total..... \$ 1,657.85
Init. fees..... 39.00	Loans granted..... 11.50	Receipts.	Loans granted..... 8.00	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,970.58	Rep't'd exp.... \$ 863.65	213. NEW YORK. 81 mem.
Dues..... 1,887.10	Sick benefit..... 145.00	Receipts.	Sick benefit..... 90.00	Exp. over pctg.... 28.22	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 793.70	Grand total..... \$ 1,657.85
A. F. of L. L. D.	O. of W. benefit.... 1.00	Dues..... \$ 101.70	O. of W. benefit.... 6.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 7,080.64	Grand total..... \$ 9,027.44	213. NEW YORK. 81 mem.
F. 10c asst..... 7.60	Hall rent..... 12.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	Sta. and com. exp.... 31.50	Grand total..... \$ 9,027.44	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Fines..... 25.00	Sal. and com. exp.... 36.81	F. 10c asst..... .50	Sta. and postage.... 13.40	Loans granted..... 128.95	Init. fees..... \$ 17.50	Init. fees..... \$ 17.50
Collected loans..... 803.50	Sta. and postage.... 5.85	Collected loans..... 10.00	Rep't'd exp.... \$ 143.80	Sick benefit..... 598.85	Dues..... 1,387.80	Dues..... 1,387.80
Interest..... 80.17	Sundries..... 4.88	Interest..... 4.38	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 315.68	Strike benefit..... 382.30	A. F. of L. L. D.	F. 10c asst..... 7.90
Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,842.37	Rep't'd exp.... \$ 216.64	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 118.58	Grand total..... \$ 459.58	O. of W. benefit.... 429.00	Interest..... 79.20	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,442.40
Exp. over pctg.... 31.61	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 24.20	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 355.12	Grand total..... \$ 459.58	Death benefit..... 80.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 2,874.16	Exp. over pctg.... 111.20
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,430.18	Grand total..... \$ 240.84	Grand total..... \$ 471.68	Grand total..... \$ 459.58	Hall rent..... 82.15	Grand total..... \$ 4,427.76	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,744.53
Grand total..... \$ 3,304.16	194. CAYSEY. 83 mem.	Grand total..... \$ 471.68	Grand total..... \$ 459.58	Sal. and com. exp.... 267.28	Expenditures.	Expenditures.
Expenditures.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Expenditures.	Sta. and postage.... 48.05	Sick benefit..... \$ 422.11	Strike benefit..... 169.08
Loans granted..... \$ 524.40	Init. fees..... \$ 31.50	Sick benefit..... 25.00	Init. fees..... 9.00	Label agit. exp.... 152.50	Strike benefit..... 169.08	O. of W. benefit.... 59.00
Sick benefit..... 263.95	Dues..... 89.80	Sal. and com. exp.... 10.75	Dues..... 576.00	Tax to Int. U..... 300.00	Death benefit..... 550.00	Hall rent..... 30.00
O. of W. benefit.... 83.00	Collected loans..... 3.60	Sta. and postage.... 5.85	A. F. of L. L. D.	Sundries..... 10.80	Sal. and com. exp.... 246.00	Sta. and postage.... 17.75
Death benefit..... 128.00	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 124.70	Label agit. exp.... 5.00	F. 10c asst..... 2.60	Rep't'd exp.... \$ 2,471.48	Label agit. exp.... 146.60	Label agit. exp.... 146.60
Hall rent..... 60.50	Exp. over pctg.... 2.95	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Collected loans..... 7.75	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 6,655.96	Sundries..... 42.75	Assist. to unions.... 1,000.00
Sal. and com. exp.... 240.00	Grand total..... \$ 127.65	Rep't'd exp.... \$ 246.10	Ret. benefit..... 17.50	Grand total..... \$ 9,027.44	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 1,442.40	Exp. over pctg.... 111.20
Sta. and postage.... 31.39	Loans granted..... 20.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 225.58	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 612.85	209. COLDWATER. 26 mem.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 2,874.16	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,744.53
Label agit. exp.... 84.10	Hall rent..... 6.11	Grand total..... \$ 471.68	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 428.61	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 4,427.76	Grand total..... \$ 4,427.76
Sundries..... 54.57	Sal. and com. exp.... 4.25	Grand total..... \$ 471.68	Grand total..... \$ 1,080.37	Expenditures.	Expenditures.	Expenditures.
Assist. to unions.... 850.00	Sta. and postage.... 6.57	Grand total..... \$ 471.68	Loans granted..... 159.80	Loans granted..... 7.00	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00
Rep't'd exp.... \$ 1,789.91	Sundries..... 17.20	Grand total..... \$ 471.68	Sick benefit..... 242.10	Sick benefit..... 67.18	Sick benefit..... 81.40	Sick benefit..... 81.40
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,524.25	Rep't'd exp.... \$ 54.13	Grand total..... \$ 471.68	O. of W. benefit.... 220.00	O. of W. benefit.... 242.00	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00
Grand total..... \$ 3,304.16	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 73.52	Grand total..... \$ 471.68	Hall rent..... 42.60	A. F. of L. L. D.	Hall rent..... 24.00	Hall rent..... 24.00
190. GURABO. 83 mem.	Grand total..... \$ 127.65	Grand total..... \$ 471.68	Hall rent..... 42.60	F. 10c asst..... 3.50	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00
Receipts.	Receipts.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Collected loans..... 31.05	Sta. and postage.... 10.50	Sta. and postage.... 10.50
Init. fees..... \$ 63.25	Init. fees..... \$ 31.50	Init. fees..... \$ 6.50	Loans granted..... 159.80	Interest..... 16.42	Label agit. exp.... 18.75	Label agit. exp.... 18.75
Dues..... 489.95	Dues..... 89.80	Dues..... 554.25	Sick benefit..... 242.10	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 647.77	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00
A. F. of L. L. D.	Collected loans..... 3.60	A. F. of L. L. D.	O. of W. benefit.... 220.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,005.24	Grand total..... \$ 1,653.01	Grand total..... \$ 1,653.01
F. 10c asst..... .90	Interest..... 16.08	F. 10c asst..... 3.80	Hall rent..... 42.60	Grand total..... \$ 1,653.01	Expenditures.	Expenditures.
Fines..... 1.40	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 183.60	Collected loans..... 100.05	Sal. and com. exp.... 135.05	Loans granted..... 7.00	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00
Collected loans..... 22.40	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 208.81	Interest..... 16.08	Sta. and postage.... 6.82	Sick benefit..... 67.18	Sick benefit..... 81.40	Sick benefit..... 81.40
Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 577.90	Grand total..... \$ 337.41	Rep't'd exp.... \$ 692.43	Label agit. exp.... 23.77	O. of W. benefit.... 242.00	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00
Exp. over pctg.... 10.39	Expenditures.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,013.91	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	Hall rent..... 24.00	Hall rent..... 24.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 162.20	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sundries..... 3.58	F. 10c asst..... 4.10	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00
Grand total..... \$ 740.49	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Assist. to unions.... 500.00	Collected loans..... 14.00	Sta. and postage.... 10.50	Sta. and postage.... 10.50
Expenditures.	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Interest..... 21.75	Label agit. exp.... 18.75	Label agit. exp.... 18.75
Loans granted..... \$ 50.00	Init. fees..... \$ 18.00	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 820.15	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00
Sick benefit..... 220.00	Dues..... 265.80	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Exp. over pctg.... 9.12	Grand total..... \$ 1,327.50	Grand total..... \$ 1,327.50
Strike benefit..... 60.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 473.41	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 825.51	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 825.51
Death benefit..... 90.00	F. 10c asst..... 1.50	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,327.50	Grand total..... \$ 1,327.50	Grand total..... \$ 1,327.50
Hall rent..... 24.25	Collected loans..... 18.90	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Loans granted..... 7.00	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00
Sal. and com. exp.... 89.75	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 301.00	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sick benefit..... 67.18	Sick benefit..... 81.40	Sick benefit..... 81.40
Sta. and postage.... 19.86	Exp. over pctg.... 24.79	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	O. of W. benefit.... 242.00	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00
Label agit. exp.... 82.75	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 56.95	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	A. F. of L. L. D.	Hall rent..... 24.00	Hall rent..... 24.00
Sundries..... 27.68	Grand total..... \$ 382.74	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	F. 10c asst..... 4.90	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00
Rep't'd exp.... \$ 560.79	Expenditures.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Collected loans..... 59.45	Sta. and postage.... 10.50	Sta. and postage.... 10.50
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 179.70	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Interest..... 6.27	Label agit. exp.... 18.75	Label agit. exp.... 18.75
Grand total..... \$ 740.49	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 732.92	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00
191 MORRIS. 28 mem.	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 663.24	Grand total..... \$ 1,396.16	Grand total..... \$ 1,396.16
Receipts.	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,396.16	Expenditures.	Expenditures.
Init. fees..... \$ 6.00	Init. fees..... \$ 18.00	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Loans granted..... 100.20	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00
Dues..... 420.75	Dues..... 265.80	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sick benefit..... 134.29	Sick benefit..... 81.40	Sick benefit..... 81.40
A. F. of L. L. D.	A. F. of L. L. D.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	O. of W. benefit.... 105.50	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00
F. 10c asst..... 2.80	F. 10c asst..... 1.50	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Death benefit..... 550.00	Hall rent..... 24.00	Hall rent..... 24.00
Collected loans..... 41.50	Collected loans..... 18.90	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Hall rent..... 15.00	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00
Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 470.55	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 301.00	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sal. and com. exp.... 122.00	Sta. and postage.... 10.50	Sta. and postage.... 10.50
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 547.45	Exp. over pctg.... 24.79	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sta. and postage.... 6.17	Label agit. exp.... 18.75	Label agit. exp.... 18.75
Grand total..... \$ 1,018.02	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 56.95	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Label agit. exp.... 19.11	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00
Expenditures.	Grand total..... \$ 382.74	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sundries..... 18.75	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 994.00	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 994.00
Loans granted..... \$ 14.50	Expenditures.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Rep't'd exp.... \$ 1,091.02	Exp. over pctg.... 15.35	Exp. over pctg.... 15.35
Sick benefit..... 185.00	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 315.14	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 646.54	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 646.54
O. of W. benefit.... 6.00	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,396.16	Grand total..... \$ 1,396.16	Grand total..... \$ 1,396.16
Hall rent..... 15.85	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Loans granted..... 100.20	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00
Sal. and com. exp.... 98.00	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sick benefit..... 134.29	Sick benefit..... 81.40	Sick benefit..... 81.40
Sta. and postage.... 7.90	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	O. of W. benefit.... 105.50	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00
Label agit. exp.... 200.00	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Death benefit..... 550.00	Hall rent..... 24.00	Hall rent..... 24.00
Tax to Int. U..... 300.00	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Hall rent..... 15.00	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00
Rep't'd exp.... \$ 590.25	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sal. and com. exp.... 122.00	Sta. and postage.... 10.50	Sta. and postage.... 10.50
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 418.77	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sta. and postage.... 6.17	Label agit. exp.... 18.75	Label agit. exp.... 18.75
Grand total..... \$ 1,018.02	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Label agit. exp.... 19.11	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00
192. MANCHESTER. 875 mem.	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sundries..... 18.75	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 994.00	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 994.00
Receipts.	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Rep't'd exp.... \$ 1,091.02	Exp. over pctg.... 15.35	Exp. over pctg.... 15.35
Init. fees..... \$ 38.00	Init. fees..... \$ 18.00	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 315.14	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 646.54	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 646.54
Dues..... 6,020.96	Dues..... 265.80	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,396.16	Grand total..... \$ 1,396.16	Grand total..... \$ 1,396.16
A. F. of L. L. D.	A. F. of L. L. D.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Loans granted..... 100.20	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00
F. 10c asst..... 88.00	F. 10c asst..... 1.50	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sick benefit..... 134.29	Sick benefit..... 81.40	Sick benefit..... 81.40
Collected loans..... 543.20	Collected loans..... 18.90	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	O. of W. benefit.... 105.50	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00
Interest..... 106.21	Interest..... 16.08	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Death benefit..... 550.00	Hall rent..... 24.00	Hall rent..... 24.00
Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 6,746.38	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 301.00	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Hall rent..... 15.00	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 2,749.84	Exp. over pctg.... 24.79	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sal. and com. exp.... 122.00	Sta. and postage.... 10.50	Sta. and postage.... 10.50
Grand total..... \$ 9,496.20	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 56.95	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sta. and postage.... 6.17	Label agit. exp.... 18.75	Label agit. exp.... 18.75
Expenditures.	Grand total..... \$ 382.74	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Label agit. exp.... 19.11	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00
Loans granted..... \$ 708.65	Expenditures.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sundries..... 18.75	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 994.00	Rep't'd receipts.. \$ 994.00
Sick benefit..... 1,786.72	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Rep't'd exp.... \$ 1,091.02	Exp. over pctg.... 15.35	Exp. over pctg.... 15.35
O. of W. benefit.... 249.50	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 315.14	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 646.54	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 646.54
Death benefit..... 1,190.00	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,396.16	Grand total..... \$ 1,396.16	Grand total..... \$ 1,396.16
Hall rent..... 86.00	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Loans granted..... 100.20	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00	Loans granted..... \$ 11.00
Sal. and com. exp.... 567.00	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sick benefit..... 134.29	Sick benefit..... 81.40	Sick benefit..... 81.40
Sta. and postage.... 70.89	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	O. of W. benefit.... 105.50	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00	O. of W. benefit.... 42.00
Label agit. exp.... 322.03	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Death benefit..... 550.00	Hall rent..... 24.00	Hall rent..... 24.00
Tax to Int. U..... 100.00	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Hall rent..... 15.00	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00	Sal. and com. exp.... 60.00
Sundries..... 62.18	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sal. and com. exp.... 122.00	Sta. and postage.... 10.50	Sta. and postage.... 10.50
Rep't'd exp.... \$ 5,087.72	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Sta. and postage.... 6.17	Label agit. exp.... 18.75	Label agit. exp.... 18.75
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 4,068.48	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Label agit. exp.... 19.11	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00	Tax to Int. U..... 200.00
Grand total..... \$ 9,496.20	Receipts.	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.34	Grand total..... \$ 1,706.			

217. SO. CHICAGO. 40 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	3.00
Dues	623.40
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	3.80
Collected loans	41.55
Sick ben.	5.00
Interest	25.08
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 701.63
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,012.80

Grand total \$ 1,714.43

Expenditures.	
Sick benefit	80.00
O. of W. benefit	50.50
Hall rent	12.00
Sal. and com. exp.	124.20
Sta. and postage	12.00
Label agit. exp.	34.20
Tax to Int. U.	200.00
Sundries	6.00
Assist. to unions	300.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 818.90
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	895.53

Grand total \$ 1,714.43

Receipts.	
Init. fees	10.00
Dues	3,639.90
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	16.00
Collected loans	28.85
Ret. O. of W. ben.	1.00
Interest	164.13
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 3,890.48
Exp. over pctg.	104.62
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	8,242.25

Grand total \$12,227.35

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	115.00
Sick benefit	2,135.63
Strike benefit	5,380.97
O. of W. benefit	331.50
Death benefit	550.00
Hall rent	98.00
Sal. and com. exp.	644.10
Sta. and postage	22.40
Label agit. exp.	240.00
Sundries	114.70
Assist. to unions	350.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 9,980.30
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	2,247.05

Grand total \$12,227.35

Receipts.	
Init. fees	3.00
Dues	1,030.90
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	6.10
Fines	10.00
Collected loans	31.55
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,081.55
Exp. over pctg.	44.28
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	840.54

Grand total \$ 1,968.37

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	41.00
Sick benefit	330.70
O. of W. benefit	270.00
Death benefit	200.00
Hall rent	48.00
Sal. and com. exp.	184.10
Sta. and postage	9.72
Label agit. exp.	64.00
Tax to Int. U.	200.00
Sundries	17.55
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,365.07
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	601.30

Grand total \$ 1,968.37

Receipts.	
Init. fees	11.00
Dues	1,188.50
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	6.90
Collected loans	8.75
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,215.15
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,673.81

Grand total \$ 3,888.96

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	69.00
Sick benefit	321.20
O. of W. benefit	35.50
Death benefit	790.00
Hall rent	48.00
Sal. and com. exp.	181.25
Sta. and postage	14.70
Tax to Int. U.	100.00
Sundries	12.45
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,558.10
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	2,328.86

Grand total \$ 3,888.96

Receipts.	
Init. fees	41.00
Dues	1,528.15
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	9.40
Fines	6.00
Collected loans	52.70
Interest	135.08
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,770.33
Exp. over pctg.	76.84
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	3,850.76

Grand total \$ 5,697.93

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	444.55
Sick benefit	1,087.80
O. of W. benefit	293.50
Death benefit	1,038.60
Hall rent	118.00
Sal. and com. exp.	448.10
Sta. and postage	46.55
Label agit. exp.	153.10
Tax to Int. U.	100.00
Sundries	33.55
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 3,759.80
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	878.72

Grand total \$ 4,638.52

Receipts.	
Init. fees	41.00
Dues	1,528.15
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	9.40
Fines	6.00
Collected loans	52.70
Interest	135.08
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,770.33
Exp. over pctg.	76.84
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	3,850.76

Grand total \$ 5,697.93

222. PERU. 46 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	9.00
Dues	810.10
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	4.40
Collected loans	28.00
Interest	15.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 868.50
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	868.67

Grand total \$ 1,735.17

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	74.00
Sick benefit	171.29
O. of W. benefit	90.00
Death benefit	550.00
Hall rent	15.00
Sal. and com. exp.	121.00
Sta. and postage	8.78
Label agit. exp.	36.00
Tax to Int. U.	200.00
Sundries	10.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,246.07
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	489.10

Grand total \$ 1,735.17

Receipts.	
Init. fees	23.50
Dues	249.40
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	1.40
Collected loans	8.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 282.30
Exp. over pctg.	34.89
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	484.07

Grand total \$ 801.26

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	42.50
Sick benefit	50.00
O. of W. benefit	11.50
Hall rent	33.56
Sal. and com. exp.	72.80
Sta. and postage	13.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 223.16
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	578.10

Grand total \$ 801.26

Receipts.	
Init. fees	34.00
Dues	1,518.35
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	9.20
Fines	2.00
Collected loans	356.45
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,920.00
Exp. over pctg.	17.14
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	853.33

Grand total \$ 2,790.52

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	514.50
Sick benefit	149.20
O. of W. benefit	228.00
Death benefit	550.00
Hall rent	84.00
Sal. and com. exp.	276.00
Sta. and postage	28.70
Label agit. exp.	52.90
Tax to Int. U.	100.00
Sundries	10.60
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,993.90
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	796.62

Grand total \$ 2,790.52

Receipts.	
Init. fees	58.00
Dues	2,980.95
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	14.00
Collected loans	297.15
Interest	40.15
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 3,370.85
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,267.67

Grand total \$ 4,638.52

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	444.55
Sick benefit	1,087.80
O. of W. benefit	293.50
Death benefit	1,038.60
Hall rent	118.00
Sal. and com. exp.	448.10
Sta. and postage	46.55
Label agit. exp.	153.10
Tax to Int. U.	100.00
Sundries	33.55
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 3,759.80
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	878.72

Grand total \$ 4,638.52

Receipts.	
Init. fees	17.00
Dues	627.50
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	3.30
Collected loans	19.00
Assist. fr. unions	400.00
Interest	23.30
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,090.10
Exp. over pctg.	34.58
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,170.39

Grand total \$ 2,295.07

Expenditures.	
Sick benefit	365.00
Strike benefit	1,164.00
O. of W. benefit	18.00
Death benefit	40.00
Hall rent	45.40
Sal. and com. exp.	153.98
Sta. and postage	4.92
Label agit. exp.	35.00
Sundries	2.00
Assist. to unions	350.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,178.28
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	116.79

Grand total \$ 2,295.07

Receipts.	
Init. fees	17.00
Dues	627.50
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	3.30
Collected loans	19.00
Assist. fr. unions	400.00
Interest	23.30
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,090.10
Exp. over pctg.	34.58
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,170.39

Grand total \$ 2,295.07

226. HAVERHILL. 25 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	9.00
Dues	430.40
A. F. of L. L. D. F.	
asst.	3.00
Collected loans	27.00
Interest	57.92
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 527.32
Exp. over pctg.	15.30
Dues fin. exam.	62.69
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	649.35

Grand total \$ 1,254.66

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	27.00
Sick benefit	277.49
O. of W. benefit	75.00
Sal. and com. exp.	147.50
Sta. and postage	13.00
Label agit. exp.	1.45
Tax to Int. U.	100.00
Sundries	12.10
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 653.54
Cor. with fin. exam.	8.20
Total	\$ 656.74
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	597.92

Grand total \$ 1,254.66

Receipts.	
Init. fees	9.00
Dues	871.45
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	5.40
Fines	1.00
Collected loans	33.50
Interest	47.56
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 907.91
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,851.48

Grand total \$ 2,810.39

Expenditures.	
Sick benefit	180.70
O. of W. benefit	20.00
Death benefit	40.00
Hall rent	25.00
Sal. and com. exp.	81.00
Sta. and postage	7.95
Label agit. exp.	50.00
Tax to Int. U.	300.00
Sundries	26.00
Assist. to unions	300.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,030.85
Fin. exam.	1.00
Total	\$ 1,031.85
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,787.74

Grand total \$ 2,810.39

Receipts.	
Init. fees	87.00
Dues	5,625.95
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	32.80
Fines	121.35
Collected loans	330.50
Ret. sick ben.	2.00
Interest	247.08
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 6,446.48
Ill. O. O. W. ben.	1.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	6,669.80

Grand total \$13,117.28

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	729.50
Sick benefit	1,640.00
O. of W. benefit	940.00
Death benefit	890.00
Hall rent	216.00
Sal. and com. exp.	708.75
Sta. and postage	40.00
Label agit. exp.	256.20
Sundries	103.15
Ret. dues, etc.	26.20
Assist. to unions	500.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 6,049.80
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	7,067.48

Grand total \$13,117.28

Receipts.	
Init. fees	17.00
Dues	627.50
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	3.30
Collected loans	19.00
Assist. fr. unions	400.00
Interest	23.30
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,090.10
Exp. over pctg.	34.58
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,170.39

Grand total \$ 2,295.07

Expenditures.	
Sick benefit	365.00
Strike benefit	1,164.00
O. of W. benefit	18.00
Death benefit	40.00
Hall rent	45.40
Sal. and com. exp.	153.98
Sta. and postage	4.92
Label agit. exp.	35.00
Sundries	2.00
Assist. to unions	350.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,178.28
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	116.79

Grand total \$ 2,295.07

Receipts.	
Init. fees	17.00
Dues	627.50
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	3.30
Collected loans	19.00
Assist. fr. unions	400.00
Interest	23.30
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,090.10
Exp. over pctg.	34.58
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,170.39

Grand total \$ 2,295.07

Expenditures.	
Sick benefit	365.00
Strike benefit	1,164.00
O. of W. benefit	18.00
Death benefit	40.00
Hall rent	45.40
Sal. and com. exp.	153.98
Sta. and postage	4.92
Label agit. exp.	35.00
Sundries	2.00
Assist. to unions	350.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,178.28
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	116.79

Grand total \$ 2,295.07

Receipts.	
Init. fees	17.00
Dues	627.50
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	3.30
Collected loans	19.00
Assist. fr. unions	400.00
Interest	23.30
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,090.10
Exp. over pctg.	34.58
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,170.39

Grand total \$ 2,295.07

230. MILLVILLE. 15 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	307.40
A. F. of L. L. D.	
F. 10c asst.	1.60
Collected loans	5.00
Interest	14.89
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 328.89
Exp. over pctg.	8.45
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	446.63

Grand total \$ 778.97

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	3

Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Due Fin. Exam.	49.60	Sta. and postage ...	9.70	Collected loans	28.50	262. DALLAS. 24 mem.	Sundries	37.21
Sundries	1.95	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	89.32	Sundries	19.95	Interest	158.43	Receipts.	Assist. to unions...	650.00
Rep't'd exp.	441.95	Grand total	683.82	Rep't'd exp.	151.70	Rep't'd receipts. \$	3,215.33	Init. fees	Rep't'd exp.	2,908.48
Balance Jan. 1, '10	825.96	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	318.31	Exp. over pctg.	63.63	Dues	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	384.20
Grand total	767.91	Loans granted	145.00	Grand total	470.01	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	4,841.83	A. F. of L. L. D.	Grand total	3,230.68
244. HARRISBURG. 18 mem.		Sick benefit	100.00	253. OAKLAND. 63 mem.		Grand total	8,115.79	F. 10c asst.	267. CATLETTSBURG. 7 mem.	
Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	28.50	Receipts.		Expenditures.		Collected loans	Receipts.	
Init. fees	11.50	Hall rent	24.00	Init. fees	14.00	Loans granted	98.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$	Dues	102.90
Dues	331.80	Sal. and com. exp.	41.25	Dues	1,173.80	Sick benefit	1,037.77	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	A. F. of L. L. D. ....	.60
A. F. of L. L. D.	2.10	Sta. and postage.	12.25	O. of W. benefit.	233.00	O. of W. benefit.	174.40	Grand total	F. 10c asst.	
F. 10c asst.	2.10	Label agit. exp.	15.20	Death benefit	174.40	Hall rent	37.50	Loans granted	Rep't'd receipts. \$	108.50
Assist. fr. unions.	250.00	Sundries	7.00	Sal. and com. exp.	498.94	Sal. and com. exp.	498.94	Sick benefit	Exp. over pctg. ....	.68
Rep't'd receipts. \$	605.30	Rep't'd exp.	371.20	Sta. and postage.	49.86	Sta. and postage.	324.62	O. of W. benefit.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	140.98
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	23.85	Cor. with exam. ....	.50	Assist. fr. unions.	1,200.00	Label agit. exp.	10.50	Hall rent	Grand total	245.11
Grand total	629.15	Total	371.70	Interest	8.20	Sundries	700.00	Sta. and com. exp.	Expenditures.	
Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	312.12	Rep't'd receipts. \$	2,535.50	Assist. to unions.	21.55	Label agit. exp.	Loans granted	84.00
Loans granted	155.00	Grand total	683.82	Exp. over pctg.	131.64	Rep't'd exp.	3,160.19	Sundries	Sick benefit	45.00
Sick benefit	836.45	249. FINDLAY. 19 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	199.12	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	4,965.80	Grand total	O. of W. benefit.	68.00
O. of W. benefit.	3.00	Receipts.		Grand total	2,866.26	Grand total	8,115.79	Rep't'd exp.	Sal. and com. exp.	25.40
Hall rent	6.00	Init. fees	12.00	Expenditures.		258. STREATOR. 20 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Sta. and postage.	5.15
Sal. and com. exp.	98.50	Dues	354.40	Loans granted	387.50	Receipts.		Grand total	Label agit. exp.	7.00
Sta. and postage.	8.03	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.10	Sick benefit	294.15	Init. fees	15.00	Init. fees	Rep't'd exp.	232.55
Sundries	1.35	F. 10c asst.	9.00	O. of W. benefit.	79.00	Dues	430.50	Dues	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	12.56
Rep't'd exp.	598.33	Collected loans	13.55	Rent, etc.	65.50	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.30	A. F. of L. L. D.	Grand total	245.11
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	30.82	Interest		Sal. and com. exp.	292.00	F. 10c asst.	2.00	F. 10c asst.	268. ESCANABA. 39 mem.	
Grand total	629.15	Rep't'd receipts. \$	391.05	Sta. and postage.	32.03	Collected loans	22.00	Collected loans	Receipts.	
Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	556.27	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$	469.80	Exp. over pctg.	Init. fees	19.00
Loans granted	85.00	Grand total	947.32	Sundries	7.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	549.80	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	A. F. of L. L. D.	644.90
Sick benefit	10.00	Expenditures.		Ret. dues, etc.	8.20	Grand total	1,024.85	Rep't'd receipts. \$	F. 10c asst.	3.90
O. of W. benefit.	22.00	Loans granted	9.00	Rep't'd exp.	2,510.85	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Loans granted	74.00
Death benefit	550.00	Sick benefit	131.40	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	355.41	Loans granted	24.00	Exp. over pctg.	Sick benefit	97.15
Hall rent	24.00	O. of W. benefit.	12.00	Grand total	2,866.26	Sick benefit	25.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	O. of W. benefit.	107.50
Sal. and com. exp.	155.00	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	9.00	Grand total	Hall rent	9.75
Sta. and postage.	32.06	Label agit. exp.	9.75	Init. fees	15.00	Hall rent	15.00	Loans granted	Sal. and com. exp.	120.00
Label agit. exp.	133.70	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Dues	162.00	Sal. and com. exp.	120.00	Sick benefit	Sta. and postage.	25.88
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Sundries	9.85	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.50	Sta. and postage.	4.80	Exp. over pctg.	Label agit. exp.	32.50
Sundries	12.61	Assist. to unions.	100.00	F. 10c asst.	2.00	Tax to Int. U.	300.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Sundries	2.20
Assist. to unions.	500.00	Rep't'd exp.	554.30	Interest	8.00	Sundries	5.70	Rep't'd receipts. \$	Assist. to unions.	850.00
Rep't'd exp.	1,724.37	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	398.02	Rep't'd receipts. \$	185.50	Rep't'd exp.	503.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Fin. Exam.	1,318.98
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	962.20	Grand total	947.32	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	559.17	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	521.35	Grand total	Total	1,330.36
Grand total	2,686.57	250. BELLVILLE. 124 mem.		Grand total	747.67	Grand total	1,024.85	Rep't'd receipts. \$	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	930.01
Expenditures.		Receipts.		Expenditures.		259. BLOOMINGTON. 47 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Grand total	2,260.36
Loans granted	85.00	Init. fees	42.00	Loans granted	8.00	Receipts.		Grand total	Expenditures.	
Sick benefit	10.00	Dues	2,165.85	Sick benefit	7.70	Init. fees	30.00	Loans granted	Loans granted	131.88
O. of W. benefit.	22.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	12.80	O. of W. benefit.	10.60	Dues	732.80	Sick benefit	Sick benefit	116.43
Death benefit	550.00	F. 10c asst.	12.80	Sal. and com. exp.	47.19	A. F. of L. L. D.	4.50	O. of W. benefit.	O. of W. benefit.	134.50
Hall rent	24.00	Collected loans	62.00	Sta. and postage.	5.91	F. 10c asst.	1.00	Hall rent	Hall rent	23.00
Sal. and com. exp.	155.00	Interest	19.50	Label agit. exp.	12.00	Collected loans	60.40	Sal. and com. exp.	Sal. and com. exp.	128.00
Sta. and postage.	32.06	Rep't'd receipts. \$	2,307.15	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Interest	18.00	Exp. over pctg.	Sta. and postage.	6.10
Label agit. exp.	133.70	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,462.97	Assist. to unions.	50.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$	846.70	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Label agit. exp.	7.80
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Grand total	3,770.12	Rep't'd exp.	241.30	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	943.06	Rep't'd receipts. \$	Sundries	5.64
Sundries	12.61	Expenditures.		Fin. exam.	6.00	Grand total	1,789.76	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Loans granted	131.88
Assist. to unions.	500.00	Loans granted	98.50	Rep't'd exp.	247.30	Expenditures.		Grand total	Sick benefit	116.43
Rep't'd exp.	1,724.37	Sick benefit	290.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	500.37	Loans granted	84.10	Rep't'd receipts. \$	O. of W. benefit.	134.50
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	962.20	O. of W. benefit.	408.50	Grand total	747.67	Sick benefit	41.42	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Hall rent	23.00
Grand total	2,686.57	Death benefit	400.00	255. LOWELL. 25 mem.		Hall rent	64.80	Grand total	Sal. and com. exp.	128.00
Expenditures.		Hall rent	12.00	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	101.10	Loans granted	Sta. and postage.	6.10
Loans granted	85.00	Sal. and com. exp.	371.20	Init. fees	9.00	Sta. and postage.	12.06	Loans granted	Label agit. exp.	7.80
Sick benefit	10.00	Sta. and postage.	27.50	Dues	364.90	Label agit. exp.	42.50	Sick benefit	Sundries	5.64
O. of W. benefit.	22.00	Label agit. exp.	47.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.50	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Exp. over pctg.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	181.05
Death benefit	550.00	Sundries	33.75	F. 10c asst.	1.50	Assist. to unions.	300.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Grand total	702.91
Hall rent	24.00	Assist. to unions.	500.00	Collected loans	25.25	Rep't'd exp.	839.47	Rep't'd receipts. \$	Expenditures.	
Sal. and com. exp.	155.00	Rep't'd exp.	2,187.45	Ret. L. agit.	6.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	950.29	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Loans granted	131.88
Sta. and postage.	32.06	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,582.67	Assist. fr. unions.	650.00	Grand total	1,789.76	Grand total	Sick benefit	116.43
Label agit. exp.	133.70	Grand total	3,770.12	Rep't'd receipts. \$	1,056.65	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts. \$	O. of W. benefit.	134.50
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	251. NEW YORK. 404 mem.		Exp. over pctg.	2.50	Loans granted	106.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Hall rent	23.00
Sundries .....	.50	Receipts.		Ill. O. of W. ben.	12.00	Sick benefit	212.00	Grand total	Sal. and com. exp.	128.00
Rep't'd exp.	481.00	Init. fees	98.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	127.00	O. of W. benefit.	153.00	Loans granted	Sta. and postage.	6.10
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	480.07	Dues	6,845.35	Grand total	1,196.65	Death benefit	350.00	Sick benefit	Label agit. exp.	7.80
Grand total	961.07	A. F. of L. L. D.	89.50	Expenditures.		Hall rent	98.00	Exp. over pctg.	Sundries	5.64
Expenditures.		F. 10c asst.	89.50	Loans granted	106.00	Sal. and com. exp.	98.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Loans granted	131.88
Loans granted	41.00	Collected loans	15.50	Sick benefit	212.00	Sta. and postage.	4.20	Grand total	Sick benefit	116.43
Sick benefit	75.00	Interest	378.80	O. of W. benefit.	153.00	Label agit. exp.	34.80	Rep't'd receipts. \$	O. of W. benefit.	134.50
O. of W. benefit.	148.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$	7,375.65	Death benefit	350.00	Sundries	6.25	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Hall rent	23.00
Sal. and com. exp.	97.60	Exp. over pctg.	104.15	Hall rent	98.00	Atty. fee	125.00	Grand total	Sal. and com. exp.	128.00
Sta. and postage.	18.90	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	12,592.71	Sal. and com. exp.	4.20	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	97.40	Loans granted	Sta. and postage.	6.10
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Grand total	20,672.51	Sta. and postage.	34.80	Grand total	1,196.65	Sick benefit	Label agit. exp.	7.80
Sundries .....	.50	Expenditures.		Sundries	6.25	256. BOISE. 15 mem.		Exp. over pctg.	Sundries	5.64
Rep't'd exp.	481.00	Loans granted	9.00	Atty. fee	125.00	Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Loans granted	131.88
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	480.07	Sick benefit	1,590.56	Rep't'd exp.	1,099.25	Init. fees	18.00	Grand total	Sick benefit	116.43
Grand total	961.07	Strike benefit	304.86	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	97.40	Dues	336.50	Rep't'd receipts. \$	O. of W. benefit.	134.50
Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit.	925.00	Grand total	1,196.65	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.60	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Hall rent	23.00
Loans granted	41.50	Death benefit	4,610.00	Expenditures.		F. 10c asst.	1.60	Grand total	Sal. and com. exp.	128.00
Sick benefit	50.00	Hall rent	1,612.07	Loans granted	101.50	Collected loans	89.30	Loans granted	Sta. and postage.	6.10
O. of W. benefit.	64.50	Sal. and com. exp.	1,135.05	Sick benefit	35.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$	444.40	Sick benefit	Label agit. exp.	7.80
Death benefit	40.00	Sta. and postage.	133.05	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	331.36	Exp. over pctg.	Sundries	5.64
Hall rent	24.00	Label agit. exp.	200.00	Sta. and postage.	15.25	Grand total	775.76	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Loans granted	131.88
Sal. and com. exp.	115.20	Sundries	103.78	Label agit. exp.	18.50	Expenditures.		Grand total	Sick benefit	116.43
Sta. and postage.	28.90	Assist. to unions.	1,000.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Loans granted	101.50	Rep't'd receipts. \$	O. of W. benefit.	134.50
Label agit. exp.	31.00	Rep't'd exp.	10,810.80	Sundries	6.25	Sick benefit	35.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Hall rent	23.00
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	9,861.71	Atty. fee	125.00	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Grand total	Sal. and com. exp.	128.00
Sundries	1.00	Grand total	20,672.51	Rep't'd exp.	1,099.25	Sta. and postage.	15.25	Loans granted	Sta. and postage.	6.10
Assist. to unions.	200.00	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	97.40	Label agit. exp.	18.50	Sick benefit	Label agit. exp.	7.80
Rep't'd exp.	796.10	Init. fees	81.00	Grand total	1,196.65	Sundries	14.80	Exp. over pctg.	Sundries	5.64
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	884.67	Dues	307.95	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts. \$	444.40	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Loans granted	131.88
Grand total	1,680.77	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.80	Loans granted	101.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	421.51	Grand total	Sick benefit	116.43
Expenditures.		F. 10c asst.	14.40	Sick benefit	35.00	Grand total	775.76	Rep't'd receipts. \$	O. of W. benefit.	134.50
Loans granted	41.50	Assist. fr. unions.	50.00	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Hall rent	23.00
Sick benefit	50.00	Rep't'd exp.	458.15	Sta. and postage.	15.25	Loans granted	101.50	Grand total	Sal. and com. exp.	128.00
O. of W. benefit.	64.50	Exp. over pctg.	18.86	Label agit. exp.	18.50	Sick benefit	35.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$	Sta. and postage.	6.10
Death benefit	40.00	Grand total	470.01	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Label agit. exp.	7.80
Hall rent	24.00	Expenditures.		Sundries	6.25	Sta. and postage.	15.25	Grand total	Sundries	5.64
Sal. and com. exp.	115.20	Loans granted	2.00	Atty. fee	125.00	Label agit. exp.	18.50	Loans granted	Loans granted	131.88
Sta. and postage.	28.90	Sick benefit	35.00	Rep't'd exp.	1,099.25	Sundries	14.80	Sick benefit	Sick benefit	116.4

Expenditures.	Ret. sick benefit...	47.85	Sta. and postage...	6.45	Fines	39.50	Expenditures.	295. SCRANTON. 63 mem.
Loans granted....	Interest	15.00	Label agit. exp....	9.27	Collected loans	88.50	Loans granted....	Receipts.
Sick benefit.....	Rep't'd receipts..	438.05	Tax to int. U....	100.00	Assist. fr. unions..	250.00	Sick benefit.....	Init. fees.....
O. of W. benefit..	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	758.88	Sundries	1.07	Rep't'd receipts..	825.70	Strike benefit.....	Dues.....
Death benefit.....	Grand total	1,193.43	Assist. to unions..	200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	60.28	O. of W. benefit..	A. F. of L. L. D.
Hall rent	Expenditures.				Grand total	885.98	Hall rent	F. 10c asst....
Sal. and com. exp.	Loans granted....	21.00			Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	Sta. and postage..
Sta. and postage...	Sick benefit.....	164.20			Loans granted....	23.00	Sta. and postage...	Label agit. exp....
Label agit. exp....	O. of W. benefit..	73.50			Sick benefit.....	217.10	Label agit. exp....	Tax to int. U....
Tax to int. U....	Death benefit.....	560.00			O. of W. benefit..	27.00	Tax to int. U....	Sundries
Sundries	Hall rent	6.00			Death benefit.....	241.20	Sundries	Rep't'd receipts..
Rep't'd exp.....	Sal. and com. exp.	88.25			Hall rent	24.00	Rep't'd exp.....	Balance Jan. 1, '10.
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Sta. and postage...	12.58			Sal. and com. exp.	73.20	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Grand total
Grand total	Label agit. exp....	100.00			Sta. and postage...	18.84	Grand total	Expenditures.
272. LANING. 33 mem.	Tax to int. U....	100.00			Label agit. exp....	33.00	291. SAN JOSE. 48 mem.	Loans granted....
Receipts.	Sundries	.50			Sundries	24.59	Receipts.	Sick benefit.....
Init. fees.....	Rep't'd exp.....	1,035.03			Rep't'd exp.....	679.93	Init. fees.....	O. of W. benefit..
Dues	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	158.40			Balance Jan. 1, '10.	206.08	Dues	Hall rent
A. F. of L. L. D.	Grand total	1,193.43			Grand total	885.98	A. F. of L. L. D.	Sal. and com. exp.
F. 10c asst....	277. OSKALOOSA. 32 mem.				Expenditures.		F. 10c asst....	Sta. and postage..
Fines	Receipts.				Loans granted....	22.00	Collected loans	Label agit. exp....
Collected loans	Init. fees.....	7.50			Sick benefit.....	80.00	Interest	Tax to int. U....
Interest	Dues	612.05			Death benefit.....	900.00	Rep't'd receipts..	Sundries
Rep't'd receipts..	A. F. of L. L. D.	3.70			Hall rent	5.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Assist. to unions..
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	F. 10c asst....	3.00			Sal. and com. exp.	72.50	Grand total	296. WILMINGTON. 26 mem.
Grand total	Collected loans	6.00			Sta. and postage...	7.90	277. OSKALOOSA. 32 mem.	Receipts.
Expenditures.	Interest	25.50			Label agit. exp....	15.00	Receipts.	Init. fees.....
Loans granted....	Rep't'd receipts..	655.35			Sundries	5.40	Expenditures.	Dues
Sick benefit.....	Exp. over pctg...	52.77			Ret. dues, etc....	.40	Loans granted....	O. of W. benefit..
O. of W. benefit..	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,596.65			Rep't'd exp.....	1,021.20	Sick benefit.....	Hall rent
Hall rent	Grand total	2,303.77			Cor. '08 per cent..	14.18	Death benefit.....	Sal. and com. exp.
Sal. and com. exp.	Expenditures.				Total	1,035.38	Sal. and com. exp.	Sta. and postage..
Sta. and postage...	Loans granted....	11.00			Balance Jan. 1, '10.	270.36	Sta. and postage...	Label agit. exp....
Label agit. exp....	Sick benefit.....	103.80			Grand total	1,305.74	Label agit. exp....	Tax to int. U....
Tax to int. U....	O. of W. benefit..	25.50			282. BRIDGEPORT. 32 mem.		Tax to int. U....	Sundries
Sundries	Sal. and com. exp.	168.22			Receipts.		Sundries	Rep't'd receipts..
Assist. to unions..	Sta. and postage...	10.52			Init. fees.....	3.00	Assist. to unions..	Balance Jan. 1, '10.
Rep't'd exp.....	Sundries	36.84			Dues	598.20	Grand total	297. WILMINGTON. 26 mem.
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Assist. to unions..	900.00			A. F. of L. L. D.	8.20	273. ROCKLAND. 9 mem.	Receipts.
Grand total	Rep't'd exp.....	1,255.78			Collected loans	41.40	Receipts.	Init. fees.....
Expenditures.	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,047.99			Interest	8.28	Expenditures.	Dues
Loans granted....	Grand total	2,303.77			Rep't'd receipts..	654.08	Loans granted....	O. of W. benefit..
Sick benefit.....	278. LONDON. 200 mem.				Exp. over pctg...	19.74	Sick benefit.....	Hall rent
O. of W. benefit..	Receipts.				Balance Jan. 1, '09.	313.68	Death benefit.....	Sal. and com. exp.
Hall rent	Init. fees.....	98.00			Grand total	987.50	Sal. and com. exp.	Sta. and postage..
Sal. and com. exp.	Dues	3,989.70			Expenditures.		Sta. and postage...	Label agit. exp....
Sta. and postage...	A. F. of L. L. D.	14.10			Loans granted....	105.00	Label agit. exp....	Tax to int. U....
Label agit. exp....	F. 10c asst....	1.00			Sick benefit.....	197.84	Tax to int. U....	Sundries
Tax to int. U....	Collected loans	326.45			Death benefit.....	40.00	Sundries	Rep't'd receipts..
Sundries	Interest	291.83			Hall rent	24.00	Assist. to unions..	Balance Jan. 1, '10.
Rep't'd exp.....	Rep't'd receipts..	4,741.08			Sal. and com. exp.	120.00	Grand total	297. CANTON. 36 mem.
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Due Fin. Exam.	40.00			Sta. and postage...	14.16	274. PEKIN. 27 mem.	Receipts.
Grand total	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	10,354.80			Label agit. exp....	31.00	Receipts.	Init. fees.....
Expenditures.	Grand total	15,135.88			Sundries	24.30	Expenditures.	Dues
Loans granted....	Expenditures.				Rep't'd exp.....	563.80	Loans granted....	O. of W. benefit..
Sick benefit.....	Loans granted....	136.30			Balance Jan. 1, '10.	423.70	Sick benefit.....	Hall rent
O. of W. benefit..	Sick benefit.....	712.50			Grand total	987.50	Death benefit.....	Sal. and com. exp.
Hall rent	O. of W. benefit..	258.50			283. GENEVA. 93 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	Sta. and postage..
Sal. and com. exp.	Death benefit.....	630.00			Receipts.		Sta. and postage...	Label agit. exp....
Sta. and postage...	Hall rent	70.50			Init. fees.....	26.50	Label agit. exp....	Tax to int. U....
Label agit. exp....	Sal. and com. exp.	773.08			Dues	1,639.60	Tax to int. U....	Sundries
Tax to int. U....	Sta. and postage...	30.85			A. F. of L. L. D.	10.00	Sundries	Rep't'd receipts..
Sundries	Label agit. exp....	243.58			F. 10c asst....	113.80	Assist. to unions..	Balance Jan. 1, '10.
Rep't'd exp.....	Tax to int. U....	100.00			Collected loans	113.80	Grand total	298. FT. SMITH. 19 mem.
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Sundries	12.50			Rep't'd receipts..	1,839.90	275. ABERDEEN. 38 mem.	Receipts.
Grand total	Assist. to unions..	680.00			Exp. over pctg...	16.20	Receipts.	Init. fees.....
Expenditures.	Fin. Exam.	12.00			Due Fin. Exam.	17.60	Expenditures.	Dues
Loans granted....	Total	3,662.53			Cor. with Fin.	1.00	Loans granted....	O. of W. benefit..
Sick benefit.....	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	11,473.35			Exam.	1.00	Sick benefit.....	Hall rent
O. of W. benefit..	Grand total	15,135.88			Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,223.95	Death benefit.....	Sal. and com. exp.
Hall rent	279. PLATTSBURGH. 25 mem.				Grand total	3,098.65	Sal. and com. exp.	Sta. and postage..
Sal. and com. exp.	Receipts.				Expenditures.		Sta. and postage...	Label agit. exp....
Sta. and postage...	Init. fees.....	18.00			Loans granted....	78.60	Label agit. exp....	Tax to int. U....
Label agit. exp....	Dues	410.70			Sick benefit.....	572.85	Tax to int. U....	Sundries
Tax to int. U....	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.00			O. of W. benefit..	45.50	Sundries	Rep't'd receipts..
Sundries	F. 10c asst....	3.00			Death benefit.....	350.00	Assist. to unions..	Balance Jan. 1, '10.
Rep't'd exp.....	Collected loans	19.00			Hall rent	17.09	Grand total	299. OWEGO. 28 mem.
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Interest	8.00			Sal. and com. exp.	270.25	276. PLATTSBURGH. 25 mem.	Receipts.
Grand total	Rep't'd receipts..	462.50			Sta. and postage...	86.65	Receipts.	Init. fees.....
Expenditures.	Exp. over pctg...	51.47			Label agit. exp....	38.50	Expenditures.	Dues
Loans granted....	Due Fin. Exam.	5.40			Tax to int. U....	100.00	Loans granted....	O. of W. benefit..
Sick benefit.....	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	361.27			Sundries	200.00	Sick benefit.....	Hall rent
O. of W. benefit..	Grand total	880.94			Assist. to unions..	200.00	Death benefit.....	Sal. and com. exp.
Hall rent	Expenditures.				Rep't'd exp.....	1,767.63	Sal. and com. exp.	Sta. and postage..
Sal. and com. exp.	Loans granted....	14.90			Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,331.02	Sta. and postage...	Label agit. exp....
Sta. and postage...	Sick benefit.....	47.79			Grand total	3,098.65	Label agit. exp....	Tax to int. U....
Label agit. exp....	O. of W. benefit..	30.00			284. DETROIT. 13 mem.		Tax to int. U....	Sundries
Tax to int. U....	Hall rent	42.00			Receipts.		Sundries	Rep't'd receipts..
Sundries	Sal. and com. exp.	85.10			Init. fees.....	3.00	Assist. to unions..	Balance Jan. 1, '10.
Rep't'd exp.....	Sta. and postage...	12.96			Dues	251.40	Grand total	300. GLENS FALLS. 25 mem.
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Label agit. exp....	74.29			A. F. of L. L. D.	1.50	300. GLENS FALLS. 25 mem.	Receipts.
Grand total	Tax to int. U....	100.00			Interest	12.53	Receipts.	Init. fees.....
Expenditures.	Rep't'd exp.....	407.04			Rep't'd receipts..	268.48	Expenditures.	Dues
Loans granted....	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	473.90			Exp. over pctg...	12	Loans granted....	O. of W. benefit..
Sick benefit.....	Grand total	880.94			Balance Jan. 1, '09.	465.24	Sick benefit.....	Hall rent
O. of W. benefit..	280. OWEGO. 28 mem.				Grand total	733.79	Death benefit.....	Sal. and com. exp.
Hall rent	Receipts.				Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	Sta. and postage..
Sal. and com. exp.	Init. fees.....	479.80			Loans granted....	4.00	Sta. and postage...	Label agit. exp....
Sta. and postage...	Dues	118.00			Sick benefit.....	110.00	Label agit. exp....	Tax to int. U....
Label agit. exp....	A. F. of L. L. D.	4.00			Hall rent	9.30	Tax to int. U....	Sundries
Tax to int. U....	F. 10c asst....	8.00			Sal. and com. exp.	62.75	Sundries	Rep't'd receipts..
Sundries	Collected loans	24.50			Sta. and postage...	4.55	Assist. to unions..	Balance Jan. 1, '10.
Rep't'd exp.....	Rep't'd receipts..	537.30			Label agit. exp....	15.00	Grand total	301. MIDDLETOWN. 23 mem.
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	871.02			Tax to int. U....	200.00	301. MIDDLETOWN. 23 mem.	Receipts.
Grand total	Grand total	1,378.32			Sundries	3.60	Receipts.	Init. fees.....
Expenditures.	Expenditures.				Rep't'd exp.....	409.20	Expenditures.	Dues
Loans granted....	Loans granted....	45.00			Balance Jan. 1, '10.	324.59	Loans granted....	O. of W. benefit..
Sick benefit.....	Sick benefit.....	35.00			Grand total	733.79	Sick benefit.....	Hall rent
O. of W. benefit..	O. of W. benefit..	118.00			285. FT. WORTH. 24 mem.		Death benefit.....	Sal. and com. exp.
Hall rent	Hall rent	12.00			Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	Sta. and postage..
Sal. and com. exp.	Init. fees.....	433.30			Init. fees.....	12.00	Sta. and postage...	Label agit. exp....
Sta. and postage...	Dues	433.30			Dues	433.30	Label agit. exp....	Tax to int. U....
Label agit. exp....	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.40			A. F. of L. L. D.	2.40	Tax to int. U....	Sundries
Tax to int. U....	F. 10c asst....	2.40			F. 10c asst....	2.40	Sundries	Rep't'd receipts..
Sundries	Collected loans	53.00			Collected loans	152.80	Assist. to unions..	Balance Jan. 1, '10.
Rep't'd exp.....	Rep't'd receipts..	865.70			Rep't'd exp.....	865.70	Grand total	302. MIDDLETOWN. 23 mem.
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	641.33			Balance Jan. 1, '10.	641.33	302. MIDDLETOWN. 23 mem.	Receipts.
Grand total	Grand total	1,597.03			Grand total	1,597.03	Receipts.	Init. fees.....

Due Fin. Exam. 10.80	Label agit. exp. 4.00	Loans granted 21.50	313. LIMA. 30 mem.	Exp. over pctg. 23.70	Ret. dues, etc. 1.20
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 488.50	Sundries 1.87	Sick benefit 20.00	Receipts. 12.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 711.63	Assist. to unions. 350.00
Grand total \$1,222.26	Rep't'd exp. \$127.83	O. of W. benefit. 55.00	Init. fees 403.00	Grand total \$1,311.59	Rep't'd exp. \$1,770.82
Expenditures.	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 221.69	Hall rent, etc. 4.75	A. F. of L. L. D. 8.00	Expenditures.	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 262.66
Loans granted \$117.00	Grand total \$349.52	Sal. and com. exp. 53.39	F. 10c asst. 54.30	Sick benefit 27.50	Grand total \$2,038.48
Sick benefit 837.14	304. RACINE. 47 mem.	Sta. and postage. 9.16	Rep't'd receipts. \$472.80	O. of W. benefit. 113.82	Receipts.
O. of W. benefit. 6.00	Init. fees 9.00	Label agit. exp. 13.00	Exp. over pctg. .... .94	Death benefit 348.25	Init. fees 12.00
Hall rent 24.00	Dues 761.00	Sundries ..... .15	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 362.58	Hall rent 35.65	Dues 411.85
Sal. and com. exp. 137.90	A. F. of L. L. D. 4.70	Rep't'd exp. \$176.85	Grand total \$835.82	Sta. and com. exp. 96.00	A. F. of L. L. D. 411.85
Sta. and postage. 35.15	Fines 2.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 200.35	Loans granted 67.00	Sta. and postage. 8.40	F. 10c asst. 1.60
Label agit. exp. 23.00	Collected loans 61.00	Grand total \$877.30	Sick benefit 38.40	Label agit. exp. 16.82	Collected loans 1.00
Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Interest 3.52	309. ROTHSVILLE. 49 mem.	O. of W. benefit. 20.00	Sundries 26.92	Rep't'd receipts. \$428.45
Sundries 2.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$841.22	Init. fees 3.00	Death benefit 40.00	Rep't'd exp. \$797.06	Exp. over pctg. 32.14
Rep't'd exp. \$885.19	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,496.08	Dues 940.50	Sal. and com. exp. 96.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 514.53	Due Fin. Exam. 32.14
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 337.07	Grand total \$2,387.30	A. F. of L. L. D. 5.30	Sta. and postage. 11.25	Grand total \$1,311.59	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,011.82
Grand total \$1,222.26	Expenditures.	F. 10c asst. 3.00	Label agit. exp. 47.73	318. CHATTANOOGA. 11 mem.	Grand total \$1,472.81
Receipts.	Loans granted 66.00	Collected loans ..... .50	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Init. fees 3.00	Sick benefit 10.00	Interest 40.00	Sundries 7.75	Init. fees 6.00	Loans granted 85.15
Dues 437.40	O. of W. benefit. 44.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$908.90	Rep't'd exp. \$528.13	Dues 226.80	Sick benefit 10.70
A. F. of L. L. D. 2.70	Hall rent 18.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,186.13	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 309.08	A. F. of L. L. D. .... .90	O. of W. benefit. 77.50
Collected loans 71.00	Sal. and com. exp. 168.00	Grand total \$2,185.03	Grand total \$835.82	F. 10c asst. 45.50	Hall rent 12.00
Interest 7.35	Sta. and postage. 2.95	Loans granted 14.00	314. JACKSON. 23 mem.	Interest 6.96	Sal. and com. exp. 77.40
Rep't'd receipts. \$521.45	Label agit. exp. 40.00	Sundries ..... .60	Receipts.	Rep't'd receipts. \$285.96	Sta. and postage. 29.55
Exp. over pctg. 18.47	Sundries 31.20	Loans granted 14.00	Init. fees 6.00	Exp. over pctg. 29.18	Tax to Int. U. 200.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 320.90	Rep't'd exp. \$390.15	Sick benefit 338.57	Dues 413.20	Due Fin. Exam. 24.27	Sundries 19.80
Grand total \$807.82	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,957.15	O. of W. benefit. 30.50	A. F. of L. L. D. 2.30	Grand total \$565.21	Assist. to unions. 350.00
Expenditures.	Grand total \$2,337.30	Hall rent 184.60	Collected loans 20.00	Expenditures.	Rep't'd exp. \$862.10
Loans granted \$51.00	Receipts.	Sta. and postage. 6.58	Interest 2.14	Loans granted 83.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 610.71
Sick benefit 102.15	Init. fees 28.00	Label agit. exp. 81.40	Rep't'd receipts. \$443.64	Sick benefit 45.00	Grand total \$1,472.81
O. of W. benefit. 87.50	Dues 712.25	Sundries 3.58	Exp. over pctg. 3.41	Hall rent 12.00	Receipts.
Hall rent 15.00	A. F. of L. L. D. 4.50	Assist. to unions. 200.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 251.44	Sal. and com. exp. 5.04	Init. fees 10.50
Sal. and com. exp. 132.00	Fines 39.00	Rep't'd exp. \$813.23	Grand total \$698.49	Sta. and postage. 5.04	Dues 865.50
Sta. and postage. 9.00	Collected loans 120.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,371.90	Loans granted 63.75	Label agit. exp. 36.25	A. F. of L. L. D. 5.60
Label agit. exp. 18.00	Interest 21.94	Grand total \$2,185.03	Sick benefit 10.00	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Collected loans 26.00
Sundries 16.10	Rep't'd receipts. \$925.69	310. MANISTEE. 25 mem.	O. of W. benefit. 86.00	Sundries 11.21	Ret. for type. .... .22
Rep't'd exp. \$520.75	Due Fin. Exam. 1.10	Receipts.	Hall rent 12.00	Rep't'd exp. \$452.70	Interest 22.39
Fin. Exam. 1.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,031.34	Init. fees 4.00	Sal. and com. exp. 105.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 112.51	Rep't'd receipts. \$930.21
Total \$521.75	Grand total \$1,957.13	Dues 509.40	Sta. and postage. 7.46	Grand total \$565.21	Exp. over pctg. 43.23
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 346.07	Expenditures.	A. F. of L. L. D. 2.90	Label agit. exp. 29.00	319. WAUKEGAN. 8 mem.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 997.13
Grand total \$807.82	Loans granted 56.00	F. 10c asst. 6.75	Sundries 5.35	Receipts.	Grand total \$1,979.57
301. AKRON. 106 mem.	Sick benefit 60.65	Ret. O. of W. ben. 16.82	Rep't'd exp. \$818.50	Dues 120.50	Expenditures.
Receipts.	O. of W. benefit. 14.00	Interest 16.82	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 379.93	A. F. of L. L. D. .... .20	Loans granted 12.00
Init. fees 6.00	Hall rent 24.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$542.87	Grand total \$698.49	F. 10c asst. 1.00	Sick benefit 197.40
Dues 1,779.95	Sal. and com. exp. 126.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 840.22	Init. fees 45.50	Collected loans 2.00	O. of W. benefit. 45.00
A. F. of L. L. D. 10.40	Sta. and postage. 9.85	Grand total \$1,383.00	Dues 739.05	Rep't'd receipts. \$121.70	Hall rent 18.75
Collected loans 42.55	Label agit. exp. 49.50	Loans granted 14.00	A. F. of L. L. D. 4.40	Due Fin. Exam. 7.35	Sal. and com. exp. 135.60
Interest 121.50	Tax to Int. U. 27.86	Sick benefit 51.85	Fines 5.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 192.63	Sta. and postage. 21.36
Rep't'd receipts. \$1,980.40	Assist. to unions. 350.00	O. of W. benefit. 37.00	Collected loans 44.45	Grand total \$321.68	Label agit. exp. 56.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 5,118.76	Rep't'd exp. \$817.96	Hall rent 10.90	Interest 37.25	320. ATHENS. 19 mem.	Tax to Int. U. 200.00
Grand total \$7,079.16	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,139.17	Sal. and com. exp. 96.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$875.65	Receipts.	Sundries 50.42
Expenditures.	Grand total \$1,957.13	Sta. and postage. 14.18	Exp. over pctg. 7.48	Init. fees 9.00	Rep't'd exp. \$736.53
Loans granted \$14.55	306. PURBLO. 32 mem.	Label agit. exp. 31.76	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,273.73	O. of W. benefit. 15.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,243.04
Sick benefit 492.10	Receipts.	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Grand total \$2,156.88	Sal. and com. exp. 24.00	Grand total \$1,979.57
O. of W. benefit. 31.00	Init. fees 6.00	Sundries 2.25	Loans granted 45.00	Sta. and postage. 4.10	Receipts.
Hall rent 60.00	Dues 556.30	Loans granted 14.00	Sick benefit 230.00	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Init. fees 7.00
Sal. and com. exp. 258.84	A. F. of L. L. D. 2.80	Sick benefit 51.85	Strike benefit 35.00	Sundries 2.15	Dues 144.15
Sta. and postage. 7.18	Collected loans 43.50	O. of W. benefit. 37.00	O. of W. benefit. 24.00	Assist. to unions. 50.00	Collected loans 6.50
Label agit. exp. 136.78	Assist. fr. unions. 400.00	Hall rent 10.90	Death benefit 200.00	Rep't'd exp. \$204.25	Interest 1.43
Sundries 6.57	Interest 18.95	Sal. and com. exp. 96.00	Hall rent 12.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 117.43	Rep't'd receipts. \$159.13
Assist. to unions. 1,060.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$1,027.55	Sta. and postage. 14.18	Sal. and com. exp. 157.20	Grand total \$321.68	Due Fin. Exam. 29.77
Rep't'd exp. \$2,067.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 602.61	Label agit. exp. 31.76	Label agit. exp. 45.00	321. NEW BRITAIN. 50 mem.	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 198.43
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 5,022.16	Grand total \$1,720.16	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Receipts.	Grand total \$387.33
Grand total \$7,079.16	Expenditures.	Sundries 2.25	Assist. to unions. 500.00	Init. fees 6.00	Expenditures.
302. TECUMSEH. 24 mem.	Loans granted 64.00	Rep't'd exp. \$1,064.89	Rep't'd exp. \$1,404.29	Dues 325.00	Loans granted 11.50
Receipts.	Sick benefit 217.80	Exp. over pctg. 13.92	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 762.57	A. F. of L. L. D. 2.10	O. of W. benefit. 75.00
Init. fees 3.00	O. of W. benefit. 13.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 531.17	Grand total \$2,156.86	F. 10c asst. 20.00	Sal. and com. exp. 28.75
Dues 444.90	Death benefit 950.00	Grand total \$1,609.98	316. McSHERYSTOWN. 784 mem.	Collected loans 150.00	Sta. and postage. 5.47
A. F. of L. L. D. 2.80	Hall rent 3.75	Loans granted 62.00	Receipts.	Sundries 16.80	Label agit. exp. 10.00
Collected loans 32.90	Sal. and com. exp. 108.00	Sick benefit 75.00	Init. fees 60.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$503.10	Sundries 2.59
Interest 16.80	Sta. and postage. 21.85	O. of W. benefit. 112.50	Dues 13,199.60	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 368.69	Rep't'd exp. \$133.31
Rep't'd receipts. \$500.20	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	Death benefit 790.00	A. F. of L. L. D. 74.50	Grand total \$871.79	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 254.02
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 5,022.16	Sundries 19.50	Hall rent 18.00	Fines 490.45	Expenditures.	Grand total \$387.33
Grand total \$7,079.16	Rep't'd exp. \$1,597.90	Sal. and com. exp. 171.50	Collected loans 117.80	Loans granted 72.00	Expenditures.
303. WOONSOCKET. 8 mem.	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 122.26	Sta. and postage. 26.95	Interest 1,220.50	Sick benefit 50.00	Loans granted 11.50
Receipts.	Grand total \$1,720.16	Label agit. exp. 34.11	Ret. sick benefit. 5.00	O. of W. benefit. 350.00	O. of W. benefit. 75.00
Init. fees 10.50	Loans granted 65.00	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$15,267.35	Sal. and com. exp. 60.90	Sal. and com. exp. 28.75
Dues 177.40	Sick benefit 52.15	Sundries 12.28	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 35,252.77	Sta. and postage. 6.85	Sta. and postage. 5.47
A. F. of L. L. D. .... .90	O. of W. benefit. 24.00	Rep't'd exp. \$1,402.35	Grand total \$50,510.12	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Label agit. exp. 10.00
Fines 7.50	Hall rent 78.25	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 207.63	Loans granted 12.00	Sundries 3.50	Sundries 2.59
Collected loans 54.65	Sal. and com. exp. 78.25	Grand total \$1,609.98	Sick benefit 4,898.22	Rep't'd receipts. \$709.35	Rep't'd exp. \$153.31
Interest 8.36	Sta. and postage. 33.85	Loans granted 62.00	Death benefit 1,490.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 162.44	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 2,237.05
Rep't'd receipts. \$702.09	Label agit. exp. 23.00	Sick benefit 75.00	Sal. and com. exp. 2,005.43	Grand total \$871.79	Grand total \$3,791.65
Balance Jan. 1, '10. 883.44	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	O. of W. benefit. 112.50	Sundries 500.22	Expenditures.	Expenditures.
Grand total \$1,085.53	Sundries ..... .75	Death benefit 790.00	Assist. to unions. 2,150.00	Loans granted 72.00	Loans granted 373.95
304. WOODSOKET. 8 mem.	Rep't'd exp. \$405.09	Hall rent 18.00	Rep't'd exp. \$16,151.79	Sick benefit 50.00	Sick benefit 336.40
Receipts.	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 841.23	Sal. and com. exp. 171.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 34,358.33	O. of W. benefit. 350.00	Strike benefit 20.00
Init. fees 10.50	Grand total \$746.83	Sta. and postage. 26.95	Loans granted 12.00	Sal. and com. exp. 60.90	O. of W. benefit. 50.50
Dues 177.40	Expenditures.	Label agit. exp. 34.11	Sick benefit 4,898.22	Fines 3.00	Hall rent 44.80
A. F. of L. L. D. .... .90	Loans granted 65.00	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	Death benefit 1,490.00	Collected loans 152.50	Sal. and com. exp. 34.50
Fines 7.50	Sick benefit 52.15	Sundries 12.28	Sal. and com. exp. 2,005.43	Interest 20.12	Label agit. exp. 62.00
Collected loans 54.65	O. of W. benefit. 24.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$557.60	Sundries 500.22	Rep't'd receipts. \$986.12	Tax to Int. U. 100.00
Interest 8.36	Hall rent 78.25	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 532.05	Assist. to unions. 2,150.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,047.36	Sundries 28.50
Rep't'd receipts. \$254.31	Sal. and com. exp. 78.25	Grand total \$1,089.65	Rep't'd exp. \$16,151.79	Grand total \$2,033.48	Assist. to unions. 500.00
Due Fin. Exam. 2.10	Sta. and postage. 33.85	Loans granted 79.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 34,358.33	Expenditures.	Rep't'd exp. \$1,741.95
Balance Jan. 1, '09. 93.11	Label agit. exp. 23.00	Sick benefit 75.00	Grand total \$50,510.12	Loans granted 98.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 2,049.70
Grand total \$849.52	Tax to Int. U. 100.00	O. of W. benefit. 112.50	317. WILKES-BARRE. 31 mem.	Sick benefit 210.69	Grand total \$3,791.65
Expenditures.	Sundries 89.45	Death benefit 790.00	Receipts.	O. of W. benefit. 9.50	Expenditures.
Loans granted \$71.00	Rep't'd exp. \$510.06	Hall rent 12.00	Init. fees 12.00	Sal. and com. exp. 19.25	Loans granted 373.95
Sick benefit 5.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10. 579.60	Sal. and com. exp. 96.00	Dues 531.80	Sta. and postage. 123.80	Sick benefit 336.40
O. of W. benefit. 10.50	Grand total \$1,089.65	Sta. and postage. 8.10	A. F. of L. L. D. 8.20	Label agit. exp. 24.50	Strike benefit 20.00
Hall rent 10.00	Loans granted 79.50	Tax to Int. U. 200.00	F. 10c asst. 21.80	Sundries 27.70	O. of W. benefit. 50.50
Sal. and com. exp. 16.50	Sick benefit 75.00	Sundries 89.45	Collected loans 7.46	Rep't'd receipts. \$315.00	Hall rent 44.80
Sta. and postage. 8.96	O. of W. benefit. 112.50	Rep't'd receipts. \$576.26	Interest 7.46	Grand total \$3,791.65	Sal. and com. exp. 34.50

Exp. over pctg....	2.00	Div. fr. def'ct. b'k	5.51	336. TAMPA. 1,535 mem.	O. of W. benefit...	62.00	Death benefit	550.00	Expenditures.	
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	619.11	Interest	113.43	Receipts.	Tot. dias. benefit...	150.00	Hall rent	28.00	Loans granted	40.80
Grand total	1,115.05	Rep't'd receipts.	1,124.84	Init. fees	Hall rent	12.00	Sal. and com. exp.	54.00	O. of W. benefit...	8.00
Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,754.51	Dues	Sal. and com. exp.	86.00	Sta. and postage...	8.38	Hall rent	15.75
Loans granted	27.00	Grand total	2,879.05	A. F. of L. L. D.	Label agit. exp.	22.18	Sundries .....	.72	Sal. and com. exp.	24.90
Sick benefit	77.85	Expenditures.		F. 10c asst.	Sundries	25.00	Rep't'd exp.	744.40	Sta. and postage...	3.75
O. of W. benefit...	200.00	Loans granted	114.80	Collected loans	Interest	1.83	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	160.57	Label agit. exp.	17.73
Hall rent	14.00	Sick benefit	171.48	Rep't'd receipts.	Exp. over pctg.	496.68	Grand total	894.97	Tax to Int. U.	100.00
Sal. and com. exp.	108.00	O. of W. benefit...	.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	16,723.40	343. SAN ANTONIO.	7 mem.	Sundries	15.29
Sta. and postage...	11.30	Death benefit	590.00	Grand total	Grand total	228,365.74	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.	221.02
Label agit. exp.	20.00	Hall rent	12.00	Expenditures.	Init. fees	92.00	Init. fees	10.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	800.72
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Sal. and com. exp.	120.00	Loans granted	Dues	9,631.30	A. F. of L. L. D.	107.20	Grand total	521.74
Sundries	14.40	Sta. and postage...	48.87	Sick benefit	A. F. of L. L. D.	34.40	F. 10c asst.	.70	352. BROOKVILLE.	13 mem.
Rep't'd exp.	802.05	Label agit. exp.	59.04	Strike benefit	F. 10c asst.	87.08	Fines	1.00	Receipts.	
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	513.90	Sundries	59.04	O. of W. benefit...	Collected loans	29.95	Ret. O. of W. ben.	4.00	Dues	284.95
Grand total	1,115.05	Assist. to unions...	850.00	Death benefit	Interest	2.04	Rep't'd receipts.	123.40	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.70
327. COXSACKIE. 6 mem.		Rep't'd exp.	1,982.62	Hall rent	Exp. over pctg.	496.68	Exp. over pctg.	9.82	F. 10c asst.	3.20
Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	897.03	Sal. and com. exp.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	16,723.40	Due Fin. Exam.	9.00	Collected loans	82.45
Dues	105.40	Grand total	2,879.05	Sta. and postage...	Grand total	228,365.74	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	146.27	Label agit. exp.	8.13
A. F. of L. L. D.	.60	Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.	Loans granted	69.00	Grand total	288.49	Rep't'd receipts.	805.43
Collected loans	2.15	Init. fees	4.50	Sundries	Sick benefit	10.00	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	828.80
Rep't'd receipts.	108.15	Dues	768.15	Assist. to unions...	O. of W. benefit...	38.00	Loans granted	4.00	Grand total	634.22
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	116.62	A. F. of L. L. D.	4.50	Grand total	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Sick benefit	55.00	Expenditures.	
Grand total	224.77	Collected loans	21.00	Receipts.	Sta. and postage...	14.37	Hall rent	13.00	Loans granted	2.00
Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts.	796.15	Init. fees	Label agit. exp.	9.00	Sal. and com. exp.	36.65	O. of W. benefit...	15.50
Loans granted	4.15	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	839.29	Dues	Sundries .....	.50	Sundries	8.03	Hall rent	3.00
Sick benefit	10.00	Grand total	1,135.44	A. F. of L. L. D.	Rep't'd exp.	6,442.30	Rep't'd exp.	117.43	Sal. and com. exp.	51.00
O. of W. benefit...	156.00	Expenditures.		F. 10c asst.	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	21,923.44	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	171.06	Sta. and postage...	7.95
Sal. and com. exp.	14.40	Loans granted	15.00	Collected loans	Receipts.		Grand total	288.49	Label agit. exp.	45.10
Sta. and postage...	1.40	Sick benefit	800.70	Assist. fr. unions...	Init. fees	85.00	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. U.	200.00
Sundries .....	.25	O. of W. benefit...	.50	Grand total	Dues	1,478.70	Loans granted	4.00	Sundries	6.00
Rep't'd exp.	186.20	Death benefit	200.00	337. KEY WEST. 253 mem.	A. F. of L. L. D.	8.20	Sick benefit	55.00	Rep't'd exp.	869.05
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	38.57	Hall rent	30.00	Receipts.	F. 10c asst.	11.50	O. of W. benefit...	13.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	284.57
Grand total	224.77	Sal. and com. exp.	111.90	Init. fees	Collected loans	200.00	Hall rent	25	Grand total	634.22
328. CRESTON. 10 mem.		Sta. and postage...	8.55	Dues	Rep't'd receipts.	1,783.40	Sal. and com. exp.	36.65	Expenditures.	
Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	44.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	Exp. over pctg.	878.15	Hall rent	13.00	Loans granted	1.00
Init. fees	3.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	F. 10c asst.	Due Fin. Exam.	48.00	Sal. and com. exp.	98.40	O. of W. benefit...	57.00
Dues	180.80	Sundries	30.00	Collected loans	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	583.78	Sta. and postage...	18.03	Hall rent	12.00
A. F. of L. L. D.	.60	Grand total	2,777.93	Interest	Grand total	2,777.93	Label agit. exp.	20.00	Sal. and com. exp.	21.10
F. 10c asst.	1.00	Expenditures.		Sick benefit	Init. fees	15.00	Sundries	4.95	Sta. and postage...	5.45
Collected loans	3.00	Loans granted	580.00	Strike benefit	Dues	869.65	Rep't'd exp.	426.88	Label agit. exp.	10.12
Interest	6.46	O. of W. benefit...	279.00	O. of W. benefit...	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.70	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	256.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00
Rep't'd receipts.	144.28	Death benefit	200.00	Sal. and com. exp.	F. 10c asst.	3.10	Grand total	682.38	Sundries	4.58
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	367.64	Hall rent	167.14	Sta. and postage...	Collected loans	21.10	Expenditures.		Grand total	855.85
Grand total	511.90	Label agit. exp.	28.45	Rep't'd exp.	Exp. over pctg.	423.25	Loans granted	59.00	Expenditures.	
Expenditures.		Sundries	30.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Due Fin. Exam.	5.70	Sick benefit	130.00	Loans granted	1.00
Loans granted	12.55	Rep't'd receipts.	840.35	Cor. with Exam.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	217.15	O. of W. benefit...	78.00	Sick benefit	122.50
Sick benefit	6.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	295.09	Total	Grand total	2,777.93	Hall rent	18.00	O. of W. benefit...	57.00
O. of W. benefit...	12.00	Grand total	1,135.44	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	98.40	Hall rent	12.00
Sal. and com. exp.	36.08	Expenditures.		990.24	Init. fees	15.00	Sta. and postage...	18.03	Sal. and com. exp.	21.10
Sta. and postage...	98.08	Loans granted	82.00	Grand total	Dues	869.65	Label agit. exp.	20.00	Sta. and postage...	5.45
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Sick benefit	207.85	338. EUREKA. 22 mem.	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.70	Sundries	4.95	Label agit. exp.	10.12
Rep't'd exp.	267.77	Strike benefit	35.00	Receipts.	F. 10c asst.	.90	Rep't'd exp.	426.88	Tax to Int. U.	200.00
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	244.13	O. of W. benefit...	279.00	Init. fees	Collected loans	7.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	256.00	Sundries	4.58
Grand total	511.90	Death benefit	200.00	Dues	Interest	38.90	Grand total	682.38	Rep't'd exp.	433.75
329. FOND DU LAC. 50 mem.		Hall rent	167.14	A. F. of L. L. D.	Rep't'd receipts.	463.25	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	422.10
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	111.90	F. 10c asst.	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	928.29	Loans granted	59.00	Grand total	855.85
Init. fees	9.00	Label agit. exp.	14.20	Collected loans	Grand total	1,391.54	Sick benefit	130.00	Expenditures.	
Dues	830.80	Sundries	35.59	Interest	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit...	78.00	Loans granted	1.00
A. F. of L. L. D.	4.70	Rep't'd exp.	527.17	Exp. over pctg.	Init. fees	15.00	Hall rent	18.00	Sick benefit	122.50
F. 10c asst.	64.10	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	349.41	Due Fin. Exam.	Dues	869.65	Sal. and com. exp.	98.40	O. of W. benefit...	57.00
Collected loans	23.14	Grand total	876.58	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.70	Sta. and postage...	18.03	Hall rent	12.00
Rep't'd receipts.	936.84	Expenditures.		990.24	F. 10c asst.	.90	Label agit. exp.	20.00	Sal. and com. exp.	21.10
Exp. over pctg.	13.05	Loans granted	82.00	Grand total	Collected loans	7.00	Sundries	4.95	Sta. and postage...	5.45
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,599.13	Sick benefit	207.85	339. SANTA BARBARA. 9 mem.	Interest	38.90	Rep't'd exp.	426.88	Label agit. exp.	10.12
Grand total	2,549.02	Strike benefit	35.00	Receipts.	Rep't'd receipts.	463.25	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	256.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00
Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit...	279.00	Init. fees	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	928.29	Grand total	682.38	Sundries	4.58
Loans granted	46.05	Sal. and com. exp.	111.90	Dues	Grand total	1,391.54	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	433.75
Sick benefit	20.50	Label agit. exp.	14.20	A. F. of L. L. D.	Receipts.		Loans granted	59.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	422.10
O. of W. benefit...	40.50	Sundries	35.59	F. 10c asst.	Init. fees	15.00	Sick benefit	130.00	Grand total	855.85
Hall rent	21.00	Rep't'd exp.	527.17	Collected loans	Dues	869.65	O. of W. benefit...	78.00	Expenditures.	
Sal. and com. exp.	165.90	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	349.41	Interest	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.70	Hall rent	18.00	Loans granted	1.00
Sta. and postage...	17.12	Grand total	876.58	Exp. over pctg.	F. 10c asst.	.90	Sal. and com. exp.	98.40	Sick benefit	122.50
Label agit. exp.	64.51	Expenditures.		Due Fin. Exam.	Collected loans	7.00	Sta. and postage...	18.03	O. of W. benefit...	57.00
Sundries	25.50	Loans granted	82.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Interest	38.90	Label agit. exp.	20.00	Hall rent	12.00
Assist. to unions...	900.00	Sick benefit	207.85	990.24	Rep't'd receipts.	463.25	Sundries	4.95	Sal. and com. exp.	21.10
Rep't'd exp.	1,301.14	Strike benefit	35.00	Grand total	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	928.29	Rep't'd exp.	426.88	Sta. and postage...	5.45
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,247.88	O. of W. benefit...	279.00	334. ATLANTA. 14 mem.	Grand total	1,391.54	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	256.00	Label agit. exp.	10.12
Grand total	2,549.02	Sal. and com. exp.	111.90	Receipts.	Expenditures.		Grand total	682.38	Tax to Int. U.	200.00
Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.	14.20	Init. fees	Loans granted	8.00	Expenditures.		Sundries	4.58
Loans granted	46.05	Sundries	35.59	Dues	Sick benefit	40.00	Loans granted	59.00	Rep't'd exp.	433.75
Sick benefit	20.50	Rep't'd exp.	527.17	A. F. of L. L. D.	O. of W. benefit...	18.00	Sick benefit	130.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	422.10
O. of W. benefit...	40.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	349.41	F. 10c asst.	Hall rent	21.00	O. of W. benefit...	78.00	Grand total	855.85
Hall rent	21.00	Grand total	876.58	Collected loans	Sal. and com. exp.	66.00	Hall rent	18.00	Expenditures.	
Sal. and com. exp.	165.90	Expenditures.		Interest	Sta. and postage...	14.20	Sal. and com. exp.	98.40	Loans granted	1.00
Sta. and postage...	17.12	Loans granted	82.00	Exp. over pctg.	Label agit. exp.	30.00	Sta. and postage...	18.03	Sick benefit	122.50
Label agit. exp.	64.51	Sick benefit	207.85	Due Fin. Exam.	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Label agit. exp.	20.00	O. of W. benefit...	57.00
Sundries	25.50	Strike benefit	35.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Sundries	20.90	Sundries	4.95	Hall rent	12.00
Assist. to unions...	900.00	O. of W. benefit...	279.00	990.24	Rep't'd exp.	418.10	Rep't'd exp.	426.88	Sal. and com. exp.	21.10
Rep't'd exp.	1,301.14	Sal. and com. exp.	111.90	Grand total	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	973.44	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	256.00	Sta. and postage...	5.45
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,247.88	Label agit. exp.	14.20	339. SANTA BARBARA. 9 mem.	Grand total	1,391.54	Grand total	682.38	Label agit. exp.	10.12
Grand total	2,549.02	Sundries	35.59	Receipts.	Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Tax to Int. U.	200.00
Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	527.17	Init. fees	Loans granted	8.00	Loans granted	59.00	Sundries	4.58
Loans granted	46.05	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	349.41	Dues	Sick benefit	40.00	Sick benefit	130.00	Rep't'd exp.	433.75
Sick benefit	20.50	Grand total	876.58	A. F. of L. L. D.	O. of W. benefit...	18.00	O. of W. benefit...	78.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	422.10
O. of W. benefit...	40.50	Expenditures.		F. 10c asst.	Hall rent	21.00	Hall rent	18.00	Grand total	855.85
Hall rent	21.00	Loans granted	82.00	Collected loans	Sal. and com. exp.	66.00	Sal. and com. exp.	98.40	Expenditures.	
Sal. and com. exp.	165.90	Sick benefit	207.85	Interest	Sta. and postage...	14.20	Sta. and postage...	18.03	Loans granted	1.00
Sta. and postage...	17.12	Strike benefit	35.00	Exp. over pctg.	Label agit. exp.	30.00	Label agit. exp.	20.00	Sick benefit	122.50
Label agit. exp.	64.51	O. of W. benefit...	279.00	Due Fin. Exam.	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Sundries	4.95	O. of W. benefit...	57.00
Sundries	25.50	Sal. and com. exp.	111.90	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	Sundries	20.90	Rep't'd exp.	426.88	Hall rent	12.00
Assist. to unions...	900.00	Label agit. exp.	14.20	990.24	Rep't'd exp.	418.10	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	256.00	Sal. and com. exp.	21.10
Rep't'd exp.	1,301.14	Sundries	35.59	Grand total	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	973.44	Grand total	682.38	Sta. and postage...	5.45
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,247.88	Rep't'd receipts.	842.54	339. SANTA BARBARA. 9 mem.	Grand total	1,391.54	Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.	10.12
Grand total	2,549.02	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	928.29	Receipts.	Expenditures.		Loans granted	59.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00
Expenditures.		Grand total	1,391.54	Init. fees	Loans granted	8.00	Sick benefit	130.00	Sundries	4.58
Loans granted	46.05	Expenditures.		Dues	Sick benefit	40.00	O. of W. benefit...	78.00	Rep't'd exp.	433.75
Sick benefit	20.50	Loans granted	82.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	O. of W. benefit...	18.00	Hall rent	18.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	422.10
O. of W. benefit...	40.50	Sick benefit	207.85	F. 10c asst.	Hall rent	21.00	Sal. and com. exp.	98.40	Grand total	855.85
Hall rent	21.00	Strike benefit	35.00	Collected loans						

358. FREMONT. 17 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 9.00 Dues .....276.60 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....1.80 Stamp cor. ....2.25 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 289.65 Exp. over pctg. ....24.63 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 300.43 Grand total\$ 614.71 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 14.00 Sick benefit .....80.00 O. of W. benefit. ....9.00 Hall rent .....12.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....40.00 Sta. and postage. ....16.25 Label agit. exp. ....47.34 Tax to Int. U. ....100.00 Sundries .....14.40 Rep't'd exp.\$ 332.99 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 281.72 Grand total\$ 614.71	363. WAUKESHA. 6 mem. Receipts. Dues\$ 92.40 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....50 Collected loans .....6.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 98.90 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 181.16 Grand total\$ 280.06 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 20.00 Sick benefit .....10.00 Hall rent .....11.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....5.90 Sta. and postage. ....75 Label agit. exp. ....10.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 57.35 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 222.71 Grand total\$ 280.06	368. PT. HURON. 17 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 23.00 Dues .....359.00 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....2.80 Fines .....50 Collected loans .....22.80 Ret. O. of W. ben. ....1.00 Interest .....11.08 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 420.18 Exp. over pctg. ....48.24 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 672.10 Grand total\$ 1,140.52 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 23.00 Sick benefit .....49.23 O. of W. benefit. ....99.50 Hall rent .....15.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....130.82 Sta. and postage. ....10.93 Label agit. exp. ....29.90 Tax to Int. U. ....309.00 Sundries .....11.40 Rep't'd exp.\$ 668.58 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 471.64 Grand total\$ 1,140.52	Sta. and postage... 27.05 Label agit. exp. ....50.50 Tax to Int. U. ....100.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 972.76 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 156.75 Grand total\$ 1,129.51 373. SHERBROOKE. 38 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 11.00 Dues .....633.70 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....3.80 Collected loans .....22.50 Interest .....9.09 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 680.19 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 303.07 Grand total\$ 983.26 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 19.00 Sick benefit .....220.72 O. of W. benefit. ....12.50 Hall rent .....15.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....111.85 Sta. and postage. ....5.65 Label agit. exp. ....41.80 Sundries .....3.40 Rep't'd exp.\$ 429.92 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 553.34 Grand total\$ 983.26	Sta. and postage... 5.85 Tax to Int. U. ....200.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 201.45 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 192.85 Grand total\$ 494.30 378. BRANDON. 15 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 9.50 Dues .....355.00 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....1.80 Fines .....9.70 Collected loans .....55.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 431.40 Exp. over pctg. ....5.53 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 204.47 Grand total\$ 641.40 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 20.00 Sick benefit .....67.85 Strike benefit .....30.00 O. of W. benefit. ....27.00 Hall rent .....39.65 Sal. and com. exp. ....14.87 Sta. and postage. ....1.75 Label agit. exp. ....100.00 Tax to Int. U. ....2.95 Sundries .....2.95 Rep't'd exp.\$ 381.07 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 260.33 Grand total\$ 641.40	Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 23.75 Sick benefit .....158.80 O. of W. benefit. ....69.00 Hall rent .....12.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....102.00 Sta. and postage. ....39.82 Label agit. exp. ....25.00 Tax to Int. U. ....100.00 Sundries .....80 Rep't'd exp.\$ 530.77 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 732.48 Grand total\$ 1,263.25 384. ST. AUGUSTINE. 44 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 55.00 Dues .....885.60 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....5.40 Fines .....12.00 Collected loans .....38.00 Interest .....58.90 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,032.60 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,593.30 Grand total\$ 2,625.90 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 2.00 Sick benefit .....86.41 O. of W. benefit. ....63.50 Death benefit .....200.00 Hall rent .....127.83 Sal. and com. exp. ....14.28 Label agit. exp. ....17.20 Sundries .....20.12 Assist. to unions. ....500.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 1,110.67 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,515.23 Grand total\$ 2,625.90
359. ATCHISON. 9 mem. Receipts. Dues\$ 171.90 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....1.10 Fines .....8.00 Collected loans .....20.00 Interest .....13.50 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 214.50 Exp. over pctg. ....8.26 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 287.16 Grand total\$ 509.86 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 68.50 Sick benefit .....47.00 Hall rent .....22.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....80.00 Sta. and postage. ....10.20 Label agit. exp. ....11.80 Tax to Int. U. ....200.00 Sundries .....8.22 Rep't'd exp.\$ 397.72 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 112.14 Grand total\$ 509.86	364. NACOGDOCHES. 10 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 5.00 Dues .....212.10 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....1.40 Collected loans .....13.50 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 232.00 Exp. over pctg. ....07 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 196.94 Grand total\$ 429.01 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 8.00 Sick benefit .....85.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....55.15 Sta. and postage. ....13.00 Label agit. exp. ....90 Tax to Int. U. ....100.00 Sundries .....1.10 Rep't'd exp.\$ 263.15 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 165.86 Grand total\$ 429.01	369. SHERMAN. 10 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 6.00 Dues .....194.30 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....1.10 Collected loans .....56.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 257.40 Exp. over pctg. ....21 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 261.66 Grand total\$ 519.27 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 28.00 Sick benefit .....13.85 O. of W. benefit. ....10.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....32.00 Sta. and postage. ....8.85 Label agit. exp. ....200.00 Tax to Int. U. ....9.80 Sundries .....9.80 Rep't'd exp.\$ 340.45 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 178.82 Grand total\$ 519.27	374. MAYAGUEZ. 71 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 55.25 Dues .....480.00 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....3.00 Collected loans .....8.20 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 546.45 Exp. over pctg. ....9.98 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 119.24 Grand total\$ 675.67 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 55.00 Sick benefit .....161.50 Strike benefit .....259.88 Hall rent .....39.23 Sal. and com. exp. ....46.81 Sta. and postage. ....7.00 Label agit. exp. ....24.99 Sundries .....19.64 Rep't'd exp.\$ 614.05 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 61.62 Grand total\$ 675.67	379. ROCHESTER. 29 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 6.00 Dues .....454.80 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....2.70 Fines .....25.00 Collected loans .....95.90 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 584.40 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 888.98 Grand total\$ 1,471.38 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 16.00 Sick benefit .....90.00 O. of W. benefit. ....7.00 Death benefit .....356.63 Hall rent .....24.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....51.60 Sta. and postage. ....15.56 Tax to Int. U. ....200.00 Assist. to unions. ....200.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 980.79 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 510.59 Grand total\$ 1,471.38	385. PORTSMOUTH. 14 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 1.50 Dues .....152.70 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....1.20 Collected loans .....12.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 167.40 Exp. over pctg. ....14 Ill. O. of W. ben. ....12.00 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 261.58 Grand total\$ 441.12 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 18.50 Sick benefit .....126.00 O. of W. benefit. ....48.00 Hall rent .....24.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....24.00 Sta. and postage. ....2.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 241.50 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 199.62 Grand total\$ 441.12
360. DELAWARE. 11 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 3.00 Dues .....280.20 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....90 Collected loans .....4.00 Cor. of dues. ....30 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 238.40 Exp. over pctg. ....13.40 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 209.98 Grand total\$ 461.78 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 22.00 Sick benefit .....38.30 O. of W. benefit. ....46.50 Hall rent .....21.25 Sal. and com. exp. ....52.00 Sta. and postage. ....11.40 Tax to Int. U. ....100.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 291.45 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 170.33 Grand total\$ 461.78	365. HAVANA. 19 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 9.50 Dues .....282.80 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....1.90 Collected loans .....43.20 Assist. fr. unions. ....400.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 737.50 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 347.71 Grand total\$ 1,085.21 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 41.00 Sick benefit .....138.55 O. of W. benefit. ....6.00 Death benefit .....550.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....86.40 Sta. and postage. ....3.27 Label agit. exp. ....7.70 Tax to Int. U. ....100.00 Sundries .....3.90 Rep't'd exp.\$ 936.82 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 148.39 Grand total\$ 1,085.21	370. JAMESTOWN. 16 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 9.00 Dues .....304.80 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....1.90 Collected loans .....19.00 Interest .....21.88 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 356.38 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 540.44 Grand total\$ 896.82 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 65.00 Sick benefit .....13.55 O. of W. benefit. ....15.00 Hall rent .....6.75 Sal. and com. exp. ....68.00 Sta. and postage. ....11.53 Label agit. exp. ....12.78 Tax to Int. U. ....200.00 Sundries .....5.21 Rep't'd exp.\$ 395.82 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 501.00 Grand total\$ 896.82	375. ANACONDA. 29 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 6.00 Dues .....515.50 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....3.30 Fines .....29.50 Collected loans .....79.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 633.30 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 803.90 Grand total\$ 1,437.20 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 70.50 Sick benefit .....90.00 Death benefit .....590.00 Hall rent .....30.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....74.40 Sta. and postage. ....18.00 Tax to Int. U. ....100.00 Sundries .....6.85 Rep't'd exp.\$ 979.55 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 457.65 Grand total\$ 1,437.20	380. WALLACE. 9 mem. Receipts. Dues\$ 217.40 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....1.00 Collected loans .....56.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 274.40 Exp. over pctg. ....1.33 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 385.40 Grand total\$ 661.13 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 22.00 Sick benefit .....40.00 Death benefit .....45.40 Hall rent .....15.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....60.00 Sta. and postage. ....8.35 Tax to Int. U. ....200.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 390.75 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 270.38 Grand total\$ 661.13	386. CIALES. 29 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 81.75 Dues .....201.90 Collected loans .....2.50 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 235.55 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 134.37 Grand total\$ 235.55 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 30.65 Sick benefit .....5.00 Hall rent .....37.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....20.01 Sta. and postage. ....8.52 Rep't'd exp.\$ 101.18 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 134.37 Grand total\$ 235.55
361. BUTTE. 16 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 3.00 Dues .....316.60 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....1.80 Collected loans .....52.10 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 373.50 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 806.77 Grand total\$ 680.27 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 108.00 Sick benefit .....25.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....60.00 Sta. and postage. ....6.25 Tax to Int. U. ....100.00 Sundries .....80.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 329.25 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 351.02 Grand total\$ 680.27	366. ANN ARBOR. 17 mem. Receipts. Dues\$ 330.00 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....1.60 Collected loans .....2.00 Interest .....6.15 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 339.75 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 288.10 Grand total\$ 625.85 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 12.00 O. of W. benefit. ....52.50 Hall rent .....6.80 Sal. and com. exp. ....73.35 Sta. and postage. ....10.64 Label agit. exp. ....14.15 Tax to Int. U. ....100.00 Sundries .....1.40 Rep't'd exp.\$ 270.84 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 355.01 Grand total\$ 625.85	371. BARRE. 15 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 6.50 Dues .....263.40 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....2.00 Collected loans .....3.00 Interest .....6.70 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 281.60 Exp. over pctg. ....11.62 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 395.24 Grand total\$ 688.46 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 5.00 Sick benefit .....50.00 O. of W. benefit. ....21.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....60.00 Sta. and postage. ....13.95 Label agit. exp. ....4.90 Tax to Int. U. ....100.00 Sundries .....21.55 Rep't'd exp.\$ 278.40 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 412.06 Grand total\$ 688.46	376. UTUADO. 127 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 37.50 Dues .....1,196.10 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....5.10 Collected loans .....118.48 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,357.18 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,032.76 Grand total\$ 2,390.94 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 201.50 Sick benefit .....465.00 O. of W. benefit. ....210.50 Death benefit .....88.22 Hall rent .....68.78 Sal. and com. exp. ....14.09 Sta. and postage. ....185.72 Label agit. exp. ....185.72 Rep't'd exp.\$ 1,281.81 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,079.13 Grand total\$ 2,390.94	381. WATERTOWN. 41 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 14.00 Dues .....710.95 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....4.80 Collected loans .....7.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 736.55 Exp. over pctg. ....16.61 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 226.85 Grand total\$ 980.01 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 85.00 Sick benefit .....259.27 Strike benefit .....150.00 O. of W. benefit. ....64.00 Hall rent .....25.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....130.00 Sta. and postage. ....14.83 Label agit. exp. ....49.00 Sundries .....27.77 Rep't'd exp.\$ 700.87 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 219.14 Grand total\$ 980.01	387. YANKTON. 16 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 3.00 Dues .....349.80 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....2.40 Collected loans .....24.80 Ret. H. rent. ....10.05 Interest .....20.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 409.85 Exp. over pctg. ....3.28 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 617.56 Grand total\$ 1,030.69 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 17.75 Sick benefit .....37.84 O. of W. benefit. ....18.00 Hall rent .....60.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....62.40 Sta. and postage. ....9.15 Label agit. exp. ....20.00 Tax to Int. U. ....200.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 425.14 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 605.55 Grand total\$ 1,030.69
362. GREAT FALLS. 20 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 9.00 Dues .....318.45 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....2.20 Collected loans .....77.50 Interest .....6.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 418.15 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 360.90 Grand total\$ 780.05 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 75.00 Sick benefit .....72.15 Hall rent .....24.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....48.00 Sta. and postage. ....5.80 Label agit. exp. ....11.85 Tax to Int. U. ....200.00 Sundries .....16.20 Rep't'd exp.\$ 452.80 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 327.25 Grand total\$ 780.05	367. OGDEN. 89 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 9.00 Dues .....750.70 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....5.10 Fines .....3.00 Collected loans .....214.50 Interest .....15.48 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 997.78 Exp. over pctg. ....12.63 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 633.89 Grand total\$ 1,644.28 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 469.00 Sick benefit .....75.00 O. of W. benefit. ....81.50 Death benefit .....107.00 Hall rent .....24.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....180.00 Sta. and postage. ....26.85 Label agit. exp. ....24.00 Tax to Int. U. ....100.00 Sundries .....30.15 Rep't'd exp.\$ 1,067.30 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 576.98 Grand total\$ 1,644.28	372. MARSHFIELD. 35 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 7.50 Dues .....533.55 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....3.40 Collected loans .....45.00 Interest .....7.08 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 598.51 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 533.00 Grand total\$ 1,129.51 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 17.00 Sick benefit .....85.71 O. of W. benefit. ....40.50 Death benefit .....550.00 Hall rent .....24.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....72.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 857.71 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 271.80 Grand total\$ 1,129.51	377. MITCHELL. 8 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 3.00 Dues .....122.90 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....80 Collected loans .....12.00 Interest .....10.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 149.70 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 835.60 Grand total\$ 494.30 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 5.00 Sick benefit .....65.00 Sal. and com. exp. ....15.90 Rep't'd exp.\$ 85.90 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 408.70 Grand total\$ 494.30	382. RUSHVILLE. 23 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 4.00 Dues .....456.85 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....2.20 Collected loans .....60.60 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 503.65 Exp. over pctg. ....6.98 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 752.62 Grand total\$ 1,263.25 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 16.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 16.00 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,247.25 Grand total\$ 1,263.25	388. UTUADO. 24 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 9.00 Dues .....277.20 A. F. of L. L. D. F. 10c asst. ....2.40 Collected loans .....21.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 309.60 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 174.63 Grand total\$ 484.23 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 16.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 16.00 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 468.23 Grand total\$ 484.23

Sick benefit	105.00	Cor. of bal. ....	.90	Sta. and postage...	8.06	Sundries	12.89	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Expenditures.	
Hall rent	21.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	84.32	Label agit. exp.	19.87	Assist. to unions...	300.00	Sundries	22.19	Loans granted	2.00
Sta. and postage...	16.99			Sundries	9.83	Rep't'd exp.	958.84	Rep't'd exp.	817.80	Sal. and com. exp.	24.00
Label agit. exp.	72.38	Grand total	333.59	Cr. acct. '08 pct.	26.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	986.69	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	694.45	Sta. and postage...	2.81
Rep't'd exp.	231.85	Loans granted	9.00	Total	174.48	Grand total	1,945.53	Grand total	1,511.75	Label agit. exp. ....	.35
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	252.88	Sick benefit	5.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	330.89	403. ISHPEMING. 18 mem.		403. HOUGHTON. 19 mem.		Tax to Int. U.	100.00
Grand total	484.23	O. of W. benefit...	45.00	Grand total	505.87	Receipts.		Receipts.		Sundries	6.73
PARIS. 3 mem.		Hall rent	18.00	398. STAMFORD. 24 mem.		Init. fees	3.00	Init. fees	12.00	Rep't'd exp.	135.88
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	40.50	Receipts.		Dues	327.50	Dues	353.30	Fin. exam.	4.00
Dues	77.70	Sta. and postage...	8.15	Init. fees	3.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.30	Total	139.88
A. F. of L. L. D. ....	.80	Label agit. exp.	3.50	Dues	472.15	F. 10c asst.	14.06	F. 10c asst.	3.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	202.18
F. 10c asst. ....	.80	Sundries	2.74	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.00	Interest	14.06	Collected loans	3.00	Grand total	342.06
Collected loans	5.50	Rep't'd exp.	122.89	F. 10c asst.	28.00	Rep't'd receipts..	346.56	Interest	16.00	413. CALUMET. 11 mem.	
Rep't'd receipts..	83.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	210.70	Collected loans	28.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	415.69	Rep't'd receipts..	386.60	Init. fees	4.50
Exp. over pctg.	2.79	Grand total	333.59	Rep't'd receipts..	505.75	Grand total	762.25	Due fin. exam.	15.00	Dues	232.70
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	171.06	394. SYCAMORE. 31 mem.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	606.34	Expenditures.		Cor. with exam.	3.04	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.20
Grand total	257.35	Receipts.		Grand total	1,112.39	Loans granted	32.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	508.40	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.20
Expenditures.		Dues	538.20	Loans granted	44.20	Sick benefit	100.00	Grand total	913.06	Fines .....	.50
Loans granted	6.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.10	Sick benefit	155.00	O. of W. benefit...	15.00	Loans granted	29.00	Collected loans	12.50
Sick benefit	5.00	Collected loans	214.55	O. of W. benefit...	6.00	Hall rent	18.00	Sick benefit	30.00	Interest	4.16
Hall rent	10.00	Ret. O. O. W. ben.	4.00	Hall rent	16.00	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Hall rent	23.50	Rep't'd receipts..	255.56
Sal. and com. exp.	15.00	Interest	52.91	Sal. and com. exp.	93.40	Sta. and postage...	14.85	Sal. and com. exp.	66.00	Exp. over pctg.	28.89
Sta. and postage...	2.15	Rep't'd receipts..	811.76	Sta. and postage...	17.06	Label agit. exp.	25.00	Sta. and postage...	10.10	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	186.93
Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Due fin. exam. '08.	.10	Label agit. exp.	23.25	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Grand total	469.88
Rep't'd exp.	138.75	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,077.49	Sundries	200.00	Rep't'd exp.	464.85	Sundries	1.80	Expenditures.	
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	118.60	Grand total	2,889.35	Assist. to unions...	18.70	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	297.40	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	552.68	Sick benefit	4.00
Grand total	257.35	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	579.60	Grand total	762.25	Rep't'd exp.	380.40	O. of W. benefit...	50.00
390. VEGA BAJA. 16 mem.		Loans granted	59.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	532.79	Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	552.68	Hall rent	12.00
Receipts.		Sick benefit	15.00	Grand total	1,112.39	Init. fees	9.00	Grand total	913.06	Sal. and com. exp.	19.60
Init. fees	18.50	O. of W. benefit...	13.00	Loans granted	44.20	Dues	175.30	409. KEWANEE. 18 mem.		Sta. and postage...	60.00
Dues	189.90	Death benefit	390.00	Sick benefit	155.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.00	Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	10.26
Old assts. coll. ....	.30	Hall rent	16.80	O. of W. benefit...	6.00	F. 10c asst.	3.10	Init. fees	8.00	Sundries	3.54
Rep't'd receipts..	203.40	Sal. and com. exp.	108.00	Hall rent	16.00	Collected loans	3.10	A. F. of L. L. D.	842.10	Ret. dues, etc.	3.00
Exp. over pctg. ....	.64	Sta. and postage...	14.35	Sal. and com. exp.	93.40	Rep't'd receipts..	189.00	F. 10c asst.	1.90	Rep't'd exp.	163.55
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	203.96	Label agit. exp.	32.00	Sta. and postage...	17.06	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	91.34	Collected loans	42.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	805.83
Grand total	408.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Label agit. exp.	23.25	Grand total	280.34	Assst. fr. unions...	700.00	Grand total	469.88
Expenditures.		Sundries	2.25	Sundries	200.00	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts..	1,089.00	414. WINNIPEG. 60 mem.	
Loans granted	5.00	Assist. to unions...	1,060.00	Rep't'd exp.	1,800.40	Loans granted	280.34	Exp. over pctg. ....	.75	Receipts.	
Sick benefit	185.00	Rep't'd exp.	1,800.40	Fin. exam.	5.00	Sick benefit	77.85	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	185.20	Init. fees	32.50
O. of W. benefit...	75.00	Total	1,805.40	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	1,083.95	Hall rent	7.20	Grand total	1,274.95	Dues	782.90
Hall rent	22.96	Grand total	2,889.35	Grand total	563.94	Sal. and com. exp.	12.00	Loans granted	23.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	4.70
Sal. and com. exp.	14.10	Expenditures.		Loans granted	44.00	Sta. and postage...	9.60	Sick benefit	123.57	Fines	7.50
Sta. and postage...	3.92	Loans granted	59.00	Sick benefit	55.00	Sundries	24.18	O. of W. benefit...	43.00	Collected loans	71.90
Sundries	20.98	O. of W. benefit...	10.00	O. of W. benefit...	54.50	Rep't'd exp.	130.83	Death benefit	790.00	Interest	22.15
Rep't'd exp.	326.66	Hall rent	10.00	Hall rent	10.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	149.51	Hall rent	15.00	Rep't'd receipts..	921.85
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	81.34	Sal. and com. exp.	42.00	Sal. and com. exp.	3.80	Grand total	280.84	Sal. and com. exp.	87.00	Exp. over pctg.	33.32
Grand total	408.00	Sta. and postage...	3.80	Label agit. exp.	12.00	405. BIRMINGHAM. 23 mem.		Sta. and postage...	4.55	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	977.96
391. BELLINGHAM. 18 mem.		Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	14.45	Grand total	1,932.63
Receipts.		Sundries	13.45	Sundries	13.45	Init. fees	9.00	Sundries	10.33	Expenditures.	
Init. fees	6.00	Rep't'd exp.	334.75	Rep't'd exp.	334.75	Dues	377.30	Rep't'd exp.	1,110.90	Loans granted	165.50
Dues	862.20	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	229.19	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	229.19	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.40	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	164.05	Sick benefit	114.15
A. F. of L. L. D.	2.10	Grand total	563.94	Grand total	563.94	F. 10c asst.	25.50	Grand total	1,274.95	Strike benefit	305.00
Collected loans	44.50	Expenditures.		Loans granted	44.00	Collected loans	25.50	Loans granted	23.00	O. of W. benefit...	33.00
Interest	12.00	Loans granted	59.00	Sick benefit	55.00	Rep't'd receipts..	418.20	Sick benefit	123.57	Death and disa. ben.	350.00
Rep't'd receipts..	426.86	O. of W. benefit...	10.00	O. of W. benefit...	54.50	Exp. over pctg.	3.89	O. of W. benefit...	43.00	Hall rent	23.00
Balance Jan. 1, '09.	871.23	Hall rent	10.00	Hall rent	10.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	359.78	Sal. and com. exp.	15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	16.47
Grand total	798.03	Sal. and com. exp.	42.00	Sal. and com. exp.	3.80	Grand total	776.87	Sta. and postage...	17.45	Tax to Int. U.	109.00
Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.	51.25	Label agit. exp.	12.00	Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.	14.45	Sundries	11.80
Loans granted	21.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Loans granted	86.00	Sundries	10.33	Duty, etc.	2.30
Sick benefit	81.00	Sundries	9.80	Sundries	9.80	Sick benefit	10.00	Rep't'd receipts..	389.20	Rep't'd exp.	1,286.50
O. of W. benefit...	27.00	Rep't'd exp.	1,388.09	Rep't'd exp.	1,388.09	Sal. and com. exp.	12.00	Exp. over pctg.	10.11	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	646.13
Hall rent	12.00	Cor. with exam.	4.85	Cor. with exam.	4.85	Label agit. exp.	2.43	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	28.68	Grand total	1,932.63
Sal. and com. exp.	64.50	Total	1,892.94	Total	1,892.94	Sundries	22.20	Grand total	427.99	415. ELKHART. 20 mem.	
Sta. and postage...	14.75	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	781.99	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	781.99	Rep't'd exp.	348.93	Expenditures.		Init. fees	3.00
Label agit. exp.	18.00	Grand total	2,174.93	Grand total	2,174.93	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	427.44	Loans granted	42.00	Dues	400.80
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Expenditures.		Loans granted	117.50	Grand total	776.37	Sick benefit	109.95	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.60
Sundries	28.25	Loans granted	117.50	Sick benefit	165.55	406. CRAWFORDSVILLE. 18 mem.		O. of W. benefit...	65.50	Fines	5.00
Rep't'd exp.	411.50	O. of W. benefit...	10.00	O. of W. benefit...	54.50	Receipts.		Collected loans	12.50	Collected loans	52.00
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	386.63	Hall rent	22.50	Hall rent	10.00	Init. fees	6.00	Assst. fr. unions...	100.00	Interest	2.11
Grand total	798.03	Sal. and com. exp.	184.00	Sal. and com. exp.	3.80	Dues	253.90	Rep't'd receipts..	389.20	Rep't'd exp.	1,286.50
Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.	51.25	Label agit. exp.	12.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.50	Exp. over pctg.	10.11	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	646.13
Loans granted	21.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	F. 10c asst.	50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	28.68	Grand total	1,932.63
Sick benefit	81.00	Sundries	9.80	Sundries	9.80	Loans granted	86.00	Grand total	427.99	415. ELKHART. 20 mem.	
O. of W. benefit...	27.00	Rep't'd exp.	1,388.09	Rep't'd exp.	1,388.09	Sick benefit	10.00	Expenditures.		Init. fees	3.00
Hall rent	12.00	Cor. with exam.	4.85	Cor. with exam.	4.85	Sal. and com. exp.	12.00	Loans granted	42.00	Dues	400.80
Sal. and com. exp.	64.50	Total	1,892.94	Total	1,892.94	Label agit. exp.	2.43	Sick benefit	109.95	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.60
Sta. and postage...	14.75	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	781.99	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	781.99	Sundries	22.20	O. of W. benefit...	65.50	Fines	5.00
Label agit. exp.	18.00	Grand total	2,174.93	Grand total	2,174.93	Rep't'd exp.	348.93	Collected loans	12.50	Collected loans	52.00
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Expenditures.		Loans granted	117.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	427.44	Assst. fr. unions...	100.00	Interest	2.11
Sundries	28.25	Loans granted	117.50	Sick benefit	165.55	Grand total	776.37	Rep't'd receipts..	389.20	Rep't'd exp.	1,286.50
Rep't'd exp.	411.50	O. of W. benefit...	10.00	O. of W. benefit...	54.50	406. CRAWFORDSVILLE. 18 mem.		Exp. over pctg.	10.11	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	646.13
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	386.63	Hall rent	22.50	Hall rent	10.00	Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	28.68	Grand total	1,932.63
Grand total	798.03	Sal. and com. exp.	184.00	Sal. and com. exp.	3.80	Init. fees	6.00	Grand total	427.99	415. ELKHART. 20 mem.	
Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.	51.25	Label agit. exp.	12.00	Dues	253.90	Expenditures.		Init. fees	3.00
Loans granted	21.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.50	Loans granted	42.00	Dues	400.80
Sick benefit	81.00	Sundries	9.80	Sundries	9.80	F. 10c asst.	50	Sick benefit	109.95	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.60
O. of W. benefit...	27.00	Rep't'd exp.	1,388.09	Rep't'd exp.	1,388.09	Loans granted	86.00	O. of W. benefit...	65.50	Fines	5.00
Hall rent	12.00	Cor. with exam.	4.85	Cor. with exam.	4.85	Sick benefit	10.00	Collected loans	12.50	Collected loans	52.00
Sal. and com. exp.	64.50	Total	1,892.94	Total	1,892.94	Sal. and com. exp.	12.00	Assst. fr. unions...	100.00	Interest	2.11
Sta. and postage...	14.75	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	781.99	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	781.99	Label agit. exp.	2.43	Rep't'd receipts..	389.20	Rep't'd exp.	1,286.50
Label agit. exp.	18.00	Grand total	2,174.93	Grand total	2,174.93	Sundries	22.20	Exp. over pctg.	10.11	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	646.13
Tax to Int. U.	200.00	Expenditures.		Loans granted	117.50	Rep't'd exp.	348.93	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	28.68	Grand total	1,932.63
Sundries	28.25	Loans granted	117.50	Sick benefit	165.55	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	427.44	Grand total	427.99	415. ELKHART. 20 mem.	
Rep't'd exp.	411.50	O. of W. benefit...	10.00	O. of W. benefit...	54.50	Grand total	776.37	Expenditures.		Init. fees	3.00
Balance Jan. 1, '10.	386.63	Hall rent	22.50	Hall rent	10.00	406. CRAWFORDSVILLE. 18 mem.		Loans granted	42.00	Dues	400.80
Grand total	798.03	Sal. and com. exp.	184.00	Sal. and com. exp.	3.80	Receipts.		Sick benefit	109.95	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.60
Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.	51.25	Label agit. exp.	12.00	Init. fees	6.00	O. of W. benefit...	65.50	Fines	5.00
Loans granted	21.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Dues					

417. DUNKIRK. 21 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 2.00 Dues\$ 362.10 A. F. of L. L. D. 2.00 F. 10c asst. 6.20 Collected loans 10.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 382.30 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 442.86 Grand total\$ 835.16 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 25.00 Sick benefit 45.00 O. of W. benefit. 35.00 Hall rent 14.00 Sal. and com. exp. 72.00 Sta. and postage. 6.15 Label agit. exp. 20.00 Tax to Int. U. 200.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 417.15 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 418.01 Grand total\$ 835.16 418. KINGSTON. Receipts. Dues. etc.\$ 23.40 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 23.40 Grand total\$ 23.40 Expenditures. Sundries 7.20 Rep't'd exp.\$ 7.20 Balance July 31, '09. 16.20 Grand total\$ 23.40 Account not complete.	O. of W. benefit. 157.00 Hall rent 9.00 Sal. and com. exp. 90.00 Sta. and postage. 17.40 Label agit. exp. 34.74 Tax to Int. U. 200.00 Sundries 11.30 Duty, etc. 1.59 Rep't'd exp.\$ 587.20 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 867.97 Grand total\$ 1,455.17 423. STERLING. 12 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 3.00 Dues 299.10 A. F. of L. L. D. 1.10 F. 10c asst. 28.00 Collected loans Rep't'd receipts. 331.20 Exp. over pctg.33 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 219.22 Grand total\$ 550.75 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 29.00 Sick benefit 35.00 O. of W. benefit. 48.00 Hall rent 17.40 Sal. and com. exp. 60.00 Sta. and postage. 12.60 Label agit. exp. 21.00 Ref. dues, etc. 1.20 Rep't'd exp.\$ 224.20 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 326.55 Grand total\$ 550.75 424. STRATFORD. 17 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 3.00 Dues 316.80 A. F. of L. L. D. 1.80 F. 10c asst. 19.20 Collected loans 4.58 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 345.38 Exp. over pctg. 4.87 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 220.48 Grand total\$ 570.73 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 18.00 Sick benefit 159.32 O. of W. benefit. 100.00 Hall rent 6.00 Sal. and com. exp. 81.50 Sta. and postage. 10.25 Label agit. exp. 18.00 Sundries 9.19 Duty, etc.60 Rep't'd exp.\$ 400.86 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 169.87 Grand total\$ 570.73 425. ASTORIA. 12 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 6.00 Dues 221.30 A. F. of L. L. D. 1.50 F. 10c asst. 67.50 Collected loans Rep't'd receipts. \$ 296.30 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 173.47 Grand total\$ 469.77 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 50.00 Sick benefit 45.00 Hall rent 16.00 Sal. and com. exp. 48.00 Sta. and postage. 2.15 Label agit. exp. 12.00 Sundries 13.15 Rep't'd exp.\$ 186.30 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 283.47 Grand total\$ 469.77 426. HIBBING. 57 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 19.50 Dues 843.90 A. F. of L. L. D. 5.00 F. 10c asst. 152.85 Collected loans Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,021.85 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 960.49 Grand total\$ 1,988.34 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 45.00 Sick benefit 117.00 O. of W. benefit. 7.00 Hall rent 24.00 Sal. and com. exp. 104.00 Sta. and postage. 32.50 Label agit. exp. 60.50 Sundries 15.74 Assist. to unions. 700.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 1,105.74 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 882.60 Grand total\$ 1,988.34 427. RAHWAY. 16 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 6.00 Dues 340.66 A. F. of L. L. D. 1.80 F. 10c asst. 39.50 Collected loans 8.36 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 396.31 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 460.78 Grand total\$ 857.09 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 9.00 O. of W. benefit. 11.50 Hall rent 24.00 Sal. and com. exp. 56.80 Sta. and postage. 6.75 Label agit. exp. 100.00 Tax to Int. U. 200.00 Assist. to unions. 200.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 417.80 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 439.29 Grand total\$ 857.09 428. TRENTON. 27 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 9.00 Dues 450.00 A. F. of L. L. D. 2.60 F. 10c asst. 1.00 Collected loans 17.18 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 480.68 Due fn. exam. 28.30 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 895.93 Grand total\$ 1,389.91 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 39.00 Sick benefit 110.00 O. of W. benefit. 35.00 Hall rent 25.00 Sal. and com. exp. 67.00 Sta. and postage. 2.85 Label agit. exp. 38.70 Tax to Int. U. 200.00 Sundries 15.80 Rep't'd exp.\$ 528.15 Cor. with exam. 6.00 Total\$ 534.15 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 855.76 Grand total\$ 1,389.91 429. NIAGARA FALLS. 9 mem. Receipts. Dues\$ 182.10 A. F. of L. L. D. 1.10 F. 10c asst. 19.50 Collected loans 7.42 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 210.12 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 214.37 Grand total\$ 424.49 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 22.00 Sick benefit 30.00 O. of W. benefit. 20.00 Hall rent 5.50 Sal. and com. exp. 49.00 Sta. and postage. 1.85 Rep't'd exp.\$ 128.35 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 296.14 Grand total\$ 424.49 430. FULTON. 15 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 5.50 Dues 296.40 A. F. of L. L. D. 1.80 F. 10c asst. 38.00 Collected loans 11.87 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 353.57 Due fn. exam. 2.05 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 355.65 Grand total\$ 711.27 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 18.00 Sick benefit 118.55 O. of W. benefit. 18.00 Hall rent 12.00 Sal. and com. exp. 61.90 Sta. and postage. 17.80 Tax to Int. U. 100.00 Sundries 2.50 Rep't'd exp.\$ 346.75 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 364.52 Grand total\$ 711.27 431. LITCHFIELD. 48 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 6.00 Dues 822.30 A. F. of L. L. D. 4.60 F. 10c asst. 252.50 Collected loans 28.10 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,111.50 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 938.42 Grand total\$ 2,049.92 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 40.25 Sick benefit 134.25 O. of W. benefit. 53.00 Hall rent 15.00 Sal. and com. exp. 96.00 Sta. and postage. 53.58 Label agit. exp. 71.60 Tax to Int. U. 200.00 Sundries 5.60 Assist. to unions. 300.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 989.28 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,060.64 Grand total\$ 2,049.92 432. NELSON. 18 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 6.00 Dues 311.50 A. F. of L. L. D. 1.80 F. 10c asst. Rep't'd receipts. \$ 319.30 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 539.79 Grand total\$ 859.09 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 9.00 O. of W. benefit. 11.50 Hall rent 24.00 Sal. and com. exp. 56.80 Sta. and postage. 6.75 Label agit. exp. 100.00 Tax to Int. U. 200.00 Assist. to unions. 200.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 417.80 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 439.29 Grand total\$ 857.09	Collected loans 27.40 Interest 27.66 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 874.35 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 780.94 Grand total\$ 1,135.29 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 20.50 Sick benefit 35.00 Hall rent 8.00 Sal. and com. exp. 22.50 Sta. and postage. 17.40 Tax to Int. U. 200.00 Sundries 3.65 Duty, etc. 4.50 Rep't'd exp.\$ 306.55 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 829.74 Grand total\$ 1,135.29 433. MOBILE. 13 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 4.50 Dues 248.75 A. F. of L. L. D. 1.40 F. 10c asst. Rep't'd receipts. \$ 254.65 Exp. over pctg. 50.84 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 377.74 Grand total\$ 682.73 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 10.00 Sick benefit 23.50 O. of W. benefit. 24.00 Sal. and com. exp. 84.50 Sta. and postage. 6.50 Label agit. exp. 20.00 Tax to Int. U. 200.00 Sundries 15.32 Rep't'd exp.\$ 384.82 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 297.91 Grand total\$ 682.73 434. FARIHAULT. 16 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 18.00 Dues 214.60 A. F. of L. L. D. 3.30 F. 10c asst. 6.94 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 242.84 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 576.41 Grand total\$ 819.25 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 16.00 Sick benefit 30.00 O. of W. benefit. 15.00 Hall rent 7.00 Sal. and com. exp. 40.25 Sta. and postage. 12.00 Label agit. exp. 27.73 Tax to Int. U. 200.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 348.03 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 471.22 Grand total\$ 819.25 435. KENTON. 2 mem. Receipts. Dues\$ 59.90 A. F. of L. L. D. 1.20 F. 10c asst. Rep't'd receipts. \$ 60.00 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 97.38 Grand total\$ 157.38 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 45.00 Sick benefit 55.00 Hall rent50 Sal. and com. exp. 10.00 Sta. and postage. 3.80 Sundries15 Rep't'd exp.\$ 114.95 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 42.43 Grand total\$ 157.38 436. OLYPHANT. 3 mem. Receipts. Dues\$ 53.70 A. F. of L. L. D. .80 F. 10c asst. 11.50 Interest Rep't'd receipts. \$ 65.50 Exp. over pctg. 29.07 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 276.01 Grand total\$ 369.58 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 3.00 O. of W. benefit. 2.50 Hall rent 12.00 Sal. and com. exp. 31.20 Sta. and postage. 4.42 Tax to Int. U. 100.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 153.12 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 216.46 Grand total\$ 369.58 437. CAIRO. 15 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 12.00 Dues 370.40 A. F. of L. L. D. 2.40 F. 10c asst. 50.20 Collected loans Rep't'd receipts. \$ 435.00 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 843.04 Grand total\$ 778.04 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 87.00 Sick benefit 188.50 O. of W. benefit. 25.50	Hall rent 12.00 Sal. and com. exp. 78.00 Sta. and postage. 12.70 Label agit. exp. 15.00 Tax to Int. U. 100.00 Sundries 13.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 494.70 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 293.34 Grand total\$ 778.04 438. MARION. 20 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 14.00 Dues 308.90 A. F. of L. L. D. 1.90 F. 10c asst. 4.00 Collected loans 800.00 Assist. fr. unions. Rep't'd receipts. \$ 623.80 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 185.06 Grand total\$ 808.85 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 97.10 O. of W. benefit. 42.00 Death benefit 850.00 Sal. and com. exp. 79.45 Sta. and postage. 15.05 Sundries83 Rep't'd exp.\$ 584.48 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 224.42 Grand total\$ 808.85 439. CARBONDALE. 26 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 8.00 Dues 415.70 A. F. of L. L. D. 2.50 F. 10c asst. 37.85 Collected loans05 Interest 5.15 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 489.25 Exp. over pctg. 64.01 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 361.87 Grand total\$ 895.13 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 27.00 Sick benefit 100.00 O. of W. benefit. 25.00 Hall rent 10.00 Sal. and com. exp. 158.80 Sta. and postage. 9.70 Label agit. exp. 12.00 Tax to Int. U. 200.00 Sundries 25.42 Rep't'd exp.\$ 589.04 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 327.09 Grand total\$ 895.13 440. TAMPA. 374 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 125.00 Dues 5,250.00 A. F. of L. L. D. 32.40 F. 10c asst. 10.30 Collected loans 8.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 5,425.70 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 8,912.41 Grand total\$ 14,338.11 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 13.00 Sick benefit 966.04 O. of W. benefit. 543.00 Death benefit 440.00 Hall rent 120.00 Sal. and com. exp. 480.00 Sta. and postage. 103.65 Label agit. exp. 268.13 Tax to Int. U. 100.00 Sundries 302.80 Assist. to unions. 300.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 3,637.62 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 10,700.49 Grand total\$ 14,338.11 441. LITTLE ROCK. 11 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 15.00 Dues 260.30 A. F. of L. L. D. 1.20 F. 10c asst. 9.00 Collected loans 65.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 350.50 Exp. over pctg. 3.91 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 196.04 Grand total\$ 551.05 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 118.40 Sick benefit 110.00 O. of W. benefit. 6.00 Death benefit 50.00 Hall rent 6.50 Sal. and com. exp. 79.00 Sta. and postage. 14.05 Label agit. exp. 7.15 Sundries Rep't'd exp.\$ 402.10 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 148.95 Grand total\$ 551.05 442. CAPE GIRARDEAU. 7 mem. Receipts. Dues\$ 172.10 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 254.69 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 90.94 Grand total\$ 345.63 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 23.00 Sick benefit 180.00 Hall rent 12.00 Sal. and com. exp. 38.00 Sta. and postage. 1.14 Sundries58	A. F. of L. L. D. 8.90 Collected loans 8.90 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 131.80 Exp. over pctg. 27.94 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 308.80 Grand total\$ 518.54 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 12.00 O. of W. benefit. 9.50 Sal. and com. exp. 29.95 Sta. and postage. 1.95 Label agit. exp. 52.64 Tax to Int. U. 200.00 Sundries 5.70 Rep't'd exp.\$ 311.74 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 206.80 Grand total\$ 518.54 443. ALBUQUERQUE. 18 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 3.00 Dues 295.50 A. F. of L. L. D. 1.80 F. 10c asst. 11.00 Collected loans 800.00 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 611.80 Exp. over pctg. 27.15 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 188.85 Grand total\$ 826.80 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 20.00 Sick benefit 222.15 O. of W. benefit. 6.00 Death benefit 350.00 Hall rent 24.00 Sal. and com. exp. 84.00 Sta. and postage. 10.00 Label agit. exp. 21.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 737.15 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 89.65 Grand total\$ 826.80 444. WALLA WALLA. 17 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 3.00 Dues 346.85 A. F. of L. L. D. 2.10 F. 10c asst. 78.00 Collected loans 7.43 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 437.38 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 625.28 Grand total\$ 1,062.66 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 111.00 Sick benefit 57.15 Death benefit 50.00 Hall rent 24.00 Sal. and com. exp. 65.00 Sta. and postage. 33.60 Label agit. exp. 100.00 Tax to Int. U. 11.20 Sundries 300.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 762.95 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 299.71 Grand total\$ 1,062.66 445. BILLINGS. 35 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 3.00 Dues 583.50 A. F. of L. L. D. 3.90 F. 10c asst. 4.00 Collected loans 16.25 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 610.65 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 461.21 Grand total\$ 1,071.86 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 136.95 Sick benefit 90.00 O. of W. benefit. 46.50 Sal. and com. exp. 111.00 Sta. and postage. 19.25 Label agit. exp. 81.00 Tax to Int. U. 100.00 Sundries 14.00 Rep't'd exp.\$ 548.70 Balance Jan. 1, '10. 523.16 Grand total\$ 1,071.86 446. NORRISTOWN. 9 mem. Receipts. Init. fees\$ 12.00 Dues 163.70 A. F. of L. L. D. .70 F. 10c asst. 2.98 Rep't'd receipts. \$ 179.38 Balance Jan. 1, '09. 166.25 Grand total\$ 345.63 Expenditures. Loans granted\$ 23.00 Sick benefit 180.00 Hall rent 12.00 Sal. and com. exp. 38.00 Sta. and postage. 1.14 Sundries58
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<p>447. KENOSHA. 25 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 12.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 479.10</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 2.30</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 147.50</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 9.00</p> <p>Interest</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 649.90</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 465.09</p> <p>Grand total\$ 1,114.99</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 48.50</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 50.70</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 21.50</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 15.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 84.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 6.10</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 44.60</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 9.00</p> <p>Assist. to unions... 100.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 479.30</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 635.09</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,114.99</p> <p>448. SAN JUAN. (Dissolved)</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 7.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 24.80</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$.10</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 1.30</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 1.30</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 33.50</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 635.09</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 33.50</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 15.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 9.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... .39</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 2.25</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 26.64</p> <p>Balance not account- ed for\$ 6.86</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 33.50</p> <p>449. PONCE. 155 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 115.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 985.30</p> <p>Fines\$ 1.10</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 42.05</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 1,143.45</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 623.20</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,766.65</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 111.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 290.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 15.50</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 73.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 55.09</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 64.31</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 14.33</p> <p>Sundries\$ 5.20</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 629.08</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,137.57</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,766.65</p> <p>450. OKLAHOMA CITY. 11 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 13.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 437.60</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 1.80</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 53.85</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 8.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 514.25</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 422.77</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 937.02</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 45.50</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 136.40</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 41.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 41.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 72.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 16.97</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 200.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 11.05</p> <p>Ret. dues\$ 2.70</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 574.12</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 362.90</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 937.02</p> <p>451. BUSHNELL. 19 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 3.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 415.35</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 2.50</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 25.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 68.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 508.85</p> <p>Exp. over pctg.... 8.18</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 461.89</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 973.42</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 33.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 35.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 8.50</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 12.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 84.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 24.09</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 56.00</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 100.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 352.59</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 620.83</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 973.42</p>	<p>452. PETOSKEY. 9 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Dues\$ 246.30</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 1.70</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 12.00</p> <p>Cor. by local U.... 2.40</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 262.30</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 306.12</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 568.42</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 18.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 85.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 74.50</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 54.60</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 18.40</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 1.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 346.50</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 221.92</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 568.42</p> <p>453. NEVADA CITY. 23 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Dues\$ 400.20</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 2.40</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 67.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 29.15</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 498.75</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 919.57</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,418.32</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 46.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 101.40</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 27.50</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 38.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 84.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 23.25</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 22.00</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 200.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 540.15</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 878.17</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,418.32</p> <p>454. CEDAR RAPIDS. 34 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 12.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 608.60</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 3.50</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 88.80</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 24.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 736.90</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 784.89</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,521.79</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 37.10</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 186.50</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 53.50</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 30.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 120.10</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 19.88</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 22.85</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 200.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 680.91</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 851.88</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,521.79</p> <p>455. GALENA. 9 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Dues\$ 207.30</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 1.10</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 6.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 6.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 214.40</p> <p>Exp. over pctg.... 9.11</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 254.70</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 478.21</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 7.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 15.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 45.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 12.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 36.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 3.90</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 18.20</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 15.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 252.10</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 226.11</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 478.21</p> <p>456. ALBIA. 16 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 189.00</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 1.80</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 1.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 16.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 207.10</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 25.72</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 232.82</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 9.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 20.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 9.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 16.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 24.40</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 8.16</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 12.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 10.21</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 108.77</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 124.05</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 232.82</p>	<p>457. BENTON HARBOR. 19 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 6.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 372.60</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 2.50</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 29.50</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 1.50</p> <p>Ret. O. of W. ben. 10.56</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 422.66</p> <p>Exp. over pctg.... 20.85</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 774.11</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,231.45</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 31.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 64.02</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 23.50</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 550.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 18.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 97.10</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 18.73</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 42.00</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 5.65</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 945.00</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 286.45</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,231.45</p> <p>458. CIDRA. 77 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 125.25</p> <p>Dues\$ 890.10</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 44.50</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 1,059.85</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 221.29</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,281.14</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 99.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 455.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 4.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 46.59</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 48.17</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 64.78</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 47.00</p> <p>Assist. to unions... 100.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 864.54</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 416.60</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,281.14</p> <p>459. SAN JUAN. 211 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 81.25</p> <p>Dues\$ 1,131.60</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 9.50</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 59.05</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 4.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 1,285.40</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 903.18</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 2,188.58</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 211.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 230.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 246.50</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 50.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 80.40</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 88.45</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 62.27</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 100.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 1,068.62</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,119.96</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 2,188.58</p> <p>461. EDMONTON. 22 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 12.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 423.70</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 2.40</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 16.30</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 84.00</p> <p>Interest\$ 7.25</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 546.15</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 688.99</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,235.05</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 16.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 44.05</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 3.00</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 550.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 12.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 72.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 11.10</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 18.00</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 9.90</p> <p>Duty, etc.\$ 3.00</p> <p>Ret. fine\$ 5.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 844.95</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 390.10</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,235.05</p> <p>462. W. TAMPA. 1,063 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 1,502.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 7,897.50</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 25.10</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 15.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$.05</p> <p>Old asst. col.... 2.10</p> <p>Ret. sick benefit... 187.60</p> <p>Interest</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 9,379.85</p> <p>Exp. over pctg.... 102.83</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 6,468.77</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 15,951.45</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 850.65</p> <p>Strike benefit\$ 146.25</p>	<p>O. of W. benefit... 162.00</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 130.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 178.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 1,521.13</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 89.40</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 100.00</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 189.82</p> <p>Assist. to unions... 100.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 3,565.25</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 12,416.20</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 15,951.45</p> <p>463. PONTIAC. 18 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 2.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 308.30</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 1.70</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 58.30</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 8.14</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 378.94</p> <p>Exp. over pctg.... 13.56</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 416.02</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 808.52</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 30.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 30.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 34.50</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 19.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 94.20</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 8.68</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 13.00</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$.80</p> <p>Ret. dues, etc.... 13.50</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 348.68</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 459.84</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 808.52</p> <p>464. PENSACOLA. 8 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 29.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 94.40</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$.80</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$.80</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 124.70</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 99.65</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 124.70</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 13.50</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 6.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 4.55</p> <p>Sundries\$ 1.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 25.05</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 99.65</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 124.70</p> <p>465. QUEBEC. 10 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 6.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 163.80</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 1.00</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 280.00</p> <p>Assist. fr. unions 2.08</p> <p>Interest</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 452.88</p> <p>Due Fin. Exam.... 10.00</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 70.15</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 533.03</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 195.00</p> <p>Strike benefit\$ 10.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 13.00</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 200.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 20.75</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 24.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 10.25</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 14.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 4.28</p> <p>Total\$ 491.26</p> <p>Fin. Exam\$ 1.82</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 492.58</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 40.45</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 533.03</p> <p>466. EASTON. 40 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 17.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 717.35</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 4.50</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 45.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 28.40</p> <p>Interest\$ 47.73</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 857.98</p> <p>Exp. over pctg.... 2.13</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 2,084.06</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 2,944.17</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 20.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 152.85</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 143.00</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 200.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 87.50</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 124.96</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 9.80</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 65.48</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 24.96</p> <p>Assist. to unions... 550.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 1,423.35</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,515.82</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 2,944.17</p> <p>467. ARECIBO. 107 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 57.75</p> <p>Dues\$ 1,280.30</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 8.20</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 8.20</p>	<p>Collected loans\$ 91.05</p> <p>Interest\$.65</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 1,417.95</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 1,713.37</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 3,131.32</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 151.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 783.47</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 478.50</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 100.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 96.30</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 60.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 21.20</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 75.49</p> <p>Sundries\$ 101.86</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 1,817.32</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 1,314.00</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 3,131.32</p> <p>468. ALBION. 10 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 6.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 214.70</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 1.10</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 11.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 9.50</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 242.80</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 324.41</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 566.71</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 19.50</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 19.28</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 6.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 6.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 83.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 6.88</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 32.10</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 2.85</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 284.41</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 282.30</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 566.71</p> <p>469. BAKERSFIELD. 26 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 15.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 517.90</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 2.70</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 106.50</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 641.80</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 1,251.10</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 609.30</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,251.10</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 62.85</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 93.95</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 87.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 12.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 114.40</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 22.80</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 26.40</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 28.05</p> <p>Assist. to unions... 400.00</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 891.95</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 359.15</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,251.10</p> <p>470. PORTLAND. 7 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 6.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 129.70</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$.80</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 13.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 2.38</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 151.88</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 219.64</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 371.52</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 30.50</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 10.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 18.00</p> <p>Death benefit\$ 200.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 80.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 3.38</p> <p>Sundries\$ 1.65</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 298.51</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 78.01</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 371.52</p> <p>471. MACON. 19 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 8.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 107.70</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$.60</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 11.00</p> <p>Cor. dues by local .80</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 128.70</p> <p>Exp. over pctg.... 4.99</p> <p>Due Fin. Exam.... 3.00</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 194.22</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 330.91</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 7.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 80.70</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 21.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 33.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 4.09</p> <p>Sundries\$ 1.83</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 102.12</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 228.79</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 330.91</p>	<p>472. JUNCOS. 120 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 105.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 904.50</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 7.40</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 57.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 57.00</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 1,075.00</p> <p>Exp. over pctg.... 4.08</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 657.96</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,736.99</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 82.50</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 420.00</p> <p>Strike benefit\$ 298.50</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 83.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 77.20</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 51.28</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 22.41</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 72.54</p> <p>Sundries\$ 54.14</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 1,065.55</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 630.44</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,736.99</p> <p>473. CANTANO. Receipts.</p> <p>Dues\$ 22.20</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 22.20</p> <p>Exp. over pctg.... 12.85</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 84.77</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 119.82</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 6.50</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 16.50</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 2.00</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 1.70</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 26.90</p> <p>Balance Oct. 31, '09. 92.92</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 119.82</p> <p>Account incomplete.</p> <p>475. FITCHBURG. 23 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 8.00</p> <p>Dues\$ 452.30</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 2.90</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 57.00</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 33.67</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 548.87</p> <p>Exp. over pctg.... 11.58</p> <p>Due Fin. Exam.... 87.67</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 496.57</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,094.09</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 78.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 147.88</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 13.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 12.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 129.40</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 21.83</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 3.49</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 200.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 12.14</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 617.74</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 476.35</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 1,094.09</p> <p>476. PONTIAC. 18 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 13.50</p> <p>Dues\$ 285.00</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 2.00</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 69.45</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 389.95</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 199.70</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 199.70</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 569.65</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 19.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 100.00</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 18.00</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 10.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 62.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 6.05</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 19.00</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 100.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 6.15</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 340.80</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 229.45</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 569.65</p> <p>477. MANITOWOC. 22 mem.</p> <p>Receipts.</p> <p>Init. fees\$ 14.80</p> <p>Dues\$ 337.80</p> <p>A. F. of L. L. D.\$ 2.00</p> <p>F. 10c asst.\$ 6.75</p> <p>Collected loans\$ 11.50</p> <p>Rep't'd receipts..\$ 372.55</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '09. 443.77</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 821.32</p> <p>Expenditures.</p> <p>Loans granted\$ 9.00</p> <p>Sick benefit\$ 30.83</p> <p>O. of W. benefit... 11.50</p> <p>Hall rent\$ 12.00</p> <p>Sal. and com. exp. 72.00</p> <p>Sta. and postage... 4.77</p> <p>Label agit. exp.... 3.00</p> <p>Tax to Int. U.... 200.00</p> <p>Sundries\$ 12.57</p> <p>Rep't'd exp.....\$ 355.67</p> <p>Balance Jan. 1, '10. 465.65</p> <p>Grand total.....\$ 821.32</p>
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478. LA GRANGE. 10 mem.		Due Fin. Exam.	44.61	Collected loans	123.10	493. TAMPA. 208 mem.		Init. fees\$	67.00	498. EVERETT. 27 mem.		Loans granted\$	70.00
Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	489.28	Interest	30.26	Receipts.		Dues	878.00	Receipts.		Loans granted\$	72.50
Init. fees\$		Grand total\$	1,063.59	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,094.36	Dues		A. F. of L. L. D.	2,939.70	A. F. of L. L. D.		O. of W. benefit.	21.00
Dues		Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	544.83	A. F. 10c asst.		Fines	17.30	A. F. 10c asst.		Death benefit	24.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$		Loans granted\$	19.00	Grand total\$	1,639.19	Rep't'd receipts.\$		Collected loans	73.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$		Sal. and com. exp.	107.50
Grand total\$		Sick benefit	273.56	Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Grand total\$	4,937.26	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Sta. and postage.	14.55
Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit.	54.50	Loans granted\$	69.10	Grand total\$		Sundries	34.20	Grand total\$		Sundries	8.20
Sta. and postage.\$		Death benefit	990.00	Sick benefit	321.01	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.\$	463.90	Rep't'd exp.\$		Ret. interest.	6.00
Rep't'd exp.\$		Hall rent	4.00	O. of W. benefit.	101.50	Sick benefit		Exp. over pctg.	19.91	Exp. over pctg.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	844.67
Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Sal. and com. exp.	121.20	Hall rent	30.00	Sta. and com. exp.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	1,253.77	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Rep't'd exp.\$	873.75
Grand total\$		Sta. and postage.	19.00	Sal. and com. exp.	127.20	Tax to Int. U.		Grand total\$	1,742.58	Grand total\$		500. TAMPA.	2,291 mem.
Label agit. exp.		Sundries	2.90	Sta. and postage.	29.89	Sundries		Loans granted\$	128.00	Receipts.		Init. fees\$	2,147.00
Rep't'd exp.\$		Rep't'd exp.\$	1,490.25	Label agit. exp.	60.08	Rep't'd exp.\$		Sick benefit	88.00	A. F. of L. L. D.		Dues	8,688.20
Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	173.34	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Sta. and com. exp.	13.00	A. F. 10c asst.		Sal. and com. exp.	15.80
Grand total\$		Grand total\$	1,663.59	Sundries	13.79	Grand total\$		Sta. and postage.	34.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$		Sta. and postage.	27.00
479. WHEELING. 8 mem.		Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.\$	852.57	Grand total\$		Label agit. exp.	127.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Sundries	15.80
Init. fees\$		Init. fees\$	12.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	786.62	Rep't'd exp.\$		Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Grand total\$		Rep't'd receipts.\$	10,878.00
Dues		Dues	500.20	Grand total\$	1,639.19	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Sundries	82.78	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	2,966.69
A. F. of L. L. D.		A. F. of L. L. D.	2.70	489. IOLA.	29 mem.	Grand total\$		Rep't'd exp.\$	894.68	Grand total\$		Grand total\$	13,844.69
Interest		Interest	12.80	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.\$		Exp. over pctg.	5.82	Rep't'd exp.\$		Expenditures.	
Rep't'd receipts.\$		Rep't'd receipts.\$	577.70	Init. fees\$	15.50	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	541.83	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Sick benefit	33.30
Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	359.27	Dues	516.65	Grand total\$		Grand total\$	865.10	Grand total\$		O. of W. benefit.	69.50
Grand total\$		Grand total\$	939.97	A. F. of L. L. D.	2.80	Rep't'd receipts.\$		Loans granted\$	41.50	Grand total\$		Death benefit	40.00
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Fines	5.75	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Sick benefit	70.00	Grand total\$		Hall rent	96.00
Loans granted\$		Loans granted\$	108.75	Collected loans	41.75	Grand total\$		O. of W. benefit.	13.00	Grand total\$		Sal. and com. exp.	1,497.95
Sick benefit		Sick benefit	177.85	Def. col. on acct. of	57.72	Rep't'd receipts.\$		Sal. and com. exp.	90.00	Grand total\$		Sta. and postage.	73.75
O. of W. benefit.		O. of W. benefit.	89.00	No. 480, Pittsburg,		Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Sta. and postage.	7.22	Grand total\$		Label agit. exp.	240.00
Hall rent		Hall rent	15.00	Kans.		Grand total\$		Label agit. exp.	2.35	Grand total\$		Tax to Int. U.	100.00
Sal. and com. exp.		Sal. and com. exp.	105.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	640.17	Rep't'd exp.\$		Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Grand total\$		Sundries	73.25
Sta. and postage.		Sta. and postage.	14.30	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	390.05	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Sundries	2.70	Rep't'd exp.\$		Rep't'd exp.\$	2,811.00
Label agit. exp.		Label agit. exp.	19.39	Grand total\$	1,030.22	Grand total\$		Rep't'd exp.\$	326.77	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	11,027.00
Tax to Int. U.		Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Loans granted\$	21.00	Rep't'd exp.\$		Exp. over pctg.	5.82	Grand total\$		Grand total\$	13,844.69
Sundries		Sundries	23.85	Strike benefit	30.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	541.83	Grand total\$			
Rep't'd exp.\$		Rep't'd exp.\$	653.44	O. of W. benefit.	90.50	Grand total\$		Grand total\$	865.10	Grand total\$			
Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	286.63	Death benefit	538.10	Rep't'd receipts.\$		Loans granted\$	41.50	Grand total\$			
Grand total\$		Grand total\$	939.97	Sal. and com. exp.	128.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Sick benefit	70.00	Grand total\$			
480. PITTSBURG. Dissolved.		Receipts.		Sta. and postage.	19.82	Grand total\$		Sta. and postage.	7.22	Grand total\$			
Dues		Init. fees\$	33.50	Label agit. exp.	25.00	Rep't'd exp.\$		Label agit. exp.	2.35	Grand total\$			
Rep't'd receipts.\$		Dues	142.50	Sundries	6.50	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Grand total\$			
Due Fin. Exam.		A. F. of L. L. D. ....	.60	Rep't'd exp.\$	856.92	Grand total\$		Sundries	2.70	Grand total\$			
Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Rep't'd receipts.\$	176.60	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	173.80	Rep't'd exp.\$		Rep't'd exp.\$	326.77	Grand total\$			
Grand total\$		Exp. over pctg.	12.78	Grand total\$	1,030.22	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Exp. over pctg.	5.82	Grand total\$			
Expenditures.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	8.60	490. FAIRFIELD.	14 mem.	Grand total\$		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	541.83	Grand total\$			
Hall rent		Grand total\$	197.98	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts.\$		Grand total\$	865.10	Grand total\$			
Sta. and postage.		Init. fees\$	33.50	Init. fees\$	8.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Loans granted\$	41.50	Grand total\$			
Sundries		Dues	142.50	Dues	206.60	Grand total\$		Sick benefit	70.00	Grand total\$			
Ret. funds		A. F. of L. L. D. ....	.60	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.20	Rep't'd receipts.\$		O. of W. benefit.	13.00	Grand total\$			
Rep't'd exp.\$		Rep't'd receipts.\$	176.60	Collected loans	53.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Sal. and com. exp.	90.00	Grand total\$			
Ret. by members		Exp. over pctg.	12.78	Rep't'd receipts.\$	263.80	Grand total\$		Sta. and postage.	7.22	Grand total\$			
at No. 392 & 489		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	8.60	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	323.97	Rep't'd exp.\$		Label agit. exp.	2.35	Grand total\$			
Total		Grand total\$	197.98	Grand total\$	587.77	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Grand total\$			
Not accounted for.		Expenditures.		Loans granted\$	62.00	Grand total\$		Sundries	2.70	Grand total\$			
Grand total\$		Sick benefit	89.20	Strike benefit	3.30	Rep't'd exp.\$		Rep't'd exp.\$	326.77	Grand total\$			
481. BAYAMON.		O. of W. benefit.	3.00	O. of W. benefit.	3.00	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Exp. over pctg.	5.82	Grand total\$			
556 mem.		Hall rent	12.00	Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	Grand total\$		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	541.83	Grand total\$			
Receipts.		Sta. and postage.	34.50	Label agit. exp.	9.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$		Grand total\$	865.10	Grand total\$			
Init. fees\$		Label agit. exp.	7.90	Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Loans granted\$	41.50	Grand total\$			
Dues		Rep't'd exp.\$	73.48	Sundries	6.50	Grand total\$		Sick benefit	70.00	Grand total\$			
A. F. of L. L. D.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.	124.50	Rep't'd exp.\$	331.50	Rep't'd exp.\$		O. of W. benefit.	13.00	Grand total\$			
A. F. 10c asst.		Grand total\$	197.98	Balance Jan. 1, '10.	256.27	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Sal. and com. exp.	24.00	Grand total\$			
Fines		Expenditures.		Grand total\$	587.77	Grand total\$		Sta. and postage.	7.48	Grand total\$			
Collected loans		Loans granted\$	62.00	491. HURON.	54 mem.	Rep't'd exp.\$		Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Grand total\$			
Old asst. col.		Sick benefit	89.20	Receipts.		Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Sundries	4.48	Grand total\$			
Interest		Strike benefit	3.30	Init. fees\$	8.00	Grand total\$		Rep't'd exp.\$	326.77	Grand total\$			
Rep't'd receipts.\$		O. of W. benefit.	3.00	Dues	206.60	Rep't'd exp.\$		Exp. over pctg.	5.82	Grand total\$			
Exp. over pctg.		Hall rent	12.00	A. F. of L. L. D.	1.20	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Balance Jan. 1, '09.	541.83	Grand total\$			
Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	Collected loans	53.00	Grand total\$		Grand total\$	865.10	Grand total\$			
Grand total\$		Label agit. exp.	9.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	263.80	Rep't'd exp.\$		Loans granted\$	41.50	Grand total\$			
482. WAUSAU.		Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Balance Jan. 1, '09.	323.97	Balance Jan. 1, '10.		Sick benefit	70.00	Grand total\$			
24 mem.		Sundries	6.50	Grand total\$	587.77	Grand total\$		O. of W. benefit.	13.00	Grand total\$			
Receipts.		Duty, etc.	5.65	Loans granted\$	62.00	Rep't'd exp.\$		Sal. and com. exp.	24.00	Grand total\$			
Init. fees\$		Rep't'd exp.\$	656.75	Sick benefit	89.20	Balance Jan. 1, '09.		Sta. and postage.	7.48	Grand total\$			
Dues		Cr. acct. def. '08.	12.00	Strike benefit	3.30	Grand total\$		Tax to Int. U.	100.00	Grand total\$			

(FOR COMPARISON.)

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the Total Receipts and Expenditures of Local Unions During the Year 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Initiation fees	\$ 12,623.00
Dues	676,425.16
Collected loans	36,803.52
Assistance from unions	60,770.00
Interest	17,831.96
Expended over percentage in 1908	12,489.59
Fines	2,963.89
Due on account of Financiers' examination, etc.	2,779.70
Cronin 5-cent assessment	1,966.90
Returned money (hall rent, salary, agitation, benefit, etc.)	1,508.74
Funds held in trust	1,193.97
Returned from trust fund	550.00
Label deposits	500.00
Dividend from defunct bank	73.60
Deficiency replaced by members	18.20
Old assessments collected .....	.65

Total receipts during 1908	\$ 828,498.87
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1908	775,300.85
Grand total	\$1,603,804.72

EXPENDITURES.

Loans granted	\$ 46,613.44
Sick benefit	184,755.69
Death benefit	220,979.71
Out-of-work benefit	101,483.50
Strike benefit	32,423.39
Salary and committee expenses local unions	115,401.88
Label agitation expenses	41,497.03
Assistance to unions	61,720.00
Tax to International Union	37,900.00
Hall rent	19,515.42
Sundries	14,468.99
Stationery and postage	11,165.14
Attorney fees, etc., in label cases	2,474.33
Trust fund returned	1,602.00
Paid to R. N. Cronin, acct. 5-cent assessment	1,584.70
Returned by dissolved unions	1,071.32
Returned label deposits	860.00
Expense allowed on account Financiers' examination, etc.	821.11
Authorized expense on account International Union, by local unions	747.71
Due on account of dissolved unions	344.06
Returned money (benefit, salary, rent, dues, etc.)	211.90
Duty, etc.	102.65
Deposit to "Trust account," International Union	100.00

Total expense during 1908	\$ 897,843.97
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1909	705,960.75
Grand total	\$1,603,804.72

Number of members paying 30-cent dues Jan. 1, 1909	40,354
(This does not include members who were traveling Dec. 31, 1908.)	
Number of members paying 15-cent dues	1,231
Number of 20-cent retiring card holders	5,535
Loans outstanding Jan. 1, 1909	\$ 109,142.35
(This amount is not included in funds reported on hand.)	
Benefits paid during 1908	586,255.73
Grand total of benefits paid in twenty-nine years and two months	8,372,783.60

Illegally Expended Over Percentage for 1909, as Per Sections 177-179.

1 Baltimore	179.80	65 Lynn	18.21
2 Buffalo	29.71	66 Lewiston	5.84
3 Syracuse	259.10	70 Winona	5.69
7 Utica	120.54	71 Elgin	20.64
8 Hoboken	52.70	72 Burlington	2.00
9 Troy	235.72	74 Poughkeepsie	15.87
12 Oneida	81.63	76 Hannibal	19.59
13 New York	164.07	77 Minneapolis	55.51
15 Chicago	174.28	80 Danville	12.46
16 Binghamton	252.76	81 Peekskill	36.92
17 Cleveland	68.79	83 Nashville	118.29
21 Marlboro	20.20	85 Eau Claire	11.84
22 Detroit	108.71	86 Brooklyn	13.66
23 Springfield	6.42	88 Dubuque .....	.76
25 Milwaukee	67.25	89 Schenectady	20.68
26 South Norwalk	40.35	90 New York	530.25
27 Toronto	83.94	92 Worcester	64.20
29 Jacksonville	72.22	93 Omaha	0.06
32 Louisville	152.78	94 Pawtucket	140.18
35 Dayton	2.72	95 St. Joseph	20.68
36 Topeka	8.88	96 Boston	172.14
37 Fort Wayne	8.17	98 St. Paul	101.12
38 Springfield	70.41	103 Ansonia	32.64
39 New Haven	28.99	104 Pottsville	6.49
41 Aurora	1.05	107 Erie	10.57
45 Springfield	8.00	110 Washington	72.57
46 Grand Rapids	94.45	111 Des Moines	3.42
47 Quincy	42.99	113 Tacoma	8.77
48 Toledo	89.13	116 Portland	18.07
50 Terre Haute	67.52	117 Orange	42.70
51 Holyoke	20.30	119 San Juan	112.99
53 New Orleans	84.33	120 San Juan	4.71
54 Evansville	78.04	122 El Paso	25.40
57 Champaign	6.04	123 Denver	278.66
63 Richmond	15.58	128 Richmond	53.87
		184 LaPorte	11.70

137 Massillon	1.73	311 Auburn	13.92
145 Williamsport	14.19	313 Lima .....	.94
146 New Brunswick	17.79	314 Jackson	3.41
149 Brooklyn	6.67	315 St. Cloud	7.48
150 Sioux City	1.99	317 Wilkes-Barre	23.70
152 Youngstown	3.90	318 Chattanooga	20.18
156 Sumfield	73.48	322 Joplin	32.14
160 Milford	15.51	323 Sheboygan	43.23
167 Owosso	7.06	326 Taunton	2.00
169 Cheboygan	5.96	329 Fond du Lac	13.05
172 Davenport	299.10	330 Alpena	7.77
173 New York	7.36	337 Key West	496.89
176 Newark	29.40	337 Key West	378.15
177 Council Bluffs	11.13	340 Traverse City	5.17
178 Olney	1.78	342 Batavia	4.28
179 Bangor	1.33	344 Atlanta	7.59
181 Ft. Madison	12.02	346 San Antonio	9.82
182 Madison	15.30	348 Corning	42.55
184 Bay City	90.83	350 Paris	16.07
187 Covington	58.58	351 Mankato .....	.04
188 Seattle	31.61	356 Palatka	5.35
190 Garabito	10.39	358 Fremont	24.63
194 Cayce	2.95	359 Atchison	8.29
196 Grand Island	24.70	360 Delaware	13.40
199 Bismarck	40.40	364 Nacogdoches .....	.07
202 Portland	12.99	367 Ogden	12.63
204 New Albany	38.91	368 Port Huron	48.24
205 Battle Creek	9.12	369 Sherman .....	.21
208 Kalamazoo	26.22	371 Barre	11.62
211 Victoria	19.67	374 Mayaguez	9.98
212 Superior .....	.80	378 Brandon	5.53
213 New York	111.20	380 Wallace	1.33
215 Loganport	15.35	381 Watertown	16.61
218 Binghamton	104.62	382 Rushville	6.98
219 Mobile	44.28	385 Portsmouth .....	.14
221 South Bend	76.84	387 Yankton	3.25
223 Ottumwa	34.89	388 Paris .....	.64
224 Salt Lake City	17.14	390 Vega-Baja	3.76
228 Haverhill	15.30	397 Iowa	12.02
229 Binghamton	34.58	401 Shawnee	3.39
230 Millville	3.45	405 Birmingham	10.11
231 Amsterdam	82.16	409 Kewanee .....	.75
233 Sedalia	4.90	410 Centalla	7.11
236 Reading	225.91	413 Calumet	26.89
237 Huntington	3.00	414 Winnipeg	33.32
238 Sacramento	117.43	415 Elkhart	9.84
240 Norfolk	35.62	416 Norwalk	2.60
243 Chicago Hgts.	1.05	423 Sterling .....	.83
245 Ashland	87.38	424 Stratford	4.87
251 New York	704.15	433 Mobile	50.34
252 Brunswick	13.86	436 Olyphant	25.07
253 Oakland	131.44	439 Carbondale	64.01
255 Lowell	2.50	441 Little Rock	3.91
257 Lancaster	58.63	442 Cape Girardeau	27.94
258 Streator	5.25	443 Albuquerque	27.15
262 Dallas	23.04	451 Bushnell	3.18
263 Adrian	13.74	455 Galena	9.11
267 Catlettsburg .....	.68	457 Benton Harbor	26.88
269 Nashua	9.77	462 W. Tampa	102.83
277 Oskaloosa	52.77	463 Pontiac	13.56
279 Plattburgh	51.47	468 Easton	2.13
282 Bridgeport	19.74	471 Macon	4.96
283 Geneva	16.20	472 Juncos	4.03
284 Detroit	12.42	473 Canton	12.85
286 Wichita	16.68	475 Fitchburg	11.58
288 Brockton	7.87	481 Bayamon	175.32
292 Brooklyn	12.82	485 Caguas	12.78
293 Ft. Smith	2.66	492 Colo. Springs	6.86
294 Duluth	33.21	494 Fall River	5.82
295 Scranton	53.33	498 Everett	19.91
298 Glens Falls	7.75		
300 Michigan City	16.47	Total	\$10,050.03

NOTE.—The amounts to be replaced by local unions will be found in column of "Deficiency in Funds of Local Unions on January 1, 1910."

Deficiency in Funds of Local Unions on January 1, 1910.

Section 179 of the constitution reads as follows: Sec. 179. Unions expending more than the percentage provided for in Sec. 177 must replace the same within ninety days after receiving official notice. Failing to do so they shall be suspended. But local unions having a deficiency in their funds on Jan. 1, 1896, shall make up the deficiency upon the following basis: 50 cents per member per quarter. Any union failing to comply with this provision shall be suspended.

1 Baltimore	\$ 243.23	45 Springfield	8.00
2 Buffalo	29.71	46 Grand Rapids	94.45
3 Paterson .....	.10	47 Quincy	42.95
5 Rochester	51.24	48 Toledo	80.13
6 Syracuse	71.54	50 Terre Haute	89.23
7 Utica	120.54	51 Holyoke	67.25
8 Hoboken	52.68	52 Elmira	1.02
9 Troy	235.72	53 New Orleans	84.33
10 Providence	8.50	54 Evansville	78.04
12 Oneida	164.14	56 La Crosse	38.00
13 New York	165.07	62 Richmond	15.53
14 Chicago	525.76	64 Lebanon	354.85
15 Chicago	174.20	65 Lynn	88.44
16 Binghamton	262.23	70 Winona	87.65
17 Cleveland	68.79	71 Elgin	20.64
19 St. Ste. Marie	1.00	72 Burlington	58.82
21 Marlboro	16.03	73 Poughkeepsie	23.50
22 Detroit	108.71	74 Hannibal	13.79
23 Springfield	72.52	75 Minneapolis	92.95
25 Milwaukee	7.25	78 Hornell	88.79
26 So. Norwalk	117.84	80 Danville	12.46
27 Toronto	83.94	81 Peekskill	118.70
29 Jacksonville	865.57	82 Meadville	37.63
30 Moberly	2.91	83 Nashville	209.48
32 Louisville	152.78	85 Eau Claire	60.66
33 Indianapolis	111.70	86 Mansfield	60.85
35 Dayton	727.32	87 Brooklyn	13.68
36 Topeka	146.63	88 Dubuque .....	.76
37 Ft. Wayne	8.17	89 Schenectady	20.68
38 Springfield	448.83	90 New York	87.09
39 New Haven	112.99	92 Worcester	63.26
41 Aurora	1.05	93 Omaha	169.81
43 Hartford	419.15	94 Pawtucket	867.88
43 Urbana	17.00	95 St. Joseph	38.97

97 Boston	722.85	303 Woonsocket	24.04
98 St. Paul	101.12	305 Monmouth	95.78
103 Ansonia	35.80	306 Pueblo	15.46
104 Pottsville	5.67	310 Manistee .....	.10
107 Erie	90.15	311 Auburn	18.92
108 Lock Haven	404.80	313 Lima	2.84
110 Washington	552.44	314 Jackson	3.41
111 Des Moines	899.16	315 St. Cloud	21.48
118 Tacoma	53.37	317 Wilkes-Barre	90.84
117 Orange	203.61	320 Athens	1.68
118 Peoria	17.20	322 Joplin	49.16
119 San Juan	63.08	323 Sheboygan	159.61
121 Ithaca	1.22	324 Gloucester	106.49
122 Warren	208.51	325 Spokane	8.00
125 Norwich .....	.25	326 Taunton	2.00
126 Ephrata	6.10	328 Creston	18.40
127 Mattoon	4.76	329 Fond du Lac	13.05
128 El Paso	58.64	330 Alpena	4.83
129 Denver	356.39	331 Crookston	27.67
131 Jersey City .....	.20	335 Hammond	10.03
133 Richmond	51.15	336 Tampa	1,713.77
134 LaPorte	51.23	337 Key West	813.31
135 Appleton	11.79	339 Santa Barbara	68.85
137 Massillon	110.53	340 Traverse City	71.17
138 Newark	185.93	342 Batavia .....	.53
140 St. Catharines	10.19	344 Atlanta	173.85
141 New York	81.12	345 Kansas City	4.07
143 Lincoln	1.00	346 San Antonio	125.55
145 Williamsport	14.79	348 Corning	74.14
148 Caguas	83.88	350 Paris	59.83
149 Brooklyn	6.67	351 Mankato	37.45
150 Sioux City	134.03	352 Brookville	10.00
151 Habana .....	.10	355 Honesdale	48.10
152 Youngstown	3.90	356 Palatka	822.96
156 Sumfield	106.26	358 Fremont	23.71
158 Marion	50.77	359 Atchison	13.71
160 Milford	62.19	360 Delaware	18.80
162 Green Bay	24.81	361 Butte	15.29
165 Philadelphia	3,767.69	364 Nacogdoches .....	.07
167 Owosso	7.05	365 Havana	5.61
169 Cheboygan	98.63	366 Ann Arbor	11.76
172 Davenport	299.10	367 Ogden	12.63
174 Joliet	47.66	368 Port Huron	54.06
176 Newark	50.67	369 Sherman .....	.21
177 Council Bluffs	53.91	370 Jamestown	7.77
178 Olney	18.78	371 Barre	16.34
179 Bangor	1.33	374 Mayaguez	9.98
180 Danbury	63.42	376 Utadno	24.43
181 Ft. Madison	23.14	377 Mitchell	14.26
182 Madison	15.30	380 Wallace	1.33
184 Bay City	90.83	381 Watertown	16.60
187 Covington	58.58	382 Rushville	390.88
188 Seattle	170.87	384 St. Augustine	13.32
190 Garabito	17.61	385 Portsmouth	80.60
191 Morris	4.97	387 Yankton	4.90
194 Cayce	2.95	389 Paris	2.79
195 Frankfort	8.01	390 Vega-Baja	81.34
196 Grand Island	53.07	394 Sycamore .....	.10
198 Roanoke	60.90	395 Waterbury	17.11
201 Rock Island	111.93	396 Northampton	43.16
202 Portland	12.49	397 Iowa	17.06
203 Wellsville	110.02	398 Stamford	1.82
204 New Albany	79.85	401 Shawnee	34.02
205 Battle Creek	9.12	402 Quakertown	10.95
207 Carthage	22.66	405 Birmingham	34.44
208 Kalamazoo	248.33	407 Norwich	29.87
211 Victoria	19.67	408 Houghton	22.06
212 Superior	1.10	409 Kewanee .....	.75
213 New York	258.29	410 Centalla	10.09
215 Loganport	141.09	411 Brockville	6.56
216 Galveston	37.22	413 Calumet	76.85
218 Binghamton	137.94	415 Elkhart	1.84
219 Mobile	44.28	416 Norwalk	16.25
220 New Orleans	2,079.06	419 Salina	20.83
221 South Bend	76.84	420 St. Thomas	58.25
223 Ottumwa	224.64	421 Burlington	16.91
224 Salt Lake City	17.14	422 Berlin	3.97
226 Haverhill	268.14	423 Sterling	38.60
228 San Francisco	103.31	424 Stratford	4.87
229 Binghamton	32.62	427 Railway	73.65
230 Millville	6.45	428 Trenton	358.53
231 Amsterdam	83.20	429 Niagara Falls	7.25
233 Sedalia	4.90	430 Fulton	21.46
234 Guttentberg	38.59	433 Mobile	75.85
235 Peru	11.80	434 Fairbault	138.27
236 Reading	1,026.91	435 Benton	12.05
238 Haverhill	47.00	436 Olyphant	1.95
238 Sacramento	139.63	437 Canton	2.85
240 Norfolk	133.74	438 Marion	18.45
241 Syracuse	169.58	439 Carbondale	30.51
242 York	170.85	441 Little Rock	23.95
243 Chicago Hgts.	1.05	442 Cape Girardeau	28.94
245 Ashland	169.93	443 Albuquerque	27.15
248 Jacksonville	25.60	445 Billings	6.76
251 New York	2,183.44	447 Kenosha	4.83
252 Brunswick	11.71	449 Ponce	18.65
253 Oakland	124.70	451 Bushnell	3.18
254 Wapakoneta	231.18	454 Cedar Rapids	16.74
255 Lowell	5.61	455 Galena	9.11
256 Bolae	18.01	457 Benton Harbor	45.06
258 Streator	5.25	458 Cidra	73.71
260 Plina	2.49	460 San Juan	106.53
261 Knoxville	47.42	462 Ft. Tampa	362.62
262	23.04	463 Palanc	9.27
263 Adrian	13.74	470 Portland .....	.85
264 Rutland	9.13	471 Macon	94.71
266 Memphis	20.46	472 Juncos	50.64
268 Nashua	11.47	473 Cantano	14.64
270 Ft. Dodge	16.50	475 Fitchburg	46.77
271 Rochester	155.16	477 Manistowoc	30.11
272 Lansing	119.77	479 Wheeling	5.60
273 Rockland	24.50	485 Caguas	12.78
276 Plattsmouth	45.45	486 New West	
277 Oskaloosa	70.74	Minster	10.00
278 London	323.00	487 Baker City	10.34
279 Plattsburg	56.87	490 Fairfield	1.20
282 Bridgeport	19.74	491 Huron	2.53
283 Geneva	74.47	492 Colo. Springs	6.96
284 Detroit .....	.12	493 Tampa	116.77
286 Wichita	67.52	494 Fall River	172.15
289 Haverhill	12.57	495 Marshalltown	90.00
293 Ft. Smith	32.08	496 Waterloo	89.03
294 Duluth	268.83	497 Kankakee .....	.80
295 Scranton	52.43	498 Everett	169.83
298 Glens Falls	7.89	500 Tampa	464.44
299 Middletown	25.98		
300 Michigan City	16.47	Total	\$36,398.78

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- ‡ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 Albert Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
- *405 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
- *433 Chas. Peterson, 531 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith.
- 441 E. B. Graupner, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 George R. Christopher, 538 Maple ave., Los Angeles.
- †228 Robt. Ricker, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
- Chas. I. McKinney, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
- †238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- †253 Geo. R. Permlen, 453 8th st., Oakland.
- 288 J. S. Hoefler, 121 Glenn ave., Fresno.
- 291 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
- *332 J. S. Hertzbrun, 1422 D st., San Diego.
- 338 Carl Swap, Box 264, Eureka.
- 339 Wm. J. Lee, 507 State st., Santa Barbara.
- 453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242, Nevada City.
- 469 W. J. Knapp, 1710 K st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- †27 John Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
- *55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
- †58 A. Gariepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- *59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Box 165, Brantford, Ont.
- 140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
- *211 J. Lovell Smith, 2515 First st., Victoria, B. C.
- †278 Wm. Heslop, 52, Blackfriars st., London, Ont.
- R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
- 349 J. J. Donovan, 64 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
- 357 John C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
- *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 378 O. J. Olson, 730 13th st., Brandon, Man.
- 411 J. H. A. Fortier, Box 36, Brockville, Ont.
- 414 W. B. Rose, 258 Manitoba ave., Winnipeg.
- *420 J. Pearce, Box 154, 20 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- 422 S. Weiheuser, 150 E. King st., Berlin, Ont.
- *424 James Hagarty, 139 Center st., Stratford, Ont.
- *432 W. H. Menchal, Nelson, B. C.
- H. S. Pike, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
- 461 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
- 465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
- 486 Herman Knudson, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.
- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
- 306 W. H. Smith, 604 S. Union av., Pueblo.
- 492 C. W. Flatner, 306 Cameron ave., Colorado Springs.
- 499 T. C. Hammer, Box 653, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 13 Quintard ave., Box 520, S. Norwalk.
- †39 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
- *42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central Row, Box 340, Hartford.
- 103 J. Zeigler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
- 156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Sumfield.
- *180 John H. Riley, 145 Main st., Danbury.
- *282 Geo. Engelhard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *299 Chas. Anderson, 264 Main st., Middletown.
- *321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
- 395 Val. Hahn, 46 E. Main st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
- *398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
- *407 D. S. Martin, 243 Main st., Norwich.
- 484 Wm. Pfizenmeier, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 Ralph Allmuth, 814 D st. N. E., Washington.
- W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 A. Chas. Robinson, 1742 Florida ave., Jacksonville.
- 248 Wm. F. Marzyck, 818 W. Adams st., Jacksonville.
- 289 F. A. Roberts, Box 405, Miami.
- J. J. Peacon, Box 405, Miami.
- †336 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 262, Ybor City (Tampa).
- 337 Wallace Pinder, 301 Eliz. st., Key West.
- 356 W. C. Carr, Palatka.
- *384 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
- †440 F. Fernandez, P. O. Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Jos. Bustillo, Box 256, Ybor City (Tampa).
- 462 Ramon Torres, 237 Howard av., Box 135, W. Tampa.

- 464 Stephen Zaragoza, Box 333, Pensacola.
- L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.
- 493 Angel Alonso, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
- Jose R. Colmenares, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
- 500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

GEORGIA.

- 252 Geo. C. Gidish, Box 125, Brunswick.
- 344 H. T. Barnes, 61½ E. Alabama st., Atlanta.
- 471 F. H. Herman, Box 291, Americus (Macon).
- 473 R. R. Cone, Box 14, La Grange.

IDAHO.

- 256 Ed. Fitzpatrick, Box 596, Boise.
- 380 W. G. Fenn, 706 Cedar st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lentz, 198 E. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
- †15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
- 20 Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
- *38 H. Bogaske, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
- 41 Elmer A. Ford, 266 W. Park av., Aurora.
- Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
- 47 Alex. Roswog, 729 N. 22d st., Quincy.
- *Ph. Corneliuss, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
- *57 C. A. Brooks, 601 W. Vine st., Champaign.
- 71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
- *73 John J. Grossheim, 512 Oak st., Alton.
- *80 A. C. Zimmermann, 831 Johnston st., Danville.
- 99 Fred E. Nelson, 712 W. Lafayette st., Ottawa.
- *Phil Seiffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
- *114 L. P. Hoffman, 531 Reed st., Jacksonville.
- *118 Edmund Schnur, 201 Garden st., Peoria.
- *127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
- 154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
- *157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton ave., Rockford.
- *174 N. J. Green, 508 Division st., Joliet.
- 178 Wm. Wetzelau, Box 144, Olney.
- *183 H. D. Kindig, 404 S. 5th ave., Mendota.
- 191 Otto Ludwig, 104 W. Washington st., Morris.
- *200 Gus C. Rausch, 357 E. Ferris st., Galesburg.
- 201 H. J. Huisbrink, 831 4th av., Rock Island.
- 207 Chas. Brown, Box 202, Carthage.
- 217 Benjamin Cohen, 3064 92d st., South Chicago.
- 222 Ed. Zacher, 1516 2d st., Peru.
- *327 Nic. Medinger, 2931 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
- 243 Chas. Mazur, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 Max Troemel, 465 Highland av., Blue Island.
- *250 Henry Wilhelm, 13 N. Airy st., Belleville.
- 258 P. C. Haley, 418 E. Main st., Streator.
- *259 Lambert Schroeder, 412 E. Beecher st., Bloomington.
- *274 O. C. Hill, 409 Court st., Pekin.
- *297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. Avenue A., Canton.
- *305 Adolph Walters, 623 N. 2d st., Monmouth.
- 319 H. F. Fitts, 335 Buttrick st., Waukegan.
- 365 John Euteneuer, Box 423, Havana.
- 389 F. G. Rives, 226½ W. Court st., Paris.
- 394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
- *409 Chris. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
- 410 Mike Pelfer, 108 E. Broadway, Centralia.
- 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
- 431 Elmer Ellis, Box 45, Litchfield.
- *437 Anur Gilbert, 1015 Walnut st., Cairo.
- 438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
- *451 Al Lewis, Box 87, Bushnell.
- 455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 Chas. Baier, 87 West av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108½ W. Court St., Connersville.
- Chas. Gardien, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
- 33 Geo. Ricker, 625 E. New York st., Indianapolis.
- *Fred J. Keefe, 949 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
- 37 L. F. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
- 50 J. C. Wirth, 1119 S. 2nd st., Terre Haute.
- C. Stoeckler, 2018 S. 7th st., Terre Haute.
- *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
- 62 Chas. Heckman, 609 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 Jos. Gaekle, 139 Madison st., La Porte.
- 158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
- 159 Frank Hilley, R. R. No. 12, Box 11, Marion.
- 195 Jesse O. Morkert, 654 Catterlin st., Frankfort.
- 197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
- 204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
- 214 Emery B. Goff, 427 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
- *215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
- *221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
- *235 Ed Bender, 113½ S. Broadway, Peru.
- 237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
- *300 C. B. Wakefield, 2714 Franklin st., Michigan City.
- 308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
- *335 Aug. Ebert, 323 Sohl st., Hammond.
- 352 John A. Marxer, Brookville.
- *379 Chas. Scholder, 122 W. 8th st., Rochester.
- *382 R. Hudson, 310 W. 9th st., Rushville.
- 399 Julius Yungmans, 409 Main st., Vincennes.
- *406 Warner Swearingen, 605 Liberty st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John McGregor, 420 Main st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 Al Hunter, 18½ Palean st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
- *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 Wm. Kern, 828 Des Moines st., Des Moines.
- 120 H. F. Kuriger, 619 W. 5th st., Muscatine.
- 150 Adolph Haupt, 211 4th st., Sioux City.
- 153 Ralph Waible, Mt. Pleasant.
- *172 Emil Joens, 1615 Liberty st., Davenport.
- *177 P. H. Heuermann, 412 N. 22d st., Council Bluffs.
- *181 T. Estabrook, Hutton's Cigar Store, Fort Madison.
- 223 J. C. Fisher, General Delivery, Ottumwa.
- 239 Ed. Kamer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
- *270 R. C. Murphy, Hower blk., Ft. Dodge.

- 277 E. L. Fisher, 802 1st av., W., Oskaloosa.
- 328 Geo. Hall, 219 W. Adams st., Creston.
- *454 Robt. Drevlikosky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 W. E. Bennett, care W. G. Wood Cigar Co., Albia.
- *490 Robt. Bauman, Fairfield.
- 495 C. A. Bowman, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- T. Buchwald, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- 496 John Nelling, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.
- Ed. M. Tynan, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 804½ Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 705 Walnut st., Leavenworth.
- 163 John Luther, Marysville.
- 286 Geo. Herburger, 2223 N. Lawrence av., Wichita.
- 345 C. G. Warrington, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
- 359 L. Waldaur, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.
- 419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
- 489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 John Gimble, 812 Centre st., Louisville.
- *105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
- 185 F. A. Vincent, 228 So. 9th st., Paducah.
- 187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).
- 350 W. M. Tuttle, 816 Neville av., Lexington (Paris).

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Chas. Tatji, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
- †220 Victor Lesassier, 1722 Columbus st., New Orleans.
- *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 Albert Boncher, 41 Emery st., Biddeford.
- 66 C. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
- 179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 124 Third st., Bangor.
- 273 C. W. Morrill, J. W. A. Cigar Co., Rockland.
- 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 M. F. Burnham, 165 E. Main st., Marlboro.
- *28 S. J. T. Wall, 14 Godwy's, L. B. 102, Westfield.
- 49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
- *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
- *51 Chas. Bernier, 100 Lyman st., Holyoke.
- 65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
- *92 Geo. Apholt, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
- †97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- J. Lipp, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *160 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
- 206 H. P. Huffnagle, 61 Eagle st., North Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 4 Locust st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
- 324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
- C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
- 326 G. W. Dunbar, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
- 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 J. Allman, 34 North st., Fitchburg.
- 494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
- †22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
- 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 31 Michigan ave., Grand Rapids.
- 69 S. O. Black, Three Rivers.
- *130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
- *167 Wm. Leith, 115 West Main st., Owosso.
- *169 H. J. Taunt, 201 So. C st., Cheboygan.
- *184 A. W. Lefter, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A, Bay City.
- *186 T. J. Broderick, 309 2nd st. E., Flint.
- *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
- †208 Wm. H. McKinstry, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 394, Kalamazoo.
- 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
- *263 John G. Terbill, 15 Compney st., Adrian.
- *268 Henry Anderson, 414 S. Charlotte st., Escanaba.
- *272 Harry Deacon, 525 Larch st. N., Lansing.
- *284 David Morgan, 249 V. Kirby av., Detroit.
- 302 A. G. Heldenreich, Box 220, Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
- *314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
- *330 A. Rosenfeld, 412 State st., Alpena.
- 340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
- 366 Leo. J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
- *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
- 397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
- 403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
- *408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
- *413 J. P. Meehan, 108 Pewabic st., Laurium (Calumet).
- 452 Wm. T. Bray, Box 414, Petoskey.
- *457 Amos D. Hill, 217 Main st., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
- *463 Harry V. Isaacs, 281 S. Johnston av., Pontiac.
- 468 A. W. Kamp, 411 S. Ionia st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
- †77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
- *98 Frank Rapp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
- 271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.
- 294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- Cyrus Frankner, 225 E. 5th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
- 331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

- *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 H. F. Ratz, 223 E. 4th st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 John Wagner, Box 433, Hibbing.
 434 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 176 Wm. Nicholson, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. E. Butler, 18 E. 17th st., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Zuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 P. S. Jamerson, 110 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 Chas. A. Patterson, 610 Main st., Joplin.
 442 C. A. Davis, 3rd Main st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 Luther Johnson, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Henry Kuschke, 116 S. 30th st., Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 Aug. J. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 C. K. Lightner, 1793 W. Division st., Grand Island.

- *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Ray Olds, 345 N. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 Emil Lorke, 221 3d st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
 *Wm. A. Cook, 28 Washington st., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *117 Andrew E. Hanks, 121 South st., Orange.
 *131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Olean ave., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingstone ave., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 484 Central ave., W. Hoboken.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
 199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
 230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Delius, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klalber, 818 Division st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 Fred Weigel, 271 Genesee st., Buffalo.
 15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Chas. Reiff, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Willson, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 12 H. L. Williams, 17 William st., Oneida.
 *E. C. Hunter, 30 E. Ely st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 553 Grove st., Elmira.
 168 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 Jas. L. McHale, Room 23, Beaver blk., Albany.
 74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 Chas. H. Hahn, 157 Main st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 *84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 7716 4th ave., Brooklyn.
 *89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
 190 Jacob Sinn, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 John H. Ostendorf, 80 1/2 Tomkins st., Cortland.
 121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 E. Bupp, 408 E. Yates st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 *124 A. Allen, 254 Hamilton st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 213 Sam. Nachmare, 212 E. 89th st., New York.
 Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First ave., New York.
 218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 225 C. H. Everett, 292 Chango st., Binghamton.
 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
 251 C. L. Lindlau, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.
 *Max Rosenhain, 1511 3d ave., Yorkville Bank Bldg., New York.

- *265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, 25 Champlain st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, North av., Owego.
 *283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange st., Geneva.
 282 Thos. E. Silvester, 465 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.
 298 J. H. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 J. Stahlberger, 72 Walnut st., Auburn.
 327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsackie.
 334 W. A. Philip, 23 George st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
 *348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
 *417 Jos. Walter, 17 N. Gazelle st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *430 Peter Mooney, 725 Emery st., Fulton.
 483 Chauncy Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
 *43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
 45 E. L. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 75 J. W. Baker, 563 S. Grant ave., Columbus.
 79 Frank Miller, 210 Stone st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudeman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Max Bodenheimer, 203 McKinley ave., Canton.
 123 Carl Gagle, 532 N. 7th st., Hamilton.
 *A. P. Lombard, 818 Buckeye st., Hamilton.
 137 Jos. Kettl, 28 E. Main st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 27 N. Hazel st., Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 C. L. Parshall, 925 Moxahola av., Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 33 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
 249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerheim, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 385 Chas. H. Rice, 15th st., Portsmouth.
 J. M. Helsel, 1122 Chillicothe st.
 *416 L. C. Colson, 17 W. Main st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 401 M. L. Noll, 116 N. Oklahoma av., Shawnee.
 450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Room 34, National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, Box 812, Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schults, Box 301, Penn st., Meadville.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *107 Jos. Setterle, 211 Chestnut st., Erie.
 *108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Henry True, 108 Biddle st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebner, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 Geo. H. Ulrich, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 *A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
 John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 Henry A. Burns, 604 S. Duke st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 1121 Prospect av., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 608 W. Locust st., Scranton.
 301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *D. S. Lieb, Box 96, Akron.
 309 Wilson Enck, Box 21, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
 *316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *317 John H. Schmidt, 21 McCaragher st., Wilkes-Barre.
 Wm. Zeiker, 64 Oregon st., Wilkes-Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 John Weiser, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
 *439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Adolfo B. Vega, Carretera 43—San Juan.
 —Juan G. Garcia, Carretera 43.
 148 Andres Arus, Box 131, Caguas.
 A. Ferrer, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Avelino Candelario, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
 Guillermo Colon, Gurabo.
 194 Clotilde Rivera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
 Luis Barrera, Federacion Libre, Cayey.
 333 Jose Gomez Blanco, San Lorenzo.
 Arnoldo Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
 374 Francisco Dobal, Mayaguez.

- Lino Guiblat, Mayaguez.
 376 Manuel Lassus, Utuado.
 Angel Rodriguez, Utuado.
 386 Antonio Perez, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
 Emilio R. Arce, Ciales, P. R.
 *388 Juan Sanchez Narguer, Box 163, Utuado.
 Enrique Jordan, Box 163, Utuado.
 390 Juan Chaleman, Federacion Libre, Vega Baja.
 Alfonso Davila, Vega Baja.
 449 Carlos Vaega, Yabel St. 16, Ponce.
 Estevan Vazquez, Hucar, 41st, Ponce.
 458 Ramon Mojica, Cidra, P. R.
 Felix Lopez, Cidra, P. R.
 460 Guillermo D. Lopez, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 Pedro Garcia Andigar, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 467 Joaquin Ocasio, Box 337, Arecibo.
 Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 Antonio A. Cano, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
 Juan Hernandez, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
 473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
 Jesus Colon, 27 Trece st., Catano, P. R.
 474 Porfirio Diaz, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
 Henvengillet Diaz, Aguas Buenas.
 481 Cirilo Aviles, Box 163, Bayamon.
 Felix Annoni, Box 163, Bayamon.
 485 Manuel L. Sanchez, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
 Franco W. Fvenaint, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachmann, 150 Carpenter st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 128 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.
 303 L. E. Haynes, 140 Main st., Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 John Gilberg, 1309 N. Phillip av., Sioux Falls.
 275 Fred. A. Riedel, 209 N. State st., Aberdeen.
 377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
 *387 Wm. Horst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
 491 D. L. Kirby, 632 Fifth st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 Geo. Lehning, 713 Church st., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 243 N. 2d st., Memphis.
 318 Wm. E. Eckenrod, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Moises Napoles, 807 E. Fourth st., El Paso.
 *216 J. P. Fagan, 1119 Broadway, Galveston.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 615 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 A. C. Fleitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 M. F. Fisher, 510 N. 30th st., Richmond.
 J. A. Provoo, 3 W. Clay st., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 E. T. Cannoles, 29th st. near Church, Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland av., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Milette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 E. Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
 *188 J. Kokesh, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, rear S. 223 Lincoln st., Spokane.
 *39 J. G. Duppenhaler, 1005 Harris av., So. Bel-
 lingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 Chas. Solomon, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 11 Mathus st., Kingston, Jamaica.
 J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
 John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
 *34 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Emil Hieckel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
 *85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
 *135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
 *162 Frank Ambach, 628 Pleasant st., Green Bay.
 168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 Fred. Toepfer, 1112 21st st., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
 *287 Jas. N. Johnson, 613 Jenkins st., Menominee, Mich. (Marinette).
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
 304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *23 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *341 C. H. Martin, 513 Oak st., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurms, 745 White Rock av., Wauke-
 sha.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
 *477 Jos. Schmitt, 1915 Western ave., Manitowoc.
 *482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA



Vol. XXXIV.

CHICAGO, MAY 15, 1910.

No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 820, Monon Building, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS.....President
820 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
SAM'L GOMPERS.....First Vice-President
Care Box 30, Station D, New York, N. Y.
THOS. F. TRACY.....Second Vice-President
11 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.
A. GARIEPY.....Third Vice-President
239 Avenue Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can.
W. H. FITZGERALD.....Fourth Vice-President
799 Division St., Portland, Ore.
JERRY CRONIN.....Fifth Vice-President
Box 391, Bangor, Maine.
G. P. BRADFORD.....Sixth Vice-President
1612 8th Ave., Ybor City (Tampa), Fla.
E. G. HALL.....Seventh Vice-President
923 3d Ave. N, Minneapolis, Minn.
GIBSON WEBER.....Treasurer
1625 N. Bouvier St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

135 Appleton.....\$100	199 Atlantic City.....\$100
140 St. Catharines.....100	200 Galesburg.....100
142 Lockport.....100	201 Rock Island.....100
146 New Brunswick.....100	205 Battle Creek.....100
157 Rockford.....100	206 North Adams.....100
160 Milford.....100	211 Victoria.....100
162 Green Bay.....100	212 Superior.....100
167 Owosso.....100	214 Bluffton.....100
171 E. Greenville.....100	217 South Chicago.....100
178 Olney.....100	218 Binghamton.....100
180 Danbury.....100	222 Peru.....100
182 Madison.....100	223 Ottumwa.....100
183 Mendota.....100	226 Haverhill.....100
184 Bay City.....100	230 Millville.....100
186 Flint.....100	231 Amsterdam.....100
191 Morris.....100	233 Sedalia.....100

NOTICE.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards, in possession of the union, should be returned to the International Union.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after February 28 do not use any numbers from 20001 to 43000, inclusive, unless the numbers become vacant on your own books, except to give old numbers to members owing loans. Secretaries in need of numbers for new members not owing loans should send to the International Office for them.

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included. The last paragraph, or last twelve lines of Section 67, on page 20, is the old law and doesn't belong in the Constitution.

NOTICE.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to

the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 20-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink and figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

Peter Rogers appealed against the right of Union No. 12 of Oneida holding its general membership responsible for a deficiency of \$76.72 in the accounts of the union in 1908. The evidence submitted shows that on Jan. 1, 1908, the office of secretary-treasurer was created and C. D. Cortright elected, with the agreement that he was to receive \$35 per month if the percentage would permit, but a proportionate lesser amount if the percentage necessitated a reduction. The evidence shows C. D. Cortright drew \$76.72 in excess of the amount permissible under the agreement. The appeal is sustained and the union instructed to force compliance with the agreement.

Union No. 35 of Dayton appealed against the action of the financier in charging \$65 illegal sick benefit against Henry Frantz, he being 17 weeks in arrears at the time he reported sick. The appeal was not sustained.

Wm. A. Robichand appealed against the action of Union 65, Lynn, in reinstating Joseph Herwitz, No. 108384, who had been suspended by the secretary for failure to pay meeting fines. The appeal was not sustained.

Wm. T. Held, financial secretary, and eight others appealed against Union 439 of Carbondale in sustaining the appeal of W. F. McAndrews, whom the secretary suspended for illegal refusal to pay loans.

The evidence of J. J. O'Hara, the authorized shop collector, clearly and emphatically exonerates the member. The appeal is not sustained.

H. B. Simpkins appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The evidence shows that appellant was out of the city on business and tendered payment as soon as he returned. The appeal was sustained.

Mrs. Brown appealed against 58, Montreal, for fining her \$10 for strike breaking. The appeal was not sustained.

P. H. Kaiser appealed against 131, Jersey City, for refusing to accept his retiring card. The union replied that he had worked at the trade without depositing his card for a long time. The appeal was not sustained.

O. Turner appealed against 186, Flint, for fining him \$50 for learning his trade in a non-union shop. Turner claims he went to work in the shop when a mere boy as a stripper. The fine is hereby reduced owing to mitigating circumstances to \$25.

H. C. Finkler appealed against 97, Boston, for placing him on the ninety days list. Appellant shows that he gave the money to the shop collector in time, but through a mistake the collector failed to give in his name as paying

dues. The union on investigation verifies appellant's statement. The appeal was sustained.

Linder Bros. appealed against 331, Neener, for imposing fine of \$50. Appeal cannot be recognized, having failed to appeal within the limit.

F. Volk appealed against Binghamton for fining him \$25 for working in Richards strike shop. The appeal was not sustained.

H. Schnuld appealed against 90, New York, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

Phillip Laven appealed against 351, Mankota, for fining him \$10. The appeal was not sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 32, Louisville, Ky., to annul the card of and fine Mr. John Bohn, No. 3264, \$100 for taking the foremanship in an unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative 5. Of the other two members, one approved a fine of \$50 and the other disapproved the annulment of the card.

Approved the application of Union 456, Albia, Ia., to fine Thos. A. Evans \$100 for quitting a union job and taking a job in a scab shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative 6. The other members approved a fine of \$50.

Approved the application of Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., to fine Herman Martin, No. 6352, \$50 for working in the closed shop of D. Smith at Winchester, Ill. Following is the vote: Affirmative 7.

Approved the application of Union 455, Galena, Ill., to fine Oswald Huber, No. 119849, \$25 for scabbing at the Standard Cigar Co. of Galena, Ill. Following is the vote: Affirmative 7.

Approved the application of Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn., to fine George Joseph, No. 17242; Robt. Landman, No. 80285, and Abe Diamond, No. 110562, each \$25 for working in the closed shops of the Hooker Cigar Co. and Simon Epstein Cigar Co. Following is the vote: Affirmative 7.

Approved the application of Union 15, Chicago, Ill., to fine L. Newlander \$25 for selling cigars below their price, and J. Kanter \$25 for running a scab factory. Following is the vote: Affirmative 6. The other member disapproved the fine on L. Newlander if he did not sell the cigars below the constitutional limit.

Approved the application of Union 211, Victoria, B. C., to fine J. A. Gonzalis, No. 109653, \$50 and annul his retiring card for having put in a retiring card, knowing the same to have been annulled by Union 357, Vancouver, previously. Following is the vote: Affirmative 5. One member approves only the fine.

Approved the application of Union 32, Louisville, Ky., to fine Elenora Gausepohl, No. 8797, and J. J. Snyder, No. 113602, each \$50 and suspend them for going to work in an unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative 5.

Approved the application of Union 331, Crookston, Minn., to fine E. Potretzke \$100 and annul his retiring card and to fine C. A. Potretzke, No. 100,487, \$25, and L. A. Lee, No. 102,633, \$50, for conduct unbecoming union members. Following is the vote: Affirmative—5. Negative—2.

A talkative negro was on trial for a minor offense. The court rebuked him for his incessant chatter, and finally thundered:

"Do you know what a court is?"

"Yes, sah," said the colored man. "A cote am a place where they dispenses wif justis."

ORGANIZERS' REPORT.

It did not take much time after my arrival in this "Ocean bound city" to discover the deplorable condition of affairs that existed among the cigar makers, where clear Havana, Spanish hand work, made for \$5 per thousand. Londres Grande made for \$8 to \$10 per thousand. The inactivity of the members of this Local Union, the pessimistic views held by all indiscriminately, not one of them seemed to see one faint hope in the future. Of course in the larger shops prices are better than those mentioned above. The low price jobs that I have quoted are made in the so-called "Buckeye Shops." One factory in particular employs 275 cigar makers, but in his "Buckeye Shop" he has had as high as 180 hands. In his big shop he pays the regular price for the different shapes and styles as is generally paid in Key West in the best shops. The prices vary on certain styles and shapes. There is no uniformity of prices, as the prices are different on the same job in different factories. I heard of only two large factories who had "Buckeyes" in connection with their higher paid shops, but there are many "Buckeye Shops" in Key West that employ from 15 to 75 workmen, also shops where the "Smokers" are made with seed wrappers and prices vary. I was told they pay as low as \$6 per thousand, a cigar over five inches in length and very thick, twist head and bunch extended not covered by wrapper. After a careful survey of the situation as it exists here I proceeded to follow out the plan which had been prepared for me, first by having a special meeting called by the Local Union, the object being to interest them to the extent that they would see the desirability of putting their shoulders to the wheel and by united efforts increase the membership and assist in organizing those who were not in the International Union. The attendance at the meeting was very small indeed. The appearance at the next meeting of the members was less. I tried by every reasonable manner to bring them together, so did one or two members, but at each meeting the number that attended grew less. It was by a great effort that sufficient members were got together to form a "committee on organization" to attend the first meeting of the non-union Cuban cigar makers. The meeting was conducted in the Spanish language, chairman and secretary chosen by the Cubans. Speeches were made by Mr. J. R. Macias, assistant organizer. I also addressed the meeting in English, which was interpreted by a Cuban. It was passed at the meeting that a "mass meeting" be held at the San Carlos theater the following Sunday morning and that a manifesto be printed and distributed in all the shops and copies given to the cigar makers. The declaration of the principles of the International Union was published in Spanish and English. Not only were they placed in the large shops, but in coffee shops and other places frequented by the craft. Permit me to state that previous to the call of the mass meeting referred to, letters had been published in the "Key West Citizen," also the "Key West Journal" and those letters to the public translated and appeared in the Cuban paper, "El Centenela." Besides, a number of articles were printed in the last named paper advancing the principles of the International Union and urging the cigar makers of Key West to join the union, and that the only remedy was to join the union. In fact, agitation was carried on for a number of weeks by the Cuban organizer, Mr. Macias, and myself on all occasions everywhere and anywhere so that a big crowd would be at the

meeting. Notwithstanding all the efforts that was made on the part of your representatives and the promises that was made to those that took an active part in bringing about the occasion to have a large gathering after all the preparations that was made, the mass meeting was a failure on account of the very small number that was present. It is unfortunate to state that of the many who promised me personally and those who made the same promise to others to attend the mass meeting failed, and an opinion had better be left unwritten. Our efforts finally resulted in organizing the wrapper selectors, who are an important factor to our trade in clear Havana centers. In affiliating them with the International Union I feel that we succeeded in planting the seed of unionism and making it clear to our craftsman in that city that their only hope lies in the International Union, and that when the work is again taken up in the fall we will do for Key West what was done in Tampa, organize the trade. Yours fraternally,

Frank Celcis,
International Organizer.

Reading, May 5, 1910.

Akron.—Label goods are on sale here and in the small jurisdiction towns. Union 301 being the only labor organization here, I attended four meetings of Union 301, one being a special meeting. Committee on organization now actively at work and some good results are looked for.

Reading.—Union 236 meets weekly and organization committee also meets weekly. Some effective work is being done. Since last report 32 new members have been added. Attended meetings of the union, also committee meetings and central body. Label in demand.

Lancaster.—Label in demand in city, but little demand in some of the jurisdiction towns. Union 257 meets Monday and committee meets Friday, weekly; good big committee and doing good work; members added every week. Committee visiting all labor organizations in city to secure their assistance and co-operation. Especially to get them to get their wives, daughters and sisters who make cigars to join the union.

Denver.—Attended meeting of 161, and their organization committee has not been as successful in their work as hoped for, but by continued effort I feel sure they will yet make some substantial gains in membership. Label in fair demand.

York.—Union label on sale at cigar stores and hotels. Good bartenders' local here, who help our cause. Committee on organization is doing fairly well and some new members being added.

Sellersville.—Attended good meeting of 232, and committee appointed. Look for some good results.

Allentown.—Attended meetings and campaign started by Union 91 that should result in an increase in their membership.

Lock Haven.—E. H. Young & Bro., of this city, who for a number of years conducted a large union shop at Farrensville, five miles from here, and discontinued manufacturing in 1907, and bought their cigars from non-union factories in the 9th district. In some manner while they operated a union shop they accumulated a vast amount of union labels and recently it was discovered they were placing these labels on the 9th district non-union cigars. I went to Youngs and bought 300 cigars and they placed the label on while I waited, and John Speaker and myself went to Snow Shoe, St. Mary's. Smithport, Ridgway

and other towns in the jurisdiction, and secured some boxes of cigars from cigar stores and hotels, who bought the goods from Young and all were 9th district goods, bearing old union labels of 108, Lock Haven, 12th district. This was in direct violation of the law in this state protecting union labels of associations and unions of working men. We engaged counsel who notified Mr. Young to make satisfaction or he would be arrested. After he consulted his own attorney, and finding he appeared to be in it, he agreed to make settlement by paying \$125 damages, and return to us the labels on hand, which proposition we accepted, and enough labels were returned to us to cover more than 100,000 cigars. Some time was devoted to getting information about United Cigar Manufacturers Company factories, located at Lancaster, York, Dallastown, Red Lion, Harrisburg, Steelton, Middletown and Columbia and Kingsports, who operates shops for them at Ephrata, Hopeland, Schoeneck, Rotheville and Lititz, all in the 9th district, employing about 3,500 cigarmakers, about 2,000 of these at the Harrisburg, Steelton, Middleton and Columbia factories are machine girls.

I. B. Kuhn.

LOST CARDS

Section 11. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the Official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate.

Members having lost their traveling cards take notice:

No duplicate card will be issued for lost card unless the full name of members, the card number, the date of initiation and the union where the card was last deposited are given. Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Secretaries have no right to issue certificates in place of lost cards. Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made. Report full name, number, date and place of initiation and when and where card was last deposited.

Private loans will be entered on duplicates issued upon request of unions.

Enter all loans granted in figures and letters.

Secretaries will please notify this office as to whether any private loans are due on cards reported lost, otherwise they are issued with only the International loan account. This does not release members from their just obligations to the unions. The absence of the private loans, however, quite often causes members to overlook those loans and suspensions follow.

45578. Frank Miller—Initiated Apr. 6, 1886, at 183, reported Apr. 22, last at 258.

68950. Thos. Keller—Initiated Oct. 23, 1901, at 14, reported Apr. 23, last at 335.

5202. Frank McCabe—Reported Apr. 28.

101397. Harry A. Miller—Reported May 6, last at 395.

62713. L. Guilbault—Initiated Aug. 20, 1898, at 53, reported May 6, last at 55.

27065. Jas. Lortime—Card held up for board bill. No duplicate will be issued.

39872. Wm. Billiam—No such name initiated at time and place stated. Fraud.

Where information is not complete duplicates will be delayed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR APRIL, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

3 Paterson	100	462 Tampa	100
5 Rochester	100	463 Pontiac	100
42 Hartford	100	466 Easton	100
71 Elgin	100	468 Albion	100
73 Alton	100	475 Fitchburg	100
78 Hornell	100	482 Wausau	100
86 Mansfield	100	486 New Westminster	100
88 Dubuque	100	487 Baker City	100
115 Canton	100	490 Fairfield	100
382 Rushville	100	493 Tampa	100
452 Petoskey	100	497 Kankakee	100
453 Nevada City	100	499 Trinidad	100
454 Cedar Rapids	100	500 Tampa	100

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

222 Peru	50	312 Livingston	25
1 Baltimore	100	461 Edmonton	75
339 Santa Barbara	100	233 Sedalla	50
468 Albia	75	329 Sheboygan	50
167 Owosso	400	183 Mendota	150
46 Grand Rapids	50	119 San Juan	450
9 Troy	80	114 Jacksonville	100
274 Pekin	50	288 Fresno	90
52 Elmira	100	405 Birmingham	100
7 Utica	100	96 Akron	100
33 Indianapolis	200	148 Caguas	100
478 La Grange	40	30 Moberle	50
423 Sterling	25	348 Corning	200
183 Madison	100	483 Gloversville	100
355 Honesdale	200	252 Brunswick	100

STATIONERY.

56 Leavenworth	1.75	10 Providence	3.50
11 St. Albans	1.20	171 E. Greenville	7.00
125 Norwich	3.50	57 Champaign	1.75
150 Sioux City	3.50	76 Hannibal	3.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

118 Peoria, supplies	\$ 2.25
66 Lewiston, supplies	3.00
162 Green Bay, supplies	2.50
133 Richmond, supplies	1.70
449 Ponce, supplies	1.00
137 Covington, supplies	1.35
355 Honesdale, supplies	1.70
85 Eau Claire, supplies	2.08
395 Waterbury, supplies	.80
7 Utica, ink pad	.35
301 Akron, ink pad	.35
192 Manchester, dates	.50
68 Albany, label cut	.30
486 New Westminster, label cut	.45
112 Oneonta, type	.88
Charter fee, selectors of New York	5.00
Returned by U. S. Express Co.	1.95
Returned by C. Port on acct of Wellsville	16.78
Returned by 350 Lexington, dissolved	12.05
Returned by W. Valley on acct of Lexington	.50
Returned by Orange, dissolved	980.10

Receipts for April	\$3,695.00
Balance, April 1	3,030.17

Total\$6,725.17

Expenditures for April 1910.

Office rent	\$ 90.00
Salary to Intl. President (5 weeks)	150.00
Salaries to clerks	500.00
Printing stationery for home office	11.00
Printing 2,900 membership books	58.00
Printing 2,500 sick relief cards	19.00
Printing Indianapolis and New York strike applications	14.00
Printing No. 77 amendment and voting blank	7.00
Printing ballots for 7th V. P.	8.00
Printing 4,000 postals for form 1 and 2	7.00
Printing 250 blue labels	.75
Printing and numbering 1,920,000 blue labels	230.40
Printing stationery for local unions	9.80
Printing March Journal	256.77
56 1/2 reams Journal paper	147.99
500 manila envelopes	.48
1 ream wrapping paper	7.30
1 ream tissue paper	1.70
Tax to A. F. of L. for January-February	439.65
Tax to label department	109.82
F. G. Hopp, expense to Kalamazoo	9.70
E. G. Cuthbert, expense to Corning	5.85
Wm. Strauss, expense to Newark	3.00
J. W. Parks, expense to Galveston	34.45
E. S. Lopez, expense	24.25
J. Turtle, expense to Butte	16.00
T. F. Tracy, expense to Philadelphia	21.00
G. R. French, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
I. B. Kuhn, salary and expense as organizer	150.00
F. Celcis, salary and expense as special organizer	150.00
J. R. Macias, salary and expense as special organizer	100.00
J. C. Johnston, salary and expense as special organizer	100.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	225.00
A. Strasser, salary and expense as financier	100.00
Postage on letters and cards	53.55
Postage on Journals	24.68
Postage deposited on April Journals	30.00
Postal cards for form 1	30.00
Expressage on labels and supplies	122.25
Telephone service	5.40
Advertising matter from No. 14	4.05
Electric light	.64
Charges on package from Lexington	1.15

Charges on package from Buffalo	.25
Carting labels to No. 14	.50
Exchange on checks	.55
Miscellaneous supplies	1.25
Chart for table of benefits paid	22.00
7 telegrams not prepaid	4.62

Expense for April	\$3,408.61
Balance May 1	3,316.56

Total\$6,725.17

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return same to union making the request.

The names of members who owe private loans to Union 179, Bangor, prior to Feb. 1, 1910, and who are not paid up by the next issue of the Journal will be published and the constitution enforced.

All private loans of six months' standing or over will be published in the next month's Journal. By Union 269, Nashua, N. H.

All members who have drawn private loans from Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D., prior to Jan. 1, 1910, please correspond with the secretary before the next Journal appears or their names will follow. "Come in with some of it, boys. There are others coming through who need the money you are keeping from us. If you can't repay it now, let us know."

All members owing private loans to Union 269, Nashua, N. H., of over six months' standing please pay up. Action will be taken at the next meeting.

Members owing private loans to Union 407, Norwich, Conn., are requested to pay up. There are a number of loans that have been out a long time and we are going to collect them or suspend the members that owe them.

Secretaries holding cards of the following named will please collect and remit to Union 291, their private loans: Chris. Urban (71611), \$1.00; Louis Polak (9788), \$1.00; Jas. Brown (66930), \$1.00; John Rule, \$1.50; John Dudding (29506), \$1.00; M. De Witt (4437), \$1.00; John A. Rhein (21301), \$1.00; Fred Hansen (85088), \$1.00; J. J. Gallivan, \$1.00; Anton Volanki (66887), \$1.00; Stanley Horling (82866), \$1.00.

Secretaries please collect the following private loans before the next issue of the Journal and return to Union 451, Bushnell, Ill.: Mel Melcher (14963), 50 cts.; Ike Imboden (40130), 50 cts.; W. Crosgrove (34923), 50 cts.; John Collins (15426), 50 cts.; J. Whitehall (11089), 50 cts.; G. L. Lewis (88315), 50 cts.; E. C. Young (102647), 50 cts.; Harry Christholm (115781), 50 cts.; W. King (115707), 50 cts.; Jos. C. Kinchondop (47731), 50 cts.; Wm. Mead (10940), 50 cts.; Phil Kempf (96381), 50 cts.; Ed. Richter (43337), \$3.15; C. L. Jones (120375), 50 cts.; Charles Hachnert (80403), 50 cts.; Jake Peters (111463), 50 cts.

Union 486, New Westminster, B. C., requests secretaries holding cards of the following members owing private loans to kindly collect from them and remit to Union 486: W. Mead (10940), \$2.00; James O'Hearn (38125), \$2.00; Geo. L. Kreig (81769), \$2.00; Chas. Crook (108481), \$2.00.

Secretary holding the card of E. Dery, 104353, please collect \$6 private loan and remit to Union 287, Marinette, Wis.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank property filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 16, Binghamton, N. Y.—Wm. Bixley, who died February 13th, and John Keays, who died on March 25th.

Union 498, Everett, Wash.—Harvey Medlock, who died March 13th at Arlington, Wash. The remains were shipped to Seattle for cremation, accompanied by Harry F. Wallenhaupt. Union 498 wishes to thank Mr. Fred Boy, president of 188, Seattle, Wash., who met them at Seattle.

Union 91, Allentown, Pa.—Oscar George. Committee attended the funeral.

Union 491, Huron, S. D.—M. J. Stipl, who died April 2, 1910. Remains were shipped to St. Paul for burial. Union 491 desires to express their thanks for the kindness shown to the family of the deceased by Union 98, St. Paul.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—J. D. Hollis (44679), who died April 13th. Remains were shipped to his old home, Paris, Ill., for burial. Arthur M. Brown (65289), who died April 25th. Funeral was taken charge of by union. Interment at Riverside cemetery.

CORRESPONDENCE

Detroit, Mich.

In his remarks to the Young Women's Christian Association, Bishop Charles D. Williams touched on the dangers facing working women and some of the ills that beset their paths.

In part spoke as follows:

"Hitherto your work has been to make the lives of girls pleasant and bring them under good influences during hours when they are unemployed. Now it is time to seek a remedy for economic conditions under which many girls have to work," he declared.

"Many working girls are going wrong today. What leads them into temptation? Partly because they seek a reaction from constant drudgery and long for excitement. But there is a greater cause. The report read tonight shows that it costs a girl from \$2.50 to \$6 a week for board and lodging in this building. There is no place in the city where it can be had as well and so cheaply. Yet that amount is the whole earning capacity of many girls. What is left for incidentals and clothes? I've heard of many occasions in which girls were advised to add to their income by means outside their regular employment. If you want to save the working girl you have to face such industrial conditions.

"In many establishments the girls are overworked. This drives them into temptation. They think about it during their idle hours. Two things are needed at once, a strict enforcement of the law limiting the number of hours of work for girls to 5 a week. In other cities this is generally given, but in Detroit it is denied in many places."

His view of the subject is correct in the main, although it does not go into details. The number of women employed at wages that preclude the possibility of them paying for their room and board, not even to mention clothing, is so large in Detroit that it is no wonder many of them find it necessary to augment their meager wages in questionable ways.

"With many of them it is impossible to obtain meals regularly, and they subsist on lunches of the 15 and 10-cent variety, that being about the limit of their expenditures. Even such an amount is sometimes prohibitive. With two in a room, they cannot get accommodations of room and board for less than \$3.50 per week, and but few passable accommodations can be obtained at that rate; in addition, there is laundry, clothing, shoes, etc.

As the great majority work for from \$3 to \$5 per week, some idea of their struggle to make ends meet is apparent.

"If the girl happens to be pretty, she may be invited to a cafe for lunch by some of her male friends, and such an invitation often affords her the only opportunity to enjoy a real meal.

"There are phases to such invitations that are objectionable. The mere visit to a cafe is not in itself so, but if it leads to excessive indulgence in liquor or in too intimate an acquaintance, it may prove the downfall of the girl.

"Suppose she has been working long hours, struggling along with not enough to eat, wearing clothes that are shabby and unattractive, yet she has many personal attractions of face and figure that appeal to men. She meets some man with money and a desire to enjoy questionable pleasures. He first merely pays for her lunches; then he offers her theater tickets; then it passes to a little loan perhaps;

then to some clothing, and then—but what is the use. The pathway, well worn as it is, is patent to even the casual observer. The girl is not entirely to blame, although we generously accord it to her.

"She is giving her life to make some firm or individual wealthy. She is enabling him or them to enjoy life and its many pleasures. What does it matter what she is forced to do to live, as long as she is on the job ten hours or longer each day?

"Only too often the employer himself, or his subordinates, such as superintendents, managers and foremen, take advantage of such girls in their employ. This is so frequent as to prevent comment.

When the trials of the women who are compelled to work are considered, it is surprising that they are as good morally as they are, or perhaps they are simply discreet, and even then they are showing more consideration to society than society shows to them.

In the non-union cigar factories hundreds of young girls are employed. They are supposed to learn the trade. They work for a dollar a week for months. This dollar per week is not paid them in cash, but in shape of a promissory note on condition that they work for six months steady at this factory. If they should leave this factory before the six months, according to condition on said note, they would not receive any compensation for their services. A fac-simile of the genuine certificate follows:

on a wage that makes decency almost impossible.

Other stores do not care anything about that phase, even taking advantage of the plight of the girls themselves.

It would seem that the only solution of the question lies in the organization of the girls. The Garment Workers are organized, and the girls not only have good conditions, but they draw good wages upon which they are able to live decently.

They have demonstrated the advantage of organization among women and have shown what can be done to remedy many of the objectionable phases of this all-important question.

There is work ahead for Bishop Williams and the Y. W. C. A. and any other organizations that may care to take the matter up. The agitation in favor of the shirtwaist girls in Philadelphia and New York has proven an eye-opener to those women who tried to aid the strikers, and by giving them support they have improved their wages, hours and conditions. The same plan can be followed in Detroit along broad lines, and the agitation will bring about better wages and less danger of girls being forced to go wrong by circumstances over which they have no control.

JOINT UNIONS OF DETROIT.

San Juan, P. R., Dec. 29, 1909.

Please publish if possible this article in answer to the letter of Union 460, San Juan,

WAGE CERTIFICATE

Checked on Pay Roll Book by

SUPERINTENDENT.



Detroit, Mich., February 9th 1910

On Saturday August 13th 1910 we hereby agree to pay to One Girl \$1.00 Dollars

On condition that our Pay Roll books show that she has worked steadily in our Factory for a period of 6 months from the date of this Certificate.

Payable at our office.

San Juan Cigar Co.

By J. M. Newell Secy

They are mostly foreign girls, and as many of them live at home, they give labor practically for nothing.

They are and have been driving men from the cigarmaking trade, yet cigars are consumed wholly by men. It is developing women labor to a vengeance.

Some stores claim that they will not hire any girl that does not live at home, because such girls can better get along on \$3 per week, which is about all they get.

Many of the large offices notoriously underpay their girls. The large mercantile agencies are addicted to this practice, and so are many of the large stores. Some pay good wages, but many of them do not, yet they expect their help to dress well and make a good appearance for business reasons. Some are particular as to the moral tone, in spite of the wages they offer, and demand decency

published in the November, 1909, Journal. I am guilty in their eyes because I protested against the Joint Advisory Board of Porto Rico on the grounds of its being unconstitutional. Almost one-half of the members of the board are members of Union 460. Union 460, that is, its leaders, defend the Board because of the seven members composing the Board, three are members of Union 460, while the other nineteen unions on the island have together only four representatives. The other unions are at a distance from San Juan, the headquarters of the Board, and transportation is high (Ponce is 135 kilometers distant and the fare to San Juan is \$10), and as a result the meetings of the Board are usually attended only by the San Juan members. This gives Union 460 three of the four representatives present, the other member being from Union 119, thus giving Union 460 a majority.

Since the Board is maintained for all the unions on the island, this is wrong. In closing, permit me to say that I am not fighting unions, but mistakes in the law.

Juan G. Garcia.

Amsterdam, N. Y., May 6, 1910.

I wish to call attention to members, that the amendment to Section 165, offered by Local 231, does away with most objections previously offered in amendments for label advertising, first, our amendment does away with any extra expense whatever, as we do not create any new department; second, it does away with any one, two or few men handling a vast amount of money, which has always been the bone of contention; third, it does away with an assessment. It is a fact, we have got to get a system of advertising our label, one that will be uniform—a system for building up our trade. You all know that our \$1 per capita is pretty near wasted. Just think, around forty thousand dollars practically wasted; wasted because one small local buys calendars, another combs, another pencils, etc. Local 231, with fifty-one members, buying 100 calendars, 300 pencils, and court plaster. The calendar is good; get twelve months' advertising if it stays up that long. As a rule, pencils fall into the hands of children. We haven't put forth an argument that is convincing—reached only a few people out of twenty-eight thousand in the city of Amsterdam, and what few we send to jurisdiction members doesn't reach the many people of Montgomery county, with a population, I think, of some fifty or sixty thousand, whereas, with the rural free delivery Amsterdam papers reach all corners of the county. Now I think there isn't a union between Amsterdam and Utica, a distance of some sixty miles, with the city of Little Falls and several towns of a thousand to six or eight thousand between cities mentioned above. Then think of all the towns and cities down the Hudson below Albany; not positive, but I don't think there are more than five unions—and small ones at that—between Albany and New York. But with newspaper advertising we will reach all the people, because New York papers and papers published in cities where there is a union, will reach every one that reads. Would your novelties or calendars reach the same amount, or one-quarter of the people? I say No! Now you large unions may think that the smaller unions will be putting their burden on you. Quite to the contrary. The large unions would be getting just as much, if not more benefit, especially those in large cities, because they would get their benefit from newspaper advertising in their own city and most of dailies from large cities have a wide circulation in small cities, towns and rural sections. Just think of union-made cigars from large cities that are sold in small cities. Right here in Amsterdam we have union-made cigars from New England states, besides Albany, Troy, Oneida, Syracuse and several cities of more or less renown, and I know from personal observation that the same condition exists throughout New York state, and presume the same thing is universal, so there is no reason why amendment to Section 165 should not go through. Newspaper advertising is no experiment with the label. We tried it here, and besides our \$1 per capita, we had a \$1 assessment and spent it all on newspaper ads, run our label in moving picture houses, and got results. We can get results from the whole C. M. I. U. of A. if we go at it systematically. Now let's stop wasting thousands yearly. While this amendment is

only for a year, let us get together, use the journal to expound our ideas, and may be we can get a small assessment of 25 cents or 50 cents, to be used exclusively in magazines, besides our \$1 for newspapers. The press of the country today are not as antagonistic to unions as they were, and if unions would stop this novelty nonsense and use the press more for advertising, perhaps the press would become more friendly and give us a little editorial or write-up once in a while. You know when you affect a firm or man's finances one way or another, you also change his opinion. That \$ \$ is what every one is after. We're after steady employment for what members we have, and more members. We want to help the jurisdiction members more, and you know there are a lot of such members. Again, we don't know how soon the Trust will buy up some large factory; then we will have more members out of work. We want to tell the people about our blue label, and the principle it stands for; we want the smoker to know we believe in clean, sanitary conditions, fair wages and all that is elevating to mankind. Once get the people properly educated to the label and what it stands for, and we need have no fear of the Trust. We have many men of many minds, and lots of brains. Let's try and use our brains in building up our union. Think, only a short time ago, a cigarmaker by trade, a theatrical man by occupation, sold a product of his brain for more than two million dollars. Now you, brother reader, watch for a chance to vote for amendment to Section 165; talk it and advertise it, and see how many members we can keep working and get in the next year.

Fraternally yours,

O. C. Gage.

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of National and International Unions:

Greetings—As per the instructions of the last convention of the Union Label Trades Department, your attention is called to the union label of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' union. It is estimated that over two hundred thousand pianos and organs and numerous smaller instruments are produced yearly in this country. In purchasing these articles the union label, which on pianos and organs is found on the left hand side, inside, should be insisted upon. The names of agents handling union-made instruments will be sent upon request.

Unions issuing journals will have the heartfelt thanks of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union, and this department, if they will publish this letter.

Yours fraternally,

Thomas F. Tracy,
Secretary-Treasurer.

San Juan, P. R., April 3, 1910.

I do not wish to oppose the proposed amendment of Union No. 472, Juncos, but offer the following information in order that local unions may have an idea of the question they are voting upon.

The amendment proposes a joint advisory board governing the entire island of Porto Rico. This island is about 108 miles from east to west, and from 37 to 43 miles across, giving a total area of about 3,600 square miles. There are 19 unions on the island, three or four of which are very poor and small. The amendment provides for one delegate from each union, the headquarters of the board to

be at San Juan, which is 135 kilometers from Ponce, 36 kilometers from Caguas, 50 kilometers from Juncos, etc. Transportation here is very high and I think the work would be very difficult for the proposed Joint Advisory Board.

Juan G. Garcia,
Secretary.

Quincy, Ill., May 5, 1910.

The tobacco trust were granted and erected a large sign advertising Bull Durham Tobacco in the grounds of the local ball club (Central Association). Organized labor made such a persistent fight against the sign that the local ball management had the sign taken down last Saturday, April 30, against protests and threats for suit of damage by the advertisers. We also sent notice to other central labor bodies in cities of the Central Association, and I believe there isn't a trust sign up in their ball grounds.

Labor unions all over the country ought to compel the baseball managements to remove signs advertising scab goods or cease patronizing them.

Fraternally,
Alex. Roswog.

Boston, Mass., May 1, 1910.

Committee on cause of high prices have reported to general court and find it is due primarily to depreciation in gold; also to decrease in number of cattle produced, caused by high price of grain, these being the principal factors.

Wages and hours of labor cuts the principal figure when we begin to study tables and conditions in vital statistics.

Average wage of workers must be figured not by the price per hour, but by amount earned per year.

Increased wages as a rule follow, but do not precede an increase of prices.

Increased wages are followed by improved methods of production, or increase of products.

Union 97 contributed \$175 to Roxbury carpet weavers. They won the strike.

H. Abrahams.

Lockport, N. Y., May 7, 1910.

I see by the April Journal that the amendment of Union 499 of Trinidad has enough endorsements, to be submitted to popular vote. I, for one, will not vote for it; am not in favor of it. In 1892 or 1893, when we voted on the same question, one of our members was all taken up with it. He talked "home," in the shop, on the street, and all the time, but one day he came into the shop and said that he talked "Home" in his own home, and his wife said: "Look here, any man that doesn't look out for himself and his family, to see that they get a home of their own, ought to go over the hill to the poorhouse." That put a damper on him, and he even voted against the proposition. He said "we drink too much 'dope,' and we should save what we spend on 'dope' and then we would have something in our old days."

J. Umschlag,
Secretary.

Trinidad, Colo., May 4, 1910.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that the amendment offered by this local, 499, providing for the building and maintaining of a home for aged and infirm members of our craft having received a sufficient number of

indorsements, will be submitted to you for a vote.

In view of the fact of the great number of our members who are becoming aged, and the great number who are sick and need the benefits that only such an institution will provide for them, and the further fact that nearly every organization of a like character is building, or has provided a home for their members, we believe that the present opportunity is a good one for the cigarmakers to build a home.

Believing that many of the members are of the opinion that a Home is a necessity and are willing to lend their moral as well as their financial support, we earnestly ask those members to lend their utmost endeavor to carry this amendment when it shall be voted on. Give this your earnest consideration and boost and vote for the Cigarmakers' Home.

T. C. Hammer Secretary.

REFERENDUM VOTE FOR SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

The result of the election shows E. G. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn., elected to fill the vacancy of Seventh Vice-President.

The following unions returned ballots, but were received too late to be counted: 19, 195, 219, 405, 365, 460.

These however would not change the result. The following unions failed to return ballot: 9, 18, 63, 78, 122, 133, 151, 204, 223, 253, 260, 275, 283, 289, 320, 364, 366, 371, 374, 376, 378, 385, 386, 390, 397, 418, 425, 426, 433, 436, 437, 466, 467, 472, 473, 474, 496, 500.

Total vote cast.....9,515

Mr. Hall.....5,487

Mr. Strauss.....4,028

Mr. Hall's majority.....1,459

REFERENDUM VOTE.

On amendment of Union 77, Minneapolis. The amendment of Union 77, reference Section 219, was adopted.

The following unions returned votes on amendment too late to be included in the count: 10, 32, 61, 82, 111, 184, 199, 226, 260, 299, 358, 360, 365, 369, 384, 398, 400, 413, 422.

The following unions failed to return votes on amendment: 8, 42, 63, 78, 97, 119, 138, 146, 148, 151, 194, 204, 218, 223, 254, 272, 305, 319, 320, 333, 342, 349, 364, 366, 374, 376, 380, 385, 386, 388, 390, 396, 397, 405, 408, 414, 418, 426, 436, 449, 450, 460, 467, 470, 472, 473, 474, 481, 485, 496.

The above unions having failed to return votes on amendment are hereby given notice to show cause why a fine of \$5.00 should not be imposed in compliance with Section 219 for such failure.

	Amend. of 77.		Wm. Strauss.	E. G. Hall.
	Yes	No		
1.....	32	10	10	
2.....	12	47	25	3
3.....	24	14	17	0
4.....	10	34	48	0
5.....	10	17	26	0
6.....	25	17	21	0
7.....	14	13	27	0
8.....	13	26		
9.....		0	14	
10.....	30	15		
11.....	2	15	0	17
12.....	11	50	42	1
13.....	15	0	16	0
14.....	7	87	50	0
15.....	6	20	20	0
16.....	5	10	15	0
17.....	14	11	0	6
18.....		8		
19.....		1	5	0
20.....	1	35	14	20
21.....	5	0	5	0
22.....	6	18	23	0
23.....	2	7	7	0
24.....	3	12	11	0
25.....	14	12	26	8
26.....	11	0	7	3
27.....	18	19	34	0
28.....	19	12	36	0
29.....	0	12	12	0
30.....	0	5	5	0
31.....	0	7	7	0
32.....	6	12		
33.....	4	75	55	0
34.....	1	11	12	0
35.....	14	42	40	2
36.....	0	4	0	4
37.....	1	23	26	1
38.....	2	36	28	0

	Amend. of 77.		Wm. Strauss.	E. G. Hall.
	Yes	No		
210.....	14	11	27	0
211.....	11	4	15	0
212.....	2	14	11	0
213.....	21	0	15	3
214.....	4	4	9	1
215.....	14	0	9	1
216.....	0	10	9	0
217.....	1	10	10	0
218.....	3	14		
219.....		18		
220.....	3	22	20	5
221.....	0	49	41	1
222.....	3	16	19	0
223.....	5	14	17	0
224.....	0	58	43	0
225.....	9	0		
226.....	11	2	2	11
227.....	22	65	27	0
228.....	9	10	2	9
229.....	0	16	5	2
230.....	6	10	12	0
231.....	14	5	11	7
232.....	0	14	0	14
233.....	3	6	4	5
234.....	0	10	10	0
235.....	4	13	24	2
236.....	6	0	6	0
237.....	2	29	5	0
238.....	0	16	7	1
239.....	2	25	5	0
240.....	8	4	7	2
241.....	1	25	13	0
242.....	0	5	6	0
243.....	11	0	7	0
244.....	0	15	12	1
245.....	0	8	7	0
246.....	1	13	10	0
247.....	3	29	4	28
248.....	0	9	9	0
249.....	16	7	0	23
250.....	68	4	43	0
251.....	0	13	13	0
252.....		13		
253.....	8	0		
254.....	19	0	19	0
255.....	0	7	7	0
256.....	12	18	25	21
257.....	3	7	8	0
258.....	0	9	10	0
259.....	6	0	5	0
260.....	0	9	7	0
261.....	6	0	6	0
262.....	3	0	0	3
263.....	1	5	6	0
264.....	1	33	32	0
265.....	0	12	3	1
266.....	7	5	11	0
267.....	0	6	6	0
268.....	0	13	11	0
269.....	3	8		
270.....	0	6	5	0
271.....	0	22	6	16
272.....	0	11	0	
273.....	0	14	6	0
274.....	11	43	16	0
275.....	2	2	10	1
276.....	12	4	15	0
277.....	0	9	8	0
278.....	0	19	8	3
279.....	0	9	9	0
280.....	0	12	11	1
281.....	0	10	8	0
282.....	0	7	7	0
283.....	0	10	8	0
284.....	1	15	2	9
285.....	23	0	9	0
286.....	0	9	9	0
287.....	0	10	8	0
288.....	0	10	8	0
289.....	0	10	8	0
290.....	0	10	8	0
291.....	0	10	8	0
292.....	0	10	8	0
293.....	0	10	8	0
294.....	0	10	8	0
295.....	0	10	8	0
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327.....	0	10	8	0
328.....	0	10	8	0
329.....	0	10	8	0
330.....	0	10	8	0
331.....	0	10	8	0
332.....	0	10	8	0
333.....	0	10	8	0
334.....	0	10	8	0
335.....	0	10	8	0
336.....	0	10	8	0
337.....	0	10	8	0

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union, or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans, as provided by the constitution.

Union 38, Springfield, Ill., fined John Morgan (7480) \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

John Bossler (103003) was suspended for non-payment of dues and a fine of \$6.00 placed on him for allowing himself to become suspended by Union 401, Shawnee, Okla.

Fred F. Walters (104707) was fined \$10.00 for allowing himself to be suspended.

Union 283, Geneva, N. Y., suspended J. B. Sharp (46552) and fined him \$7.00 to cover the amount he owes here for board that the local went good for; also fined him \$3.00 for allowing himself to be suspended.

Union 160, Milford, Mass., fined S. Hickey (36337) \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Wm. Kinnelly (104099) was fined \$10.00 for allowing himself to be suspended and \$7.20 for board bill which the union had to pay. By Union 153, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Union 406, Crawfordsville, Ind., fined Herman Sweetzer \$10.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 395, Waterbury, Conn., placed a fine of \$9.99 on Harry Barber (95307) for conduct unbecoming a union man, leaving town without his card, and also \$5.00 for board bill that this union went good for.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Union 9, Troy, N. Y., offers the following amendment to the International constitution:
 "Amend Sec. 166. Section to read as follows: 'Local unions shall, wherever practical, organize State, or Province, or District Label Leagues for state or district label agitation. Each local union in a state or district where a league exists, or thereafter be formed, must be a part thereof.'
 Same to take effect at once if adopted."

The amendment of Union 231, Amsterdam, N. Y., as published in the April Journal, as follows:
 The following amendment to take the place of Section 165, to read as follows:

Local unions shall be allowed \$1.00 per capita on all 15-cent and 30-cent members out of the general fund for label agitation by newspaper advertising in their respective districts, the per capita tax to be based on the May report of local unions, such advertising to be commenced on adoption of this amendment, to be done simultaneously by all locals of C. M. I. U. of A. The advertising matter to be furnished by the International President through issue of Journal, so all locals will have same ad. In cities where there are more than one local label committee shall act jointly. This amendment to be in force for year 1910 only.

Received the endorsement of Unions 233, Sedalia; 72, Burlington; 89, Schenectady; 167, Owosso; 16, Binghamton; 483, Gloversville; 118, Peoria.

The amendment of Union 472, Juncos, P. R., as published in the April Journal, as follows:
 Amend Section 55 by adding the following to end of said section:

"The President also shall appoint a special organizer for the local unions of Porto Rico, to serve for two years after the adoption of this amendment. The salary of this organizer shall be one hundred (\$100) dollars per month. Incidentals, railroad fares and all expenses are included in this salary.
 "This organizer will translate all correspondence necessary between the International office and local unions in Porto Rico."

Received the endorsement of Unions 316, McSherrystown; 72, Burlington; 160, Sioux City; 118, Peoria; 500, Tampa.

The amendment of Union 71, Elgin, Ill., as published in the April Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 106 by inserting between the word "loans," on line 11, and the word "loan," on line 14, the following in place of the present words, "Members in the payment of private loans must pay cost if money has to be remitted to another union. They shall be entitled, at their own expense, to a postal receipt to be mailed to the union having granted the private loan." Section to read accordingly.

Received the endorsement of Unions 158, Lafayette; 316, McSherrystown; 233, Sedalia; 129, Denver; 72, Burlington; 269, Nashua; 150, Sioux City; 182, Madison; 118, Peoria; 330, Alpena; 15, Chicago; 500, Tampa.

The amendment of the Joint Unions 44 and 281 of St. Louis, Mo., as published in the April Journal, as follows:

Amendment to Section 165 of the International Constitution:

Add after the word "unions," on line 6, the following: "Ten per cent of the one (\$1.00) dollar per capita allowed local unions to be set aside for the International Union, the same to be used for label agitation and advertising purposes throughout the jurisdiction of the International Union. The International President, in conjunction with the International Executive Board to supervise the expenditure of the amount of money accruing by this proviso. No portion of this 10 per cent to be used for salary or expenses of the International organizers and label agitators. Sections 54 and 55 to provide for the latter."

Section to read:

Sec. 165. Local unions shall be allowed \$1.00 per capita on all 15-cent and 30-cent contributing members per annum out of the general fund for label agitation by circulars, newspaper advertising, committees, etc., in their respective districts, the per capita tax to be based on the May report of local unions. Ten per cent of the \$1.00 per capita allowed local unions to be set aside for the International Union, the same to be used for label agitation and advertising purposes throughout the jurisdiction of the International Union. The International President in conjunction with the International Executive Board to supervise the expenditure of the amount of money accruing by this proviso. No portion of this ten per cent to be used for salary or expenses of International organizers and label agitators (Sections 54 and 55 providing for the latter).

Received the endorsement of Unions 102, Kansas City; 182, Madison; 500, Tampa.

The amendment of Union 14, Chicago, Ill., as published in the April Journal, as follows:

"That the next convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union shall be held on the second Monday in September, 1911."

Received the endorsement of Unions 90, New York; 158, Lafayette; 316, McSherrystown; 129, Denver; 102, Kansas City; 227, Chicago; 118, Peoria; 330, Alpena; 15, Chicago; 500, Tampa.

The amendment of Union 460, San Juan, P. R., as published in the March Journal, as follows:

By adding at the end of Section 210 the following:

District of Porto Rico.

A. The District of Porto Rico shall embrace the entire island and all local unions of the island, which shall elect a "Joint Advisory Board."

B. The "Joint Advisory Board" shall adopt rules of procedure calculated for the best welfare of the unions in Porto Rico, but not conflicting with the International Constitution.

C. The basis of representation shall be decided by the unions in Porto Rico, but shall be not less than one delegate for each local union.

Received the following endorsements: 5, Rochester; 174, Joliet; 16, Binghamton; 13, New York; 72, Burlington; 89, Ottawa; 69, Three Rivers; 341, Neenah; 114, Jacksonville; 458, Cidra; 281, St. Louis; 472, Juncos; 467, Arecibo; 333, San Lorenzo; 194, Cayey; 148, Caguas; 388, Utuado; 374, Mayaguez; 493, Tampa; 386, Ciales; 190, Gurabo; 481, Bayamon; 118, Peoria; 500, Tampa.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

UNION NOTES

Notice to Secretaries.—If anyone by the name of Wm. Henry Goodell or Wm. Henry Parker makes application for membership notify Union 498, Everett, Wash. Goodell goes under the name of Parker.

To whom it may concern:—The charges that were preferred against Harry Allen (34810) by Union 117, Orange, N. J., as per March Journal, have been withdrawn and the matter dropped, owing to the disbandment of this union. By Union 117, Orange, N. J.

The secretary of Union 117, Orange, is holding 40 cents for Charles W. Pulver (35293), due him from this local.

Union 278 writes: "Cigar makers will please stay away from London, Ont., as we expect trouble here. Strike on."

Secretary holding the card of A. G. Brinkman (102023) collect \$4.85 he absconded with and remit to Union 138, Newark, N. J.

J. W. Baker, financial secretary of Union 75, Columbus, Ohio, will grant no loans during working hours.

If the following members will send their addresses to the secretary of Huron, S. D., he will forward some money that is due them: John W. Powers (97949), Lewis Hollacher (4906), John Zegar (118998), W. J. La Belle (76781).

Secretary holding the card of James Dooly (66896) please write to the secretary of Union 320, Athens, Pa.

The following members are requested to pay up all indebtedness to Union 457 or this local will take action against them: Barney Flax (100105), R. A. McGrew (97560), F. C. Jansen (18446), Van Jewett (101280), and Paul Hill (5126). If not heard from in thirty days suspension and fines will follow.

Any secretary under whose jurisdiction Elmer Madera (120294) may be working will please collect \$19.50, amount of board bill due, and remit to Union 291 of San Jose, Calif.

The secretary of Union 156, Suffield, Conn., would like to hear from R. S. Benjamin (83845) and G. G. Mann (29979).

Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D., writes: "Will the secretary under whose jurisdiction H. Gold is working please have him send for his card. How this member has worked for eight months without a card in different parts of the country is beyond our conception."

Secretary holding the card of Harry Barber (95807) please collect \$1.50 for ball tickets and 50 cents meeting fines which the secretary of Union 488 failed to collect when he drew his card, and remit the same to Union 488, Middletown, N. Y.

Union 102, Kansas City, Mo., writes: "W. J. Adams will please show cause why he should not be fined for working in the non-union factory known as the Jenkins Cigar Co. of this city, by June 4, 1910. This union will take action on his case on that date."

The secretary of Union 282, Bridgeport, wishes to inform travelers that he will positively not grant any loans during working hours. Will grant loans at McPadden's Cafe, 645 Water street, at the following hours. Noons, until 12:30, no later, and evenings until 5:45, or any reasonable hour at residence. Union 282, Bridgeport, does not grant private loans. Travelers, please take notice.

Secretary holding the card of Frank Lutes (94622) please collect \$2.00 for twenty days' work in this jurisdiction without depositing his card, as per Sec. 113 of the Constitution, and remit to Union 368, Port Huron, Mich.

Secretaries holding cards of the following members please collect fines and board bills and remit to secretary of Union 3, Paterson, N. J.: Gus Richards (69378), board bill \$5.00, fine \$2.50, total \$7.50; Chas. Aageson (40713), board bill \$5.00, fine \$2.50, total \$7.50; Jacob Minniger (9830), board bill \$7.00, fine \$3.50, total \$10.50; Paul A. Brown (44692), board bill \$6.00, fine \$3.00, total \$9.00; Ira Pollett (10998), board bill \$9.00, fine \$4.50, total \$13.50; Fergus Fay (36621), board bill \$2.75, fine \$1.50, total \$4.25.

Union 321, New Britain, Conn., requests secretaries holding cards of the following to please collect 50 cents each and remit same, as money is needed: John Ryan, 13101; H. Grattan, 72339; Philip Kempf, 46388; Frank McKenzie, 81,765; B. Sullivan, 66652; F. L. Oehlert, 109435; Martin Clark, 63206; J. H. Arnold, 75708; Louis Buhles, 74025; John Hey, 82321; B. J. Lowey, 112741; J. Burns, 82096; W. F. Love, 24606; John Dudding, 29506; Al. Lawson, 97251; Chas. Gibson, 76118; Wolf Berman, 71314; Robt. Ellison, 72203; Bert Dillon, 68078; Frank Kemler, 6089; M. F. Burke, 60525; Jas. T. Collins,

15426; Chas. W. Morris, 87392; Jas. Morrison, 72583; E. J. Burns, 106890; I. Dunn, 28508; U. Golet, 96188; A. L. Caster, 52730; A. Boscher, 82538; F. S. Lobban, 51345; M. Kelleher, 51155; F. J. Clifford, 106407; A. Pedroville, 16715; J. F. Deacon, 114232; E. C. Barham, 703.

The retiring card of W. H. Croger, No. 100005, initiated Feb. 3, 1903, by Union 113 of Tacoma, has been annulled by Union 188. Retiring card was taken out on Jan. 7, 1905, from Union 188 of Seattle.

Financial secretary of Union 41, Aurora, Ill., must hear from D. Ferguson, 60679, at once. Secretary holding card will please notify the secretary of Union 41.

Secretary of Union 322, Joplin, Mo., would like to hear from J. H. Hebbeln. Important business. Also from Chas. W. Bull.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Mr. Jos. Tschida would like to hear from Mr. Frank McLoughlin (107068). By Union 498, Everett, Wash.

Mr. Archie Thompson would like to hear from Mr. L. F. Jones (87490). By Union 498, Everett, Wash.

Mr. George E. O'Neill would like to hear from Mr. Angus Winters. By Union 498, Everett, Wash.

C. Hoffman, 1295 College avenue, Appleton, Wis., would like to hear from Gordon E. Westbrook at once.

Chris. Lembke, Anaconda, Mont., would like to hear from H. J. Dowd.

Wm. T. Strau, Box 494, Key West, Fla., would like to hear from his brother, H. A. Strau, last heard from at Montreal.

Mr. Axel Chalmers, 4240 N. Drake avenue, Chicago, would like to hear from Ernst and Frilhof Barquist, formerly of Linköping, Sweden.

Mr. Peter Pfeiffer, please communicate with Mike Walsh, care of secretary of Union 153, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Mrs. P. F. Marnann, 392 Edmund street, St. Paul, would like to hear from her brother, Joe King (48645).

Mr. J. M. Barthelemy, Yankton, S. D., would like to hear from John Kemper.

Ernest Dralle is requested to correspond with his brother at Yankton, S. D.

Mr. F. A. Brecht, Yankton, S. D., would like to hear from W. E. Knight.

Mr. Chas. Goodman would like to hear from Mr. Willard Bryan (63474) and from Mr. Louis Godfrey (2480) if they desire to avoid further publication in the Journal. By Union 44, St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. Rossiter of Wilmington, Del., would like to hear from Fred Marks (68553).

Will Fred Morris please correspond or call on the Springfield Cigar Co., Springfield, Vt.

H. M. Johnson, 308 East Sixth street, Anaconda, Mont., would like to know the whereabouts of Olin Love.

Secretary holding the card of Ed Steven please notify his mother, Mrs. Henry Steven, Rochester, Minn.

No. 1100 Townsend street, Syracuse, N. Y., would like to hear from T. L. Kittle, 44984, and G. Wilton, 17155.

Jacob Murbach, Cleveland, O., would like to know the whereabouts of Herman Westphall.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 20th edition of the constitution:

By Union 54, Evansville, Ind.

Amend Section 193 by adding, on line 4, the following: "Of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee. This shall apply to all past and future officers." The section to read as follows. "Any officer or member of the International Union or any officer of any local union who shall obtain money or benefits under false pretenses, or who shall appropriate any money belonging to the union to his own use shall not be eligible to hold the office of the financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee of any local union or the International Union. This shall apply to all past and future officers. And notice of all defalcations and misappropriations of moneys shall be forwarded to the International President, who shall publish the same in the Official Journal. Defaulters shall not be entitled to receive any benefits prescribed in this constitution until their defalcations have been paid by them."

By Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn.:

Amend Section 219 of the Constitution by adding: "And if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

Section to read as follows: "Each local union shall have the right to propose, through the columns of the Official Journal, amendments to the International Constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal, containing such amendments, and report to the International President. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined \$5. But no union shall be fined for not taking action on a proposed amendment, unless the same has been submitted by the International President by circular. Any amendment receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a vote of local unions within thirty days, and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents.
Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, MAY 15, 1910.

Any institution, be it political, civic, military, church or labor, to be entirely successful and of a benefiting and permanent character, must be officered and managed by honest men. Graft and the lust for power are the stumbling blocks to good legislation and government in the interests of the masses, whether it may be in a labor or political organization or party. All economic or labor organizations generally speaking, are controlled by the membership, this is especially so in our own organization.

It becomes the duty of the rank and file, the general membership, to always see to it that clean, honest, fearless, upright, conscientious men are placed in all responsible places, both locally and generally.

A hypercritical or bluffing demagogue in a responsible position in a labor organization can do more harm in a minute than a room full of honest men can right in a year.

Selfish and local interest often control the opinions of honestly inclined men; hence it requires more courage in some cases, to stand for the broad principle of right than it does to follow the selfish inclination of the many.

Fearless members who stand for the right because it is right, regardless of present or local environments are the ones who are generally successful. In the long run they are right, and for the best interests of all concerned, as a whole they should be sustained and upheld in all of their just actions.

Consistent and persistent faith in the trade union movement will surely result in the final organization of all wage earners. Despite the drawbacks, the hostile opposition of some employers and big capitalists and last, but not least, the indifference and often hostility of some of the workers themselves, we have over 3,000,000 organized workers now in the ranks.

From small and discouraging beginnings the movement has steadily increased in membership and usefulness. The pioneers in the movement refused to surrender or to be stopped by hostile judges, injunctions, jails, persecutions, want, privation and actual starvation, by their faith and steadfastness in the movement they inspired hope and confidence in the minds and hearts of the workers who in turn made sacrifices for principle, compared with which the so-called patriots in all other walks of life pale into insignificance.

Men with families have been evicted, driven out of town, humiliated and driven to the verge of despair, but the movement still went on and will continue until all workers are finally organized and a better industrial and social state established.

The recent successful struggle of the shirt-

waist makers is an indication of what has been done, and is further indication of what can be done in other trades.

Faith in the movement is of vastly more importance than many imagine. All members should not only have faith in the movement, because results justify such belief, but they should show it by their actions and talk. If you have faith and express it on all occasions it will have its effect upon all with whom you may come in contact. Faith like many other things is contagious. The doctor who tells his patient that he is all right and will be well in a few days, inspires faith and does more good to the patient than his medicine does. The doctor who shakes his head, looks gloomy, etc., discourages and injures his patient. So it is in the trade union movement. Have faith in our union because results so far prove that you have a right to, and you will inspire others with your faith. For your own welfare and benefit it is necessary that we organize the trade as rapidly as possible. The sooner we organize the unorganized the quicker we will remove their competition and make the road to improved conditions more accessible. Don't be a doubter, have faith and be a booster for your own best interests. We gained over 4,000 members last year; let us double, or treble the number this year. It can be done; let us all make the effort. Faith in yourself and in the movement will help.

Detroit, Michigan, has grown to be a tremendous factor in the production of cigars.

CHILD LABOR.

Some idea of the frightful conditions under which cigars are made there can be obtained by a perusal of extracts of a speech delivered by Bishop Williams, and published elsewhere in this issue. Bishop Williams is not a cigarmaker, and is not in any way affiliated with the trade union movement. Hence his statements in this connection may be accepted as absolutely unbiased and a true portrayal of the facts from a wholly disinterested standpoint.

We understand that a number of big non-union factories in Detroit maintain a sort of kindergarten school for the purpose of teaching young girls cigarmaking. These little girls going to work in this kindergarten factory have to pay \$5 in advance for alleged instructions, besides furnishing their own tools. They work the first thirty-six days without pay. As soon as these girls become able to make passable work they are turned over to the big non-union factories, which are in the pool, and which maintain this school. A fair sample of the manner in which some of the big factories are conducted is substantially as follows: The factory will put any number of little girls to work. Upon securing employment they get a certificate entitling them to \$1 a week if they remain in the factory for six months. They don't receive a penny, simply get the certificate entitling them to \$1 per week, which is only cashed at the expiration of six months, when they are paid in full. If they leave the factory any time before the six months has elapsed, the certificates are null and void, and they receive nothing. The manner in which these little unfortunates are paid is a direct violation of all moral decency and regard for business methods, if not a violation of the statutes and customs which provides for payment of legal tender. These big non-union trusts and independent factories are controlled by men with absolutely no conscience or regard for the well-being, financial,

moral, or otherwise, of the unfortunates whom it may press into its employ. Millions of these cigars are turned out regularly and smoked by thousands of American citizens who profess a horror and aversion to child labor.

Section 169 of the Constitution provides that each local union shall deposit in an appointed bank, or purchase registered bonds of the United States or Canada. But in no case shall unions be allowed to deposit money in private banks.

The annual financial report for 1909, published in the April, 1910, Journal, gives the total interest on all deposits as amounting to \$16,156.48.

On January 1, 1909, we started with a balance of \$705,960.75, which, on an average rate of interest from 3 to 4 per cent, should have yielded at least \$25,000 per annum. The interested reported averages about 2 per cent for 1909. There is evidently something wrong with the investments of the funds by the officers of local unions.

Part of Section 169 says: "The president of each local union shall be the custodian of the bank book; he shall act as general supervisor over all deposits."

With some unions it is difficult to deposit money on interest, because the system of savings banks is not established in the smaller places. But there is hardly a place where the banks will not pay interest on time certificates running from six months to a year, at a rate from three to four per cent.

Money for commercial pursuits is worth from 6 to 8 per cent, and in times of stringency, brings a much higher rate of interest.

The presidents of local unions, who are entrusted with the supervision of all deposits, should make it their business to make diligent inquiries in reference to deposits on interest. The union can then act accordingly.

A gain of \$7,000 or \$8,000 per annum in the interest on the union funds deposited, is a considerable item, which ought to be saved for the benefit of the members. We should have the full benefit of the commercial value of the money.

An honest kicker who kicks fearlessly and openly in the meeting because he thinks he is right is a useful member of a labor organization. He has the courage of his convictions and manfully stands up for a fair fight.

If he is right and can prove his case he has done some good for the movement. If he is wrong, or mistaken, the question is thrashed out in open meeting and usually justice will prevail. An honest kicker if shown that he is wrong will usually manfully acknowledge his mistake. On the other hand, a spiteful knocker, who does all of his knocking on the street corner and behind the back of the ones assailed, acts just like a cowardly sneak and does more damage to the trade union movement than the out and out scab. A genuine knocker acts like one with a natural born cowardly disposition or one who is a unionist in name only, and because he was forced in, or one who is paid for trying to prevent the growth of the union.

The Cigar Makers' International Union may justly take pardonable satisfaction in the fact that it is, practically speaking, as well organized numerically as any other purely industrial trade. There are only a few other trades that have a larger membership than we have. When conditions surrounding the trades are taken into consideration we, by comparison, are away in the van. Take, for instance, one or two building trade unions which have a vastly larger field to draw to than we have; theirs is not a competitive trade. They are not handicapped by women and children, and are protected by strong building trade councils. While, on the other hand, we have the women and children, the trusts, a competitive trade and a lesser number to work upon. We do not say this to boast or to detract from the other trades, but because it is a fact, and to lend encouragement to the loyal hard working members who have faith in our union and in the interest of renewed efforts to still further swell the ranks. Courage, faith and persistent hard work will win. Good luck to all other unions, may they grow and prosper, may we all grow in strength, usefulness and numbers.

The United Cigar Stores Company, which is an integral part of the trust, with its chain of cigar stores scattered all over this land of the free and home of the brave, sell the product of the big non-union, women and child labor, employing trust factories. These places are frequented by men, some of whom are unionists who profess and really are opposed to the employment of women to the exclusion of men and under all circumstances to the employment of children, who smoke the cigars made by little children who should be in school. The trust believes in putting the child in the work shop and the father in the play ground. This plan is bad for both and ultimately for society at large. The man who smokes cigars made by little girls who should be in school is an enemy to himself, to his fellow man, to the innocent little girl and to the establishment of an ideal state of society.

In a letter of recent date Secretary Hays of the International Typographical Union speaking of the progress made in the direction of the short hours movement so successfully conducted by that organization, says: "During the past two years the reduction in hours in the unions affected has amounted to 551,070 per year—an average of 234 hours, or 29¼ days of eight hours, for each member. For the three years 1905-1907 (report published 1908), the reduction in hours amounted to 7,200,000 per year, or a total of 21,600,000. This was the period covered by the eight-hour campaign. It will be seen that the good work has been continued during the past two years, and that the eight-hour day is now the standard workday of the trade."

Voluntary petitions in bankruptcy have been filed in the United States district court for the middle district of Pennsylvania, at Scranton, by William A. Hildebrand, a butcher, of York township, and F. J. Sneeringer, a cigar manufacturer, of Hanover. The scheduled liabilities in the Hildebrand case are \$2,443.83 and assets \$2,301. The scheduled liabilities of Sneeringer are \$41,143.25 and the assets \$20,255.28. Both cases have been referred to J. E. Vandersloot, referee in bankruptcy for this district.

The foregoing was clipped from one of our exchanges and shows that "Brother" Sneeringer is in serious trouble. Sneeringer, the cigar manufacturer, is also "President" of the "Universal Cigarmakers' and Packers' Union," a dual organization with an imitation of our label. Sneeringer's troubles have just com-

menced, a fact he will soon find out, as he must still reckon with the Cigarmakers' International Union for the alleged use and circulation of an alleged imitation of our union label.

Congressman Moon of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill in Congress entitled "An Act to Regulate the Granting of Restraining Orders and Injunctions," known as H. R. 21334. This bill is dangerous and destructive to the best interests of the people, especially organized labor. It really gives us no practical relief against the misuse and abuse of the injunction which we have suffered in the past, but if adopted will legalize this very practice which the judges have relegated to themselves and which they exercise without any statutory authority whatsoever. The bill has the backing of the administration; in fact is known as "President Taft's Injunction Bill." We suggest that every union send a protest over the name of the secretary and the seal of the union to your congressman and senator, and that each individual member be urged to at least send a postal card protesting against the adoption of H. R. 21334.

The daily press has recently regaled its readers with the statement that a few corporations have "voluntarily" increased wages. As a matter of fact in every single instance where wages have been increased it was because of the agitation first started by the unions and secondly in cases where the union was poorly organized it was because of the constant and ceaseless agitation of the trade unions and labor press against the inhuman condition and frightfully low wages existing in these institutions that caused them to take some action tardy and grudgingly at that.

Total products of cigars in the United States for the month of March, 1910, and nine months of the fiscal year beginning July, 1909:

Month of March, 1910.....	546,370,457
Month of March, 1909.....	502,903,316

Increase	43,467,141
Nine months ending Mar. 31, '10.....	4,804,456,421
Nine months ending Mar. 31, '09.....	4,457,032,781

Increase	347,423,640
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The trade union and trade unionists are instrumental in bringing about all reforms that effect the workers or working conditions regardless of whether the workers are organized or not. The unions and unionists first direct public attention to conditions which appeal to the humane and conscious side of the growingly enlightened public and an intelligent public opinion once aroused to the side of justice is bound to make itself felt.

In an article, under correspondence from Detroit, Mich., and in editorials in this issue, we have called attention to the awful conditions prevailing in the trust and big non-union cigar factories, and your especial attention is directed thereto. The facts are not overdrawn, and they should be stated to every central labor union and by committee to every union in your town or city.

Without trade unions the condition of the producing masses of this country would become intolerable and hopeless.

It is impossible to keep a good thing down; that is why the trade union movement is up and always going higher.

The American Tobacco Co. trust is still paying large dividends, which are taken out of the blood and bones of its legions of underpaid women and children employees. The great American people keep on d—ning the trust, but at the same time smoking its cigars.

The trade union movement and its faithful defenders have been kicked, cuffed, abused, traduced, lied about and maligned more than any other movement or advocate in the world, but despite it all the movement is constantly growing stronger.

ONE PROGRESSIVE UNION'S SATISFACTORY RETROSPECT.

With pardonable satisfaction and ample justification President Perkins of the Cigar Makers' International Union, calls attention in the official organ to the finances of that organization for 1909. One extremely gratifying fact is the substantial gain in membership. Despite the unsatisfactory condition of trade which continued the greater part of the year the membership increased from 40,354, thirty cent members, in 1908, to 44,414 thirty cent members in 1909. The membership all told including the 15c, 20c and 30c members is 51,477. Compared with 18 years ago and counting only the active members the gain in membership has been just 21,348, or nearly 100 per cent.

The total amount paid for each benefit since the adoption of the benefit system was: Traveling loan benefit, \$1,180,694.83; strike benefit, \$1,211,907.23; sick benefit, \$2,909,434.88; death benefit, \$2,366,863.21; out of work benefit, \$1,266,865.36.

The total benefits paid during the year 1909 were \$562,963.92 and the grand total of benefits paid since the chain of benefits system was adopted November, 1879, or in 30 years and two months, is \$8,935,765.51.

President Perkins very appropriately concludes: "The soundness of our funds and our numerical strength, which, all things considered, will compare favorably with any other trade union in existence, is substantial grounds for satisfaction."—Labor Review, Minneapolis.

The Cigarmakers' Journal, the official organ of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, for April, contains an interesting table, showing the benefits paid by the organization from 1879 to 1910. This big organization paid during 1909 \$562,963.92 for loans to traveling members, strike, sick, death and disability benefits. The grand total of benefits paid out in the past thirty years is \$8,935,765.51.—Middletown Daily Argus.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago post office. By order Post Office Department, Washington.

Returned the following to Post Office Department since last issue of Journal: Louis Koehler.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 109, Aberdeen, Wash.—For Mat Reidel (67445).

Union 441, Little Rock, Ark.—For Wm. Kasper.

Union 20, Decatur, Ill.—For D. Ferguson and Adolph Pacbs.

Union 300, Michigan City, Ind.—For Wm. Deegan.

Union 491, Huron, S. D.—For Jas. P. Murray.

Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D.—For C. A. Zimmerman.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—For Mr. Otto Ulbrecht.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo.—For Chas. Sherer, Jesse Grant, Frank Green and Fred Kogel.

Union 95, St. Joseph, Mich.—For Abe Brown and Jack Burke.

Mr. Wm. Mosher, Box 219, San Luis Obispo, Calif., holds mail for Wm. J. Lee.

The International President—For Thomas Kelley.

Union 152, Youngstown, for C. B. Hilgert.

Union 407, Norwich, Conn., for C. E. Weber.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Portsmouth, Ohio, April 9th, 1910.
Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.,

No. 4, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The books and accounts are in their usual good order. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Funds at all times in bank just as reported. About \$22,500.00 has been paid out here in a little over 2 years; "for benefits." Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1907.....	\$ 9,402.63
Receipts to April 1, 1910.....	25,016.99
Expended over percentage in 1907.....	11.62
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	72.83

Total	\$34,504.07
Expense to April 1, 1910.....	31,910.40

Balance on hand would be April 1, 1910.... \$ 2,593.67

Funds of the Union—
April 1, 1910, in Western German Bank..... \$ 669.37
Savings account in Western German Bank..... 1,833.86
In poss. Secy.-Treas. Jos. Rapp.... 90.44

Total

No. 32, Louisville, Ky.

The books and accounts here are in very nice order. All receipts and expenditures entered and ledger posted to date every night. Went over the system of balancing the accounts in the day book at the end of each month; also how to complete the posting of the ledger, having it show complete standing of each member in dues, benefits, etc. Secretary Gimble was anxious to adopt anything that would make his accounts more complete. Statement as follows:

Balance should be Sept. 12, 1908.....	\$ 2,128.02
Receipts to March 28, 1910.....	14,976.35
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	249.55
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	162.78
Due to Intl. Union on examination.....	3.80

Total	\$17,510.50
Expense to March 28, 1910.....	15,297.10

Balance would be March 28, 1910..... \$ 2,213.40

Funds of Union—
March 28, 1910, in 3d Nat. Bank...\$1,649.19
Certificate of deposit on Col. Trust 500.00
In poss. Secy.-Treas. John Gimble 51.63

Total

Deficiency of union March 28, 1910..... \$ 12.58

No. 50, Terre Haute, Ind.

The books and accounts here are in better condition than this report indicates. Ledger indexed and correctly posted. Benefit cards correct; but vouchers for expense are not complete and day book does not show cash balance at the end of the month. Stamp surplus owing to the secretary holding them for various members. Better results are promised. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1908.....	\$2,017.29
Receipts to March 1, 1910.....	1,837.05
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	34.21
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	57.52

Total	\$3,946.07
Expense to March 1, 1910.....	2,370.48
Allowed by Intl. Pres. in 1908.....	40.00

Total

Balance would be March 1, 1910.....\$1,535.59

Funds of Union—
March 1, 1910, in Terre Haute Sav. Bank.....\$1,258.43
In Nat. State Bank..... 165.64
In poss. Secy.-Treas. Chas. Stoekler 22.29

Total

Deficiency of union March 1, 1910..... \$ 89.23

This deficiency is caused by expending over percentage during years 1908 and 1909.

No. 54, Evansville, Ind.

The books and accounts here, as usual, fine. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger posted to show entire standing of each member. Indexed and dated accounts balanced correctly at the end of each month. Funds promptly deposited at all times. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1908.....	\$1,703.57
Receipts to March 1, 1910.....	4,637.20
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	57.69
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	78.04

Total	\$6,476.50
Expense to March 1, 1910.....	5,158.81

Balance would be March 1, 1910.....\$1,317.69

Funds of Union—
March 1, 1910, in City Nat. Bank...\$ 200.00
In People's Sav. Bank..... 1,000.00
In poss. Fin. Secy. Emil Levy..... 39.65

Total

Deficiency of union March 1, 1910..... \$ 78.04

This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during 1909.

No. 80, Danville, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in good order. Ledger nicely posted. All benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. Small surplus in due stamps. Went over the system of balancing the cash account at the end of each month in the day book with secretary which he will follow in the future. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1908.....	\$ 826.05
Receipts to March 1, 1910.....	1,752.55
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	21.41
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	12.46

Total	\$2,612.47
Expense to March 1, 1910.....	2,097.92

Balance would be March 1, 1910..... \$ 514.55

Funds of Union—
March 1, 1910, in 2d Nat. Bank.....\$480.00
In poss. Treas. Hy. Schingel..... 22.09

Total

Deficiency of union March 1, 1910..... \$ 12.46

This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during year 1909.

No. 178, Olney, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in good condition. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. Ledger indexed and in the future will be posted to balance every member's account with each credit given. Cash account correct and balanced at the end of each month. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1908	\$ 543.90
Receipts to March 1, 1910.....	538.30
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	1.78

Total	\$1,083.98
Expense to March 1, 1910.....	760.90

Balance would be March 1, 1910..... \$ 323.08

Funds of Union—
March 1, 1910, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$289.70
In poss. Secy.-Treas. Wm. Wetzlau.. 14.60

Funds of Union March 1, 1910..... \$ 304.30

Deficiency of union March 1, 1910..... \$ 18.78

This deficiency is amount expended over percentage during 1909..... \$ 1.78
Deficiency as per previous exam..... 17.00

Total

No. 187, Covington, Ky.

The books and accounts here are in better than fair order. Benefit cards and vouchers endorsed by whoever receives the money on file for all expense. Cash account correct, but ledger not in good order. Corrected a small difference in the stamp account. Accounts balanced at the end of each month. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 7, 1907.....	\$ 423.67
Receipts to April 1, 1910.....	5,505.75
Expended over percentage in 1907.....	35.71
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	58.58
Due to Intl. Union on examination.....	72.10

Total	\$6,095.81
Expense to April 1, 1910.....	5,802.94

Balance would be April 1, 1910..... \$ 292.87

Funds of Union—
April 1, 1910, in Farmers' & Traders' Nat. Bank.....\$150.00
In poss. Treas. A. Koehne..... 12.19

Total

Deficiency of union April 1, 1910..... \$ 130.68

Various members over the limit in dues. Always leads to trouble when benefits are drawn. Get in the limit. Be prepared for emergencies.

No. 204, New Albany, Ind.

The books and accounts are not in good order. Ledger neither indexed or dated. Sections 175 and 176 not compiled with beside several members over the limit in dues. However, the cash was on hand and correct, except 60 cents. Have the promise of better work, and I believe the promise will be kept. The ability to have everything just as it should be is here, and no doubt will be used in the future. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1908.....	\$ 463.47
Receipts to March 28, 1910.....	1,214.70
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	70.89
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	38.81
Due to Intl. Union on examination.....	25.60

Total	\$1,813.57
Expense to March 28, 1910.....	\$1,570.85
Due to Union 204 on exam.....	17.60

Total

Balance would be March 28, 1910..... \$ 225.22

Funds of Union—
March 28, 1910, in New Albany Nat'l Bank.....\$100.00
In possession of Treas. Phil Korbe.. 12.27
In possession of Fin. Sec. H. J. Sauer..... 25.00

Total

Deficiency of Union March 28, 1910..... \$ 87.95

This deficiency includes illegal benefits and amounts expended over percentage, also error of 60 cents in 30-cent dues.

385, Portsmouth, O.

Commenced this examination with International balance Jan. 1, 1908, as the old books and reports had been burned up. Lack of experience is the fault here. Explained to the secretary how to post his ledger, how to balance every member's dues account with every credit given, how to balance the cash and stamp account in the day book at the end of each month. The future will, I am sure, show better results. Statement as follows:

International balance Jan. 1, 1908.....	\$286.01
Receipts to April 1, 1910.....	384.00
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	12.47
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	1.14
Due International Union on examination....	5.00

Total	\$687.62
Expense to April 1, 1910.....	489.50

Balance would be April 1, 1910.....\$198.12

Funds of Union—
April 1, 1910, in First Nat'l Bank.....\$96.72
In possession Fin. Sec. J. M. Heisel.. 15.90

Total

Deficiency of Union April 1, 1910..... \$ 85.50

389, Paris, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in very fair order. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger pretty well posted, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1908.....	\$126.86
Receipts to March 1, 1910.....	173.60
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	2.79

Total	\$303.25
Expense to March 1, 1910.....	178.35

Balance on hand would be March 1, 1910..\$124.40

Funds of Union—
March 1, 1910, in Citizens' Nat'l Bank.....\$100.00
In possession Sec. Treas. F. G. Rives.. 21.61

Total

Deficiency of Union March 1, 1910..... \$ 2.79

Amount expended over percentage in 1909.

497, Kankakee, Ill.

The books and accounts here in good order. All benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. Ledger in good order. Corrected small error in the stamp and cash accounts. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1908.....	\$274.09
Receipts to March 1, 1910.....	430.85

Total	\$704.94
Expense to March 1, 1910.....	455.45

Balance would be March 1, 1910..... 249.49

Receipts to March 17, 1910..... 12.90

Total

Expense to March 17, 1910..... 2.80

Balance would be March 17, 1910.....\$259.59

Funds of Union—
March 17, 1910, in First Nat'l Bank...\$249.19
In possession Fin. Sec. Chas. Baier.... 10.40

Total

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,

International Financier.

Onelda, N. Y., April 6, 1910.

Since last report I examined the books of the following unions: 146, New Brunswick, N. J.; 427, Rahway, N. J.; 81, Peekskill, N. Y.; 136, Hudson, N. Y.; 89, Schenectady, N. Y.; 231, Amsterdam, N. Y., and 12, Onelda, N. Y.

Union 146, New Brunswick, N. J.

The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. Receipts for expenses on file.

Balance Dec. 13, 1907.....	\$ 205.16
1907, Dec. 14-31	44.70
1908, Receipts	1,083.54
1909, Receipts	633.31
1910, Receipts	100.09
1910 to March 22.....	35.55

2,102.95

1908, Expended over percentage..... 11.20

1909, Expended over percentage..... 17.79

Expenses—

1907, Dec. 14-31

1908

1909

1910, to March 1.....

1910, to March 22

Balance

Funds of Union 146—

Deposit in New Brunswick Savings Instit.. \$ 459.64

In possession of Chas. A. Garling, Fin. Sec. .98

Total

Union 427, Rahway, N. J.

The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. Result as follows:

Balance Dec. 15-31, 1907.....	\$ 623.15
1907, Dec. 16-31	3.70
1908, receipts	345.05
1909, receipts	396.31

1910, to March 1.....	69.38
1910, to March 24.....	34.90
	\$1,477.49
1907, expended over percentage.....	16.35
1908, expended over percentage.....	14.62
Over paid sick benefit.....	34

	\$1,508.80
Expenses—	
1907, Dec. 15-31.....	\$ 26.25
1908.....	520.85
1909.....	417.80
1910, to March 1.....	18.90
1910, to March 24.....	131.60

Balance.....	\$1,115.40
	392.40
	\$1,508.80

Funds of Union 427—	
Deposit in Railway Savings Institution.....	\$ 116.64
Deposit in Railway National Bank.....	285.00
In possession of Chas. Mintel, Fin. Sec.....	11.85
In possession of F. M. Williams, Treas.....	5.95

	\$ 419.44
Less one check not returned to bank.....	100.00
	\$ 319.44

Deficiency.....	73.96
	\$ 393.40

Union 81, Peekskill, N. Y.

The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. The original receipts are not all on file. Instructed the financial secretary to have the sick benefit cards filled out in full, giving date and cause of sickness. Result as follows.

Balance June 8, 1906.....	\$1,008.39
1906, June 9-Dec. 31.....	623.03
1907, receipts.....	1,161.08
1908, receipts.....	1,688.71
1909, receipts.....	1,109.29
1910, to March 1.....	200.31
1910, to March 26.....	62.85

	\$5,853.66
1907, expended over percentage.....	25.29
1908, expended over percentage.....	28.71
1909, expended over percentage.....	60.17

	\$5,967.83
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Expenses—	
1906, June 9-Dec. 31.....	\$ 420.52
1907.....	980.89
1908.....	2,688.42
1909.....	652.98
1910, March 1.....	249.82
1910, to March 26, no entry.....	

	\$4,992.63
1908, February error in receipts.....	.30

Balance.....	\$4,992.93
	974.90
	\$5,967.83

Funds of Union 81—	
Deposit in Peekskill Savings Bank.....	\$ 751.61
In possession of Arthur F. Simmonds, Fin. Sec.....	62.95
Vouchers for expenses not entered.....	12.50
By private loans to members.....	4.68

	\$ 831.74
Deficiency.....	143.16
	\$ 974.90

Union 136, Hudson, N. Y.

The books of this union are in a fair condition; the stamp account is correct. Result as follows:

Balance June 15, 1906.....	\$ 101.49
1906, June 16-Dec. 31.....	182.40
1907, receipts.....	666.55
1908, receipts.....	942.90
1909, receipts.....	935.75
1910, to March 1.....	65.00
1910, to March 28.....	426.30

	\$3,320.79
1906, expended over percentage.....	6.79
1907, expended over percentage.....	21.86

	\$3,349.44
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Expenses—	
1906, June 16-Dec. 31.....	\$ 185.54
1907.....	637.57
1908.....	971.50
1909.....	975.47
1910, to March 1.....	89.33
1910, to March 28.....	379.22

	\$3,239.13
Balance.....	110.31
	\$3,349.44

Funds of Union 136—	
Deposit in First National Bank.....	\$ 91.15
In possession of Thos. McGraw, Fin. Sec.....	19.16

	\$ 110.31
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Union 89, Schenectady, N. Y.

The books of this union are in a fair condition; the stamp account, excepting a few stamps, is correct. Result as follows:

Balance May 1, 1907.....	\$1,024.90
1907, May 22-Dec. 31.....	761.73
1908, receipts.....	1,025.72
1909, receipts.....	1,015.32
1910, to March 1.....	209.91
1910, to March 31.....	66.60

	\$4,104.18
1907, expended over percentage.....	15.75
1908, expended over percentage.....	29.53
1909, expended over percentage.....	20.38
Stamp difference of financial secretary.....	.20
Stamp difference of J. Yusten, ex-fin. sec.....	.30

	\$4,170.34
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Expenses—	
1907, May 22-Dec. 31.....	\$ 589.46
1908.....	1,311.31
1909.....	1,064.98
1910, to March 1.....	735.19
1910, to March 31.....	125.90

	\$3,816.84
Balance.....	353.50
	\$4,170.34

Funds of Union 89—	
Deposit in Schenectady Savings Bank.....	\$ 307.38
In possession of N. M. Murphy, Fin. Sec.....	25.24

	\$ 332.62
Deficiency.....	20.88
	\$ 353.50

Union 231, Amsterdam, N. Y.

The books of this union are in a fair condition; the stamp account is correct. Gave the secretary a few instructions.

Balance May 23, 1907.....	\$1,000.42
1907, May 23-Dec. 31.....	594.61
1908, receipts.....	930.43
1909, receipts.....	956.43
1910, to April 1.....	224.95

	\$3,706.84
1907, expended over percentage.....	16.49
1908, expended over percentage.....	17.19
1909, expended over percentage.....	82.16

	\$3,822.68
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Expenses—	
1907, May 23-Dec. 31.....	\$ 465.70
1908.....	1,211.67
1909.....	892.45
1910, to April 1.....	269.32

	\$2,839.14
Balance.....	983.54
	\$3,822.68

Funds of Union 231—	
Deposit in Amsterdam Savings Bank.....	\$ 865.42
In possession of Wm. Kelly, Jr., Fin. Sec.....	31.48

	\$ 896.90
Deficiency.....	86.64
	\$ 983.54

Union 12, Oneida, N. Y.

The books of this union are in a good condition; the stamp account is correct. Gave the secretary a few instructions in reference to monthly balances in the day book and complete records on the sick benefit cards.

Balance May 27, 1907.....	\$ 1,661.68
1907, May 28-Dec. 31.....	2,391.01
1908, receipts.....	3,538.37
1909, receipts.....	3,520.15
1910, to April 1.....	735.53
1910, to April 6.....	61.45

	\$11,908.19
1908, expended over percentage.....	73.72
1909, expended over percentage.....	81.53

	\$12,063.44
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Expenses—	
1907, May 28-Dec. 31.....	1,658.90
1908.....	4,594.55
1909.....	4,036.26
1910, to April 1.....	366.79
1910, to April 6.....	12.00

	\$10,668.50
Balance.....	1,394.94
	\$12,063.44

Funds of Union 12—	
Deposit in Oneida Savings Bank.....	\$ 1,121.20
In possession of E. C. Hunter, Fin. Sec.....	102.60

	\$ 1,223.80
Deficiency.....	171.14
	\$ 1,394.94

Yours fraternally,
A. STRASSER,
International Financier.

State of Trade for May 1, 1910.

GOOD.	DULL.	
12 Oneida	2 Buffalo	231 Amsterdam
167 Owosso	3 Paterson	233 Sedalia
236 Reading	4 Cincinnati	239 Lyons
275 Aberdeen	9 Troy	240 Norfolk
289 Miami	18 Brattleboro	246 Salamanca
454 Cedar Rapids	19 Sault Ste Marie	247 Blue Island
	21 Marlboro	249 Findlay
	25 Milwaukee	250 Bellville
	36 Topeka	252 Brunswick
5 Rochester	44 St. Louis	259 Bloomington
6 Syracuse	47 Quincy	263 Adrian
7 Utica	51 Holyoke	264 Rutland
17 Cleveland	52 Elmira	266 Memphis
20 Decatur	56 Leavenworth	274 Pekin
24 Muskegon	60 Keokuk	276 Plattsburgh
26 So. Norwalk	64 Lebanon	278 London
27 Toronto	68 Albany	279 Plattsburgh
28 Westfield	69 Three Rivers	280 Owego
33 Indianapolis	71 Elgin	282 Bridgeport
34 Chippewa Falls	73 Burlington	286 Wichita
37 Ft. Wayne	73 Alton	287 Marinette
38 Springfield	74 Poughkeepsie	290 Janesville
41 Aurora	75 Columbus	294 Duluth
42 Hartford	77 Minneapolis	295 Scranton
46 Grand Rapids	78 Hornell	296 Wilmington
49 Springfield	80 Danville	297 Canton
55 Hamilton	81 Peekskill	300 Michigan City
63 Richmond	82 Meadville	301 Akron
79 Sandusky	85 Eau Claire	302 Tecumseh
84 Saugerties	86 Mansfield	304 Racine
92 Worcester	88 Dubuque	305 Monmouth
95 St. Joseph	89 Schenectady	307 Reno
106 Ogdensburg	93 Omaha	310 Manistee
113 Tacoma	94 Pawtucket	314 Jackson
118 Peoria	97 Boston	315 St. Cloud
120 Muscatine	98 St. Paul	317 Wilkes-Barre
123 Hamilton	99 Ottawa	318 Chattanooga
125 Norwich	102 Kansas City	322 Joplin
126 Ephrata	103 Ansonia	327 Coxackie
134 La Porte	104 Pottsville	330 Alpena
135 Appleton	107 Erie	331 Crookston
152 Youngstown	109 Aberdeen	333 San Diego
153 Sioux Falls	112 Oneonta	338 Eureka
154 Lincoln	114 Jacksonville	340 Traverse City
160 Milford	115 Canton	341 Neenah
161 Denver	121 Ithaca	344 Atlanta
162 Green Bay	124 Watertown	351 Mankato
174 Joliet	127 Mattoon	352 Brookville
180 Danbury	129 Denver	355 Honesdale
191 Morris	130 Saginaw	356 Atchison
201 Rock Island	131 Jersey City	358 Ann Arbor
206 No. Adams	132 Brooklyn	359 Ogden
210 Rome	133 Hudson	363 Pt. Huron
212 Superior	140 St. Catharines	368 Sherman
232 Sellersville	142 Lockport	371 Barre
245 Ashland	143 Lincoln	372 Marshfield
265 Waverly	145 Williamsport	373 Sherbrooke
283 Geneva	146 N. Brunswick	377 Mitchell
288 Fresno	150 Sioux City	380 Wallace
303 Woonsocket	156 Sumfield	384 St. Augustine
320 Athens	157 Rockford	385 Wabesburg
321 New Britain	163 Marysville	404 Austin
323 Sheboygan	165 Philadelphia	406 Crawfordville
349 St. John	168 Oshkosh	409 Kewanee
363 Waukesha	172 Davenport	411 Brookville
381 Watertown	173 Zanesville	412 Newport News
387 Yankton	175 Kingston	419 Salina
393 Cadillac	178 Newark	420 St. Thomas
394 Sycamore	179 Bangor	424 Stratford
400 Red Wing	182 Madison	427 Rahway
402 Quakertown	186 Flint	433 Mobile
410 Centralia	188 Seattle	434 Fairbault
415 Elkhart	194 Cayce	435 Kenton
416 Norwalk	196 Grand Island	436 Olyphant
417 Dunkirk	199 Atlantic City	438 Cape Girardeau
421 Burlington	200 Galesburg	444 Walla Walla
422 Berlin	202 Portland	447 Kenosha
439 Carbondale	204 New Albany	452 Petoskey
445 Billings	205 Battle Creek	455 Galena
446 Norriston	209 Coldwater	456 Albia
450 Oklahoma City	214 Bluffton	457 Benton Harbor
451 Bushnell	215 Logansport	466 Easton
471 Macon	220 New Orleans	468 Albion
487 Baker City	221 So. Bend	470 Pontiac
490 Fairfield	223 Peru	479 Wheeling
497 Kaukaee		482 Wausau
499 Trinidad		484 Meriden
		486 New Westminster
		488 Middletown
		489 Iola
		494 Fall River
		495 Marshalltown

Boost All the Labels

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Fairfield, Iowa, May 7, 1910.
Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

No. 83, Nashville, Tenn.

Once more the old story—one man to attend to the work of the union, then wake up one day and express your surprise. Men who permit such things to occur refuse to hold office, do committee work, etc.; haven't time to do their part in anything unless it spells a good time. Never think about the needs of the union until it is too late. Where the members follow the laws laid down in the constitution and do their duty as officers and members it is almost impossible for conditions such as I found here to result. This statement tells its own story. Settlement was made apparently satisfactory to the members at a special meeting; new financial secretary elected, etc.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand, April 1, 1908.....\$ 796.27
Receipts to April 1, 1910.....1,073.55
Expended over percentage in 1908.....124.32
Expended over percentage in 1909.....113.29
Due Intl. Union on examina.....6.50

Total\$2,113.93
Expense to April 1, 1910.....\$1,091.10
Due to union 83 on examination.. 34.00

Total\$1,125.10

Balance would be April 1, 1910.....\$ 988.83
Receipts to April 15, 1910.....20.10

Total\$1,008.93
Expense to April 15, 1910.....14.25

Balance would be April 15, 1910.....\$ 994.68

Funds of union:
April 15, 1910, in 1st Natl. Bank.....\$209.73

Turned over by ex-Secretary Geo. Lehning20.00

Total actual funds of union.....\$ 229.73

Deficiency of union April 15, 1910.....\$ 764.95

This deficiency includes amount embezzled by ex-Secretary George Lehning, \$506.64, which, as stated before, was adjusted after a fashion at a special meeting and will be repaid in a short time, but in a way that all concerned will remember for some time.

No. 95, St. Joseph, Mo.

The books and accounts here are really in very good order. All benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file, but the vouchers are not indorsed, but will be in the future. Cash and stamp accounts corrected.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1908.....\$1,287.79
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....2,449.95
Expended over percentage in 1909.....20.66

Total\$3,758.40
Expense to May 1, 1910.....2,632.59

Balance would be May 1, 1910.....\$1,125.81

Funds of union:

May 1, 1910, in Burns Nat'l Bank.....\$260.00

In certificates of deposit on.....800.00

In possession Secretary Julius H. Eckhardt36.84

Total\$1,096.84

Deficiency of union May 1, 1910.....\$ 28.97

This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during years 1907 and 1909.

No. 102, Kansas City, Mo.

The books and accounts here are really in good order. Cash and stamp accounts practically correct. Benefit cards and vouchers all on file. Talked over the system of balancing each member's dues account with every credit given, with the secretary. Expect it will be followed in the future. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1908.....\$ 918.58
Receipts to April 1, 1910.....3,324.80
Expended over percentage in 1908.....59.24

Due to Intl. Union on examination.....15.70

Total\$4,318.12

Expense to April 1, 1910.....3,414.92

Balance should be April 1, 1910.....\$ 903.20

Funds of Union—

April 1, 1910, in 1st Nat Bank.....\$845.00

In poss. Fin. Sec. J. E. Butler.....42.50

Total\$ 887.50

Deficiency of Union April 1, 1910.....\$ 15.70

This deficiency is caused by paying sick benefit to a member while he was on the 90-day limit during January, 1909.

No. 266, Memphis, Tenn.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. An honest effort is made to have things right. Cash and stamp accounts practically correct. All vouchers for expense endorsed by whoever receives the money, on file. Benefit cards, etc., in good order. Funds promptly deposited. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1908.....\$1,748.82

Receipts to April 1, 1910.....3,870.79

Expended over percentage in 1908.....72.85

Due Intl. Union on examination......20

Total\$5,692.46

Expense to April 1, 1910.....\$5,091.31

Due to Union No. 266 on exam.....2.00

Total\$5,093.31

Balance would be April 1, 1910.....\$ 599.15

Funds of Union—

April 1, 1910, in Manhattan Sav. Bk.....\$506.25

In poss. Treas. F. A. Jaekel.....48.50

In poss. Fin. Sec. A. H. Johnson 25.74

Total\$ 580.49

Deficiency of union April 1, 1910.....\$ 18.66

This deficiency is balance on amount expended over percentage an error of 20c in 20c dues by ex-secretary.

No. 276, Plattsmouth, Neb.

The books and accounts here would be excellent if vouchers for expense were endorsed. They will be in the future. Ledger indexed and correctly posted. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards, etc., all on file. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1907.....\$ 818.92

Receipts to May 1, 1910.....1,164.40

Expended over percentage in 1907.....6.83

Expended over percentage in 1908.....8.84

Due Intl. Union on examination.....12.10

Total\$2,011.09

Expense to May 1, 1910.....1,809.59

Balance would be May 1, 1910.....\$ 201.50

Funds of Union—

May 1, 1910, in Cass Co. Bank.....\$131.00

In poss. Treas. F. A. Cloldt.....5.00

In poss. Fin. Sec. Mike Bajack.....19.95

Total\$ 155.95

Deficiency of union May 1, 1910.....\$ 45.55

No. 293, Fort Smith, Ark.

The books and accounts here are in very fair order. All original bills for expense signed by whoever received the money, on file. Benefit cards also corrected small difference in stamp account. The secretary assured me that the next call of the Financier would find their accounts fine and dandy, and I believe him, as he can keep them just as nice as he wants to—plenty of ability. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1908.....\$ 234.44

Receipts to April 1, 1910.....864.19

Claimed expended over percentage in 1908.....2.68

Claimed expended over percentage in 1909.....2.66

Total\$1,103.97

Expense to April 1, 1910.....934.93

Balance would be April 1, 1910.....\$ 169.04

Funds of Union—

April 1, 1910, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$94.11

In poss. Treas. Henry Selig.....29.78

In poss. Fin. Sec. H. Woods.....13.12

Total actual funds\$ 137.01

Deficiency of union April 1, 1910.....\$ 32.03

The deficiency is on account of expending over percentage for several years, and should be replaced. Do not wait for a notice, as per section 179.

No. 345, Kansas City, Kans.

The books and accounts here are in very good order. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger nicely posted, balancing each member's dues account with every credit given. The vouchers have not been endorsed but will be in the future. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1907.....\$ 278.05

Receipts to April 1, 1910.....1,073.50

Expended over percentage in 1908.....4.09

Total\$1,355.64

Expense to April 1, 1910.....1,162.82

Balance would be April 1, 1910.....\$ 192.82

Funds of Union—

April 1, 1910, in Com. Nat. Bank.....\$185.00

In poss. of Fin. Sec. C. G. Warrington 3.75

Total\$ 188.75

Deficiency of union April 1, 1910.....\$ 4.07

No. 350, Lexington, Ky.

Conditions here were such that it was necessary to take up the charter. An unusual state of affairs. Neither reports nor entries in the day book since Nov. 1, 1909. The cards of the members here were transferred to Union No. 32, Louisville. Very little interest shown in union affairs by anybody. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1909.....\$ 142.61

Receipts to April 13, 1910.....469.50

Expended over percentage in 1909-10.....8.41

Total\$ 610.52

Expense to April 13, 1910.....464.50

Balance would be April 13, 1910.....\$ 146.02

Funds of Union—

April 1st, returned to Intl. President.....\$ 12.05

Deficiency of union April 13, 1910.....\$ 133.97

Included in this deficiency is the amount embezzled by Ex-Secy. Walter M. Tuttle, No. 60027, \$82.21.

No. 353, Atchison, Kans.

The books and accounts here are in very fine order. Benefit cards and vouchers endorsed by whoever receives the money for every item of expense. Cash and stamp accounts correct. In the future the ledger will be posted to balance every member's dues account with each credit given them. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907.....\$ 356.90

Receipts to May 1, 1910.....639.40

Expended over percentage 1908.....4.51

Expended over percentage 1909.....8.20

Total\$1,009.01

Expense to May 1, 1910.....886.07

Balance would be May 1, 1910.....\$ 122.94

Funds of Union—

May 1, 1910, in Exc. Nat. Bank.....\$87.00

In poss. Secy.-Treas. L. Waldauer.....26.73

Total\$ 113.73

Deficiency of union May 1, 1910.....\$ 9.21

This deficiency will be increased \$1.00 when a correction is made in loans collected by an ex-secretary.

Yours Fraternally,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

The balance of Financier Campbell's report will appear in the June issue.

LES COMMERÇANTS ET LES UNIONS.

Il y a une raison, sinon, d'autres, pour laquelle les hommes d'affaires, et surtout, parmi eux, les marchands, devraient favoriser le travail unioniste, de préférence au travail non-unioniste, si inférieur, et cette raison est que si le labeur est mal payé, l'ouvrier n'aura pas d'argent à dépenser chez le marchand. Tout homme d'affaires se rend compte, lorsqu'il se donne la peine d'y penser une minute, que le détaillant dépend, les salariés dans une proportion de 90% sur ses affaires. S'il avait à dépendre sur la clientèle riche pour vivre, le détaillant n'aurait devant lui qu'une bien petite chance de réussite. Si les travailleurs sont prospères, le marchand prospère dans son commerce et lorsque les salaires des travailleurs sont réduits, c'est autant d'argent enlevé à la caisse même du marchand et autant de bien-être au foyer. N'est-ce pas une raison suffisante pour que les hommes d'affaires de ce pays-ci supportent et encouragent les grandes masses du labeur organisé? Les unionistes dans ce pays ne sont pas si aveugles ni si sourds qu'ils ne sachent pas quels sont leurs amis. Ils connaissent les sentiments et l'attitude de tout homme d'affaires de quelque importance et une remarque négligente ou méprisante sur le labeur organisé parvient jusqu'aux salles de meeting des masses travaillantes, aussi vite qu'une remarque en sa faveur.

Il a été dit que l'anarchie et l'unionisme marchent la main dans la main, mais ils sont aussi séparés, aujourd'hui, que le ciel de la dernière demeure de l'homme qui aura déserté son union. Les unionistes aujourd'hui sont les os et les nerfs de la civilisation et de notre forme républicaine de gouvernement. En temps de guerre, l'unioniste est le premier à mettre le fusil sur l'épaule et à courir à la défense du drapeau, et il fera encore de même s'il en est besoin. Lest unionistes sont les champions du droit et de la justice et ils ont la virilité de résister à l'oppression de ceux qui voudraient extraire d'eux, goutte à goutte, les moyens d'existence de leurs femmes et de leurs enfants.

L'ouvrier est assez enclin à oublier avec facilité tout ce que le mouvement unioniste a fait en sa faveur. Il prend, ou plutôt accepte le bénéfice de plus hauts salaires et de plus

courtes heures comme s'il lui était naturellement dû. Il lui est dû, certes; mais avec une restriction, la suivante: L'ouvrier en question a-t-il participé dans la mesure qui lui était personnelle à l'amélioration des conditions du travail dont il jouit à présent? A-t-il collaboré à son avènement? Enfin, a-t-il mis lui-aussi l'épaule à la roue et aidé à faire naître ces conditions meilleures?

Nous entendons souvent des membres d'unions déclarer que, puisqu'ils sont des membres en bonne et due forme, personne n'avait à douter de leur droit à accepter tout ce que le mouvement ouvrier a à donner. Le paiement des cotisations n'a fait pas l'unioniste; ce paiement n'est que l'évidence de la présence d'un membre dans l'union. Le véritable unioniste est celui qui a conquis le droit de profiter de l'amélioration matérielle de sa vie par son travail dans les comités, son effort continu, en saison et hors de saison, pour amener de nouveaux membres au troupeau; sa présence assidue à chaque meeting à moins qu'une vraie maladie ne l'en empêche; son travail loyal à soutenir la majorité lorsqu'une question était posée à son union locale; sa loyauté à supporter l'estampille des autres unions, de même qu'il s'attendait à voir soutenir notre carte d'atelier par les autres; sa participation active en vue de l'obtention de "longs salaires et courtes heures" pour ses membres; en un mot, cent différentes choses qui composent le véritable unioniste.

Etre fonctionnaire dans une union, c'est considéré comme une sinécure par tout le monde, excepté par les fonctionnaires eux-mêmes.

Tout travail est honorable. La meilleure vie est celle où les forces spirituelles et matérielles sont employées au mieux. Une vie indolente, qu'elle passe dans la richesse ou dans la pauvreté, est une vie dégradée et dégradante. Aucun homme ne peut servir Dieu qu'en servant ses frères, les autres hommes. Nous ne diffamons pas l'église, ni l'adoration de Dieu, en des places soit publiques soit privées, mais le plus fidèle et plus méritant adorateur de la divinité est celui qui s'acquitte de sa tâche quotidienne dans un bon esprit, se rendant compte qu'il est responsable de l'usage qu'il fait de son temps, de ses talents, de sa force et de ses opportunités. L'homme qui, suivant son habileté, fait le plus pour améliorer le sort des autres hommes, qu'il soit balayeur des rues ou homme d'état, chiffonnier ou prédicateur, est le meilleur homme sur la terre. La dignité du labeur ne dépend pas de la sphère de nos activités à un degré aussi voisin que celui du rapprochement de nos forces au point le plus élevé de notre faculté de faire le bien et d'être utile. Un ressemeleur au cœur bon est un travailleur plus digne et plus honorable que l'homme qui, n'ayant pas de capacité aucune pour les labeurs de l'intellect, méprise cependant le travail manuel et gâche son temps et son énergie en "suivant une profession."

El movimiento de uniones obreras presenta más grandes oportunidades para educarse á sí mismo sobre todos asuntos y sobre todo sobre los que más interesan á los trabajadores, que cualquier otra institución que conozcamos. Los periódicos no siempre pueden discutir tan libremente ni tan á fondo lo que es del mayor interés para los obreros, como los mismos obreros lo pueden hacer en sus reuniones. Vd. no puede entrar en una iglesia ni en una convención política y presentar por completo ni libremente sus opiniones sobre negocios industriales, pues los periódicos, las iglesias y

los partidos políticos son necesitadamente acondicionados á las circunstancias en que se tienen que mover. Los periódicos tienen un surtido muy variado de lectores y de abonados y para no perderlos, no pueden ellos tomar partido demasiado libremente en contra del pensamiento y de las opiniones de los que contribuyen á soportarlos á ellos mismos con su clientela. Lo mismo en los partidos políticos, pero una unión obrera es la propia nuestra, nuestra posesión. En ella podemos expresar nuestros pensamientos, nuestras opiniones, dar luz á nuestras esperanzas, revelar nuestras anticipaciones y finalmente obtener lo que por medio de nuestros esfuerzos deseamos conquistar,—la fruición completa de nuestras esperanzas y de nuestros esfuerzos. Para mantener á este gran movimiento en condiciones que para nosotros mismos son de la más grande importancia, no deberíamos permitir á demagogos intrigantes de cambiar su ruta ó pervertir su destino; que es de ocuparse atentamente de los cigareros primero y de obtener para ellos las mejores condiciones de vida y de trabajo que las circunstancias lo permitan.

Uno de los más seguros caminos que conduzcan al fracaso es esa impetuosidad ciega que impele á los hombres á hacer lo que costosa experiencia les ha enseñado harto ya solo se puede hacer lentamente y por medio de un crecimiento racional y ordenado. Solo se necesita, quizás, unas pocas horas para modelar ó formar un lente de aumento grande, pero se necesita meses para templarlo y brufirlo debidamente para que sirva. Lo mismo pasa con las uniones obreras. A veces solo se necesita unas pocas horas para organizar á una unión, pero años para perfeccionarla, para ejercitar y educar á los elementos sin cesar cambiantes que la componen de manera á formar con ellos un cuerpo de combate inteligente, cohesivo y efectivo. Las desgraciadas condiciones industriales que nos afligen son el resultado de un crecimiento lento y ordenado, extendiéndose sobre un periodo de largos años y forman parte incorporada de nuestro sistema y tienen una influencia tan perniciosa sobre nuestra gente que es casi robarlos á ellos mismos el predicar la disminución de esas malas condiciones ó la abolición de ellas. Por esta razón, la política de la Unión Internacional de los Cigareros debe modelar sus acciones de manera que se aparten á las condiciones que existen y no á las condiciones tales como quisiéramos que fueran. Es verdad que pudieramos asaltar la fortaleza y deshacer muchas cosas en ella en un abrir y cerrar de ojos, pero un tal proceder no nos daría hombres de pensamiento y peleadores sin temor cuando se presentase condiciones necesitando de hombres de pensamiento y de hombres de coraje. El presente plan de campaña que se desarrolla tan diligente, enérgica é inteligentemente que se pueda, debe suministrar resultados que nos darán beneficios á todos nosotros sin obligarnos á sufrir de periodos de decadencia después de periodos de triunfo, lo que se acostumbra cuando se manobra con solo movimientos atolondrados é impetuosos.

Una organización que trata de efectuar cosas más grandes que la inteligencia y la experiencia medianas que sus miembros se han asimilado y pueden lógicamente tratar tiene que fracasar al fin y la mejor manera de premunirse contra este riesgo es de seguir el camino de la experiencia y de quedarse en la carretera de los resultados obtenidos y de los que todavía se han de obtener.

Hablar de una unión como de "La Unión," significando algo á parte de nosotros mismos, es emplear un calificativo equivocado. "Nuestra unión" es más exacto. La unión es como nosotros mismos la hacemos y no puedo elevarse más alto que sus unidades. Sin embargo, ya la hemos formado bastante bien. Nuestra unión es como las otras agencias humanas; se equivoca á veces, pero en comparación, se sostiene ventajosamente ante cualquiera de su especie, sea de caridad, religiosa ó social. Su camino ha sido peñascoso, pero la unión ha crecido, aún más fuerte y saludable cuanto más golpes ha recibido. En su infancia, mofada por la prensa y el púlpito, perseguida por el monopolio, escarnecida por los de los partidos políticos ó aún cargada á la bayoneta por la milicia, nuestra unión ha marchado serena, derribando á sus verdugos y transformando sus perseguidores en suplicantes. En los diez últimos años, gracias á los veteranos que habían enseñado el camino, sin anillos ni canciones, nuestra unión, ha visto efectuarse un gran cambio. Las columnas de la prensa abiertas, buscando, solicitando las noticias de sus acciones; académicos, cientistas, artistas esposando su causa, la iglesia golpeando á sus puertas para ser admitida; las publicaciones populares, los dramatisas, novelistas adoptando su papel, cortando sus favores. Hoy día, nuestra unión es un factor determinante en todas las funciones sociales, una arteria principal en el pulso del comercio, de la sociedad. Ella alza salarios, impide reducciones y detiene huelgas y lockouts por el simple hecho que existe. Ella promete fraternidad, sociabilidad, favorece temperancia y liberalidad. Sobre todo, es una fuerza de educación. Nuestra unión está fuera del seccionalismo; es el emblema de la democracia misma; no conoce ni credo, ni rango ni título. Se ríe de la voga común de la riqueza y rechaza á su caridad; para las clases "de arriba" tiene el más profundo desdén y vierte su desprecio sobre los oropeles y el cobre de sus engalonados defensores. Nuestra unión es la del pueblo. Nos glorificamos de lo que ha logrado y amamos á sus principios.

Hay todavía muchos, muchísimos trabajadores fuera de las filas del labor organizado. No hay razón válida por no juntarse al ejército de los unionistas. Estos son responsables para obtener cualquier adelanto de salarios y de condiciones de trabajo que se pueda. Los que no están organizados, disfrutan de esas ventajas sin tener que ser sometidos á los gastos necesitados para obtenerlas. Si se juntasen á los camaradas organizados, no habría límite á las ventajas que se podrían procurar por medio del esfuerzo unido. A organizarse, pues!

Si Vd. está recibiendo salarios justos y no pertenece á la unión, acuérdese sin embargo que es la unión quien mantiene altos los salarios. Que la unión venga á romperse, la escala de los salarios se irá á bajo, y Vd. muy Señor no-unionista mío, se encontrará con su salario reducido, juntito con todos los demás. Organízese y ayude para que se mantenga y mejore aún la escala de salarios y las condiciones de trabajo. El tiempo para hacerlo es AHORA.

Co unionismus dokázal.

Rodiny byly od sebe odděleny a prodány bez ohledu na jich cit, jako nějaký dobytek. Lid byl

přiváděn do této zemi až do roku 1818 a prodáván za nejvyšší nabídky aby si oddělal cestovné a byl nucen sloužit od pěti do patnácti let, bez odvěvy, aby tak dluh splatil. Tyto nesnesitelné poměry trvaly, pokud tomu dělnické unie ne učinily konec. A my si dovolíme tvrdit, že by trvaly až po dnes, kdyby nebylo dělnických unií.

Každá výhoda, které se dnes dělnictvo těší u porovnání s dřívějšími poměry, byla docílena snahou dělnických organizací, a my tvrdíme, že nebyť dělnických unií, byly by poměry dnešního dělnictva právě takové, jaké byly před sto neb dvě stě lety.

Práce má být požitkem, avšak jak může člověk s chutí pracovat, když jeho život jest stále ohrožován neb jeho nos ucpán prachem? Utišit dílny zdravé a vzdušné, opatřit umývála pro muže a ženy, chránit jejich životy a když přijdou k úrazu po čas jejich zaměstnání zaplatit jim náhradu.

Někdy člověk, který vydělal nejvíce peněz pro sebe a platil lidem, kteří mu dopomohli k bohatství, jenom poloviční mzdu, skutečně myslí, že on jest nejlepší přítel práce — a vydává se za jedině schopného ochránce slabých, kteří nejsou schopni nalézt cestu k domovu bez jeho otcovské rady.

Co jest platná knihovna neb umělecká galerie člověku, jenž pracuje dvanáct hodin denně, ji tře, chodí dvě hodiny do práce a z práce a potřebuje k spánku deset hodin? Mnoho-li hodin mu zbyde ku čtení a úsměvu?

Mnozí unionisté jsou jako jiní lidé tvorové — dávají pět áky svým přátelům a vyhazují dolary jejich nepřítelům. Známe ženu jednoho mouldaře, jež kupuje neunionovou obuv a říká, že jí na tom nezáleží, jen když vydrží.

Jsou lidé — i v řadách organizovaného dělnictva — kteří věří, že dělnické hnutí má pouhý účel osobního zájmu, jehož jediným cílem jest peněžní zisk pro členstvo unií. Kdyby tomu tak bylo, stávalo by se dělnické hnutí pouhou nahodilostí — nemajíc dlouhého trvání — na cestě průmyslového vývoje. Skutečností však jest, že dělnické hnutí jest článkem lidského vývoje, bez něhož člověčenstvo by zakrášlo, pokrok by byl zastaven a konec všeho by byl nedaleký. — New Zealand Worker.

Není to příliš těžkým dávat přednost unionovému zboží před neunionovým. Vyžaduje to pouze o něco více námahy a na konec se to vyplatí. Jest to však nutným ze zásady a pak k vůli tomu, aby se přišlo k přesvědčení, že když se podporuje label jiných organizací podporuje se tím každý sám sebe.

Vlastní zájem nutí nás, abychom kupovali výrobky zhotovené bratrem unionistou a není žádného důvodu abychom se snížili na stupeň Kaina s otázkou na rtech: "Což pak já hlídám svého bratra?"

Bude Vám stále tvrzeno, že toto jest unionový klobouk, že toto jsou unionové střevice, že toto jest unionový doutník, že toto jest unionový oblek, ačkoliv nemajdete žádné stopy po unionové známce. Nevěřte tomu a i kdyby tomu bylo tak, byli byste spozdíli, kdybyste přijímali takové zboží. Pakliže label schází, jest to důkazem o nekalém úmyslu se strany výrobce. On chce z Vás udělat hlupce a podat se mu to, jakmile takové zboží koupíte.

Poslušnost k rozkazům své organizace jest jednou z prvních nutností k upevnění hnutí dělnických unií.

Ten kdo dobrovolně neposlouchá rozkazů nebrde nikdy dobrým vůdcem.

Kázeň jest velice nutnou věcí v dělnickém hnutí.

„Die Mitglieder der National Association of Manufacturers können sich vereinigen, um Gewerkschaften zu untergraben und Arbeiter einzuschüchtern und zum Austritt aus ihren Vereinigungen zu bewegen; sie können Union-Arbeit boykottieren und haben es, soviel ihnen möglich war, gethan, man kann sie aber nicht gerichtlich wegen ungesetzlicher Verschwörung belangen oder um Schadenersatz verklagen, wenn sie auch Tausenden von Arbeitern Geldschaden verursacht haben durch Lohnrückzahlung, oder indem sie das Steigen der Löhne verhindern. Aber es gibt eben mehr Congress-Abgeordnete, die für ihr Interesse in Washington sorgen, als solche, welche die Arbeiter vertreten.“

„Einigkeit macht nicht nur stark, sondern gibt auch Glaube, Hoffnung, Wohlthätigkeit und Brüderlichkeit. Uneinigkeit aber schlägt in Fesseln, und der Schwache erhält was übrig bleibt — jeder für sich selbst, und dem Teufel das Beste.“ — „Metal Polishes Journal“.

„Die Gewerkschaften verlangen keine Sonderrechte oder Privilegien, die nicht jedem einzelnen Bürger freistehen. Wir fordern Freiheit des Handels, immer innerhalb der Gesetze, und beugen uns der Strafe auf dem regelrechten Gesetzwege bei etwaiger Uebertretung. Wir verwahren uns aber und protestieren ganz entschieden gegen ein Regieren durch Einheitsbefehle, was nur ein anderer Name für industrielle Sklaverei und eine Verhöhnung unserer gepriesenen Demokratie ist. Wir fordern und verlangen freie Rede und freie Presse, wie sie uns die Verfassung verbürgt, die uns aber in einzelnen Fällen von Einheitsbefehl-Nichtern vorenthalten werden.“

„Wer keine Feinde hat, hat nie versucht, etwas zu thun. Er ist noch schlimmer als ein Wurm. Es ist besser, wegen guter Thaten gehaßt zu werden, als wegen Nichtstuns verhaßt zu sein.“ — „United Mine Workers Journal“.

„Es sollte eine Women's Union Label League in jedem Gemeinwesen geben. Zu viel von den Arbeitssöhnen wird dafür ausgegeben, Nicht-Union-Arbeitgeber und -Arbeiter zu unterstützen. Vergeßt eure Feinde, aber gedenkt eurer Freunde. Kauft nur Union-Label-Waaren. Die Frauen sollten helfen. Gründet Women's Union Label Leagues.“ — „The Eastern Labor News“.

„Billige Arbeit bedeutet Armuth und Verelendung der Massen. Es bedeutet niedrige Preise für die Farm- und Fabrik-Produkte. Die Kaufkraft der Masse richtet sich nach ihrem Verdienst, und billige Arbeit schwächt ihre Kaufkraft. Je eher die Kaufleute diese Thatsache recht verstehen, desto besser werden sie sowohl die Fabrik- als auch Farmprodukte verkaufen können.“ — „Shoe Workers Journal“.

„Die organisierte Arbeitswelt sollte ganz entschieden gegen die Erhebung von Korporations-Anwälten auf die Bank des Oberbundesgerichts protestieren. Durch beständige Aufklärung und Agitation haben wir es der Mittellasse begreiflich gemacht, daß Korporations-Vertreter im Kongreß nicht im besten Interesse des Landes ist. Vertreter von Korporationen sind aber im Oberbundesgericht noch gefährlicher als im Kongreß.“ — „Seattle Union Record“.

„Es liegt eine Kräftigung in den Dingen, die von den Menschen nicht gern gehört werden. Freie Rede bedeutet für viele Menschen, was die Winde für die Meere und Fiebergebiete bedeuten, welche die Krankheitserreger vertreiben und neue Gesundheit bringen; und wo die freie Rede aufhört, da leben die Krankheitskeime auf, und der Tod kommt schnell.“

Offene Werksstätte.

Der sogenannte „closed Shop“ mag ganz verkehrt sein, vielleicht ist er verkehrt, wenn vereinzelt und abstrakt beurtheilt, aber er ist im Hinblick auf die Geschlossenheit des Kapitalismus anzusehen, in der einige wenige Arbeitgeber sich zusammenschließen und schlimme Zustände, unsichere Fabriken, niedrige Löhne hervorbringen und das Dasein untraglich machen. Und ferner ist trotz allem das System das beste, das die besten Resultate zeitigt; und wenn man bedenkt, daß der „open Shop“ all die bösen Zustände bestehen lassen hat, die das industrielle Amerika zum Spott und Hohn gemacht, und daß der „closed Shop“ allen Fortschritt und alle Besserung gebracht, kann man wohl zu der Ueberzeugung kommen, daß die erreichten Resultate

den „closed Shop“ zu dem einzigen System machen, das den Bedürfnissen unserer Zeit genügt und der leidenden Menschheit die einzige Abhilfe bringt.

Es gibt ihrer, die ihren Nichtanstoß an die „Union“ damit entschuldigen, daß einmal ein Sekretär neunundachtzig Cents unterschlagen, aber mit Freuden nehmen sie eine 10 Stunden-Arbeit zu zwei Dollars den Tag an, wenn doch die „Union“, unterstützt von den Arbeitern in dem betreffenden Fach, ihnen eine 8 Stunden-Arbeit zu vier Dollars den Tag gäbe. Aus Furcht, daß vielleicht fünfzig Cents oder ein Dollar im Monat an Union-Beiträgen theilweise verheimlicht oder verthan werden möchte, rufen sie lieber fünfzig Dollars an die Arbeitgeber heraus. Die Grünschnäbel mancher Menschen sind wirklich mit Grüge angefüllt.

Eine große und reinigende Woge schlägt über unser Land, die das Unrecht beseitigen und die Ungerechtigkeit stürzen will, und hiermit sollte die große amerikanische Organisation, die auf Freiheit und Gerechtigkeit schwört, die Arbeiterbewegung, eins sein.

Vaterlands- und Menschheitsliebe haben höhere Ziele als Partei- und persönlichen Gewinn. Die Herrschaft der Gerechtigkeit sollte den Gewerkschaftlern ein Stern sein, der sie auf Wege führt, deren Ende Zustände in den Ver. Staaten sind, unter denen keiner unnötig Hunger, Blöße oder Armuth irgendwelcher Art leiden wird. Eine neue Zeit des politischen Lebens in unserm Lande ist im Werden, und schon in naher Zukunft wird es nicht möglich sein, die Stimme eines Mannes zu kaufen, und dann können wir in Wahrheit sagen, daß unser Land das größte, das beste und das reinste Land auf Erden sei, und die erwählten Männer werden die höchsten Ideale vertreten und die amerikanische Mannes- und Frauenwürde.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)	
Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized).....	50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district).....	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate).....	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district).....	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five.....	22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate.....	35
1 000 label order blanks, prepaid.....	50
1 200-page label register, prepaid.....	60
1 100-page label register, prepaid.....	40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.....	20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.....	25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler commencing 1908, five years, prepaid.....	40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps.....	75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamps canceler, good for five years.....	15
*Union seal (state when organized).....	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book.....	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect".....	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect".....	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect".....	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect".....	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect".....	3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid.....	50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid.....	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid.....	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid.....	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid.....	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid.....	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid.....	1.00
The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.	

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with cards; 15-yr. with cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipts blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; financial sec. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- ‡ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

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- 219 Albert Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
*405 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
*433 Chas. Peterson, 531 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith.
441 E. B. Graupner, Little Rock.

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- *225 C. A. Diehl, Room 103, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
†228 Robt. Ricker, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
Chas. I. McKinney, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
†238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
†253 Geo. R. Permin, 453 8th st., Oakland.
288 J. S. Hoeffer, 121 Glenn ave., Fresno.
291 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
*332 J. S. Hertzbrun, 1422 D st., San Diego.
338 Carl Swap, Box 264, Eureka.
339 Wm. J. Lee, 507 State st., Santa Barbara.
453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242, Nevada City.
469 W. J. Knapp, 1710 K st., Bakersfield.

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*55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
158 A. Garlepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
*59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Box 165, Brantford, Ont.
140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
*211 J. Lovell Smith, 2515 First st., Victoria, B. C.
278 Wm. Heslop, 52 Blackfriars st., London, Ont.
R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
349 J. J. Donovan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
357 John C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
*373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
378 O. J. Olson, 780 13th st., Brandon, Man.
411 J. H. A. Fortier, Box 36, Brockville, Ont.
414 W. B. Rose, 255 Manitoba ave., Winnipeg.
*420 J. Pearce, Box 154, 20 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.
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*424 James Hagarty, 139 Center st., Stratford, Ont.
*432 W. H. Menchal, Nelson, B. C.
*432 E. C. Gutzeit, Nelson, B. C.
461 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
486 Herman Knudson, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

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306 W. H. Smith, 604 S. Union av., Pueblo.
492 C. W. Platner, 306 Cameron ave., Colorado Springs.
499 T. C. Hammer, Box 653, Trinidad.

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†39 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
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395 Val. Hahn, 46 E. Main st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
*398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
*407 D. S. Martin, 243 Main st., Norwich.
484 Wm. Pitsenmeier, Box 325, Meriden.

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- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

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- 110 Ralph Allmatt, 814 D st. N. E., Washington.
W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.

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- 29 A. Chas. Robinson, 1742 Florida ave., Jacksonville.
248 Wm. F. Marzyck, 818 W. Adams st., Jacksonville.
289 F. A. Roberts, Box 405, Miami.
J. J. Peacon, Box 405, Miami.
*336 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 262, Ybor City (Tampa).
337 Wallace Pinder, 301 Ellis st., Key West.
356 W. C. Carr, Palatka.
*384 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
†440 F. Fernandez, P. O. Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
Arsenio Sierra, 702 7th ave., Tampa.
462 Ramon Torres, 237 Howard av., Box 135, W. Tampa.
464 Stephen Zaragoza, Box 333, Pensacola.
L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.

- 493 Angel Alonso, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
Jose R. Colmenares, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

GEORGIA.

- 252 Geo. C. Gldish, Box 125, Brunswick.
344 H. T. Barnes, 61½ E. Alabama st., Atlanta.
471 F. H. Herman, Box 291, Americus (Macon).
478 S. J. Torres, Box 26, La Grange.

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- 256 W. Granholm, Box 596, Boise.
380 W. G. Fenn, 706 Cedar st., Wallace.

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†15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
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*38 H. Bogaske, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
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Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
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*Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
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497 Chas. Baier, 87 West av., Kankakee.

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Chas. Gartlein, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
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*270 R. C. Murphy, Hower blk., Ft. Dodge.

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*Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

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66 C. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 124 Third st., Bangor.
273 C. W. Morrill, J. W. A. Cigar Co., Rockland.
470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

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*Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
*51 Chas. Bernier, 100 Lyman st., Holyoke.
65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
*92 Geo. Apholt, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
†97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
*160 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
206 H. P. Huffnagle, 51 Eagle st., North Adams.
226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
*255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
326 G. W. Dunbar, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
475 J. Allman, 34 North st., Fitchburg.
494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

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*368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
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*457 Amos D. Hill, 217 Main st., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
*463 Harry V. Isaacs, 281 S. Johnston av., Pontiac.
468 A. W. Kamp, 411 S. Ionia st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
†77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
*98 Frank Rapp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.
294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
Cyrus Frankner, 225 E. 5th st., Duluth.
*315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

*351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
400 H. F. Ratz, 223 E. 4th st., Red Wing, Minn.
426 John Wagner, Box 433, Hibbing.
434 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Faribault.

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23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
144 Ed H. Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
76 Wm. Nicholson, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
102 J. E. Butler, 18 E. 17th st., Kansas City.
193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
*233 P. S. Jamerson, 110 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
*1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
322 Chas. A. Patterson, 610 Main st., Joplin.
442 C. A. Davis, 33 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

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312 C. C. Shuck, Box 1044, Livingston.
*361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
362 Luther Johnson, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
445 Geo. F. Sweeny, Box 905, Billings.

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*93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
*196 C. C. Lightner, 1703 W. Division st., Grand Island.
*276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
358 Ray Olds, 345 N. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

307 Emil Lorke, 221 3d st., Reno.

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*192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
*233 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
*Wm. A. Cook, 28 Washington st., Paterson.
8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
*Max Schuchke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
*117 Andrew E. Hanks, 121 South st., Orange.
*131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Olean ave., Jersey City.
*138 Henry F. Hillers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
*146 Chas. Farling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingstone ave., New Brunswick.
147 John Wittmann, 205 Bergenline ave., Union Hill.
Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
*Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
234 H. Dellus, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
*427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
*428 Alois Klafber, 318 Division st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

12 Fred Weigel, 271 Genesee st., Buffalo.
75 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
Chas. Reiff, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
*L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
19 Jas. Horan, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
*Wm. D. Willson, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
12 H. L. Williams, 17 William st., Oneida.
*E. C. Hunter, 30 E. Elm st., Oneida.
*13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
*16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
*52 E. C. Cuthbert, 553 Grove st., Elmira.
*168 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston st., Albany.
Jas. L. McHale, Room 23, Beaver bl., Albany.
74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
Chas. H. Hahn, 32 Grand st., Poughkeepsie.
*78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
*84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
87 James Orr, 7716 4th ave., Brooklyn.
*89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
190 Jacob Sinn, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
*112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
116 John H. Ostendorf, 80 1/2 Tomkins st., Cortland.
121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
E. Bupp, 321 E. State st., Ithaca.
*124 A. Allen, 254 Hamilton st., Watertown.
125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
132 Theo. Billinghamer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
*141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
142 Jul. Umehlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
*144 M. Brown, 190 Bowers, R. 306, New York City.
149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
*213 Sam. Nachman, 323A East 89th st., New York.
Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First ave., New York.
218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
*229 C. H. Everett, 292 Chango st., Binghamton.
231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
*241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
*246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
*251 C. L. Lindlau, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.
*Max Rosenhain, 1511 3d ave., Yorkville Bank Bldg., New York.

*265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
279 Fred Prunier, 25 Champlain st., Plattsburgh.
280 E. M. Reynolds, North av., Owego.
*283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange st., Geneva.
*292 Thos. E. Silvester, 465 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.
298 J. H. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
*311 J. Stallinger, 72 Walnut st., Auburn.
327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsackie.
334 W. A. Philip, 23 George st., Saratoga.
342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
*348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
*417 Jos. Walter, 17 N. Gazette st., Dunkirk.
*429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
*430 Peter Mooney, 725 Emery st., Fulton.
432 Chauncy Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

OHIO.

14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
*117 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
*43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
*48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
75 J. W. Baker, 563 S. Grant ave., Columbus.
79 Frank Miller, 210 Stone st., Sandusky.
86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
96 Chris. Freudeman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
115 Max Bodenheimer, 203 McKinley ave., Canton.
123 Carl Gagle, 532 N. 7th st., Hamilton.
*A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
137 Jos. Kettl, 28 E. Main st., Massillon.
152 E. Williams, 27 N. Hazel st., Youngstown.
166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
178 C. L. Parshall, 925 Moxahola av., Zanesville.
176 E. D. Everts, 33 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
*254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
*260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
*313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
*360 H. Dauerhelm, 56 Union st., Delaware.
385 Chas. H. Rice, 15th st., Portsmouth.
J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st.
*416 L. C. Colson, 17 W. Main st., Norwalk.
435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

401 M. L. Noll, 116 N. Oklahoma av., Shawnee.
450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Room 34, National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

*202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
487 J. F. Penrod, Box 812, Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
82 Wm. Schults, Box 137, Penn st., Meadville.
*91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
*104 S. M. F. Glover, 608 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
*107 Ed. Matiekner, 2623 Cochran st., Erie.
108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
122 E. J. Tribout, 20 Eddy st., Warren.
126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
145 W. Hoebner, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
*165 Geo. H. Ulrich, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
*171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
*232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
*A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigsbee av., York.
John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
257 Geo. W. Boas, 604 S. Duke st., Lancaster.
*J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
295 E. G. Kozwinski, 1121 Prospect av., Scranton.
*Daniel Harris, 608 W. Locust st., Scranton.
301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
*D. S. Lieb, Box 96, Akron.
309 Wilson Enck, Box 21, Rothsville.
A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
*1316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
*317 John H. Schmidt, 21 McCaragher st., Wilkes-Barre.
Wm. Zelter, 64 Oregon st., Wilkes-Barre.
*320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
355 Wm. Kinzinger, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
*Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
426 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
*439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
*446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
*466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

119 Adolfo R. Vega, Carretera 43—San Juan.
—Juan G. Garcia, Carretera 43.
148 Andres Arus, Box 131, Caguas.
A. Ferrer, Box 131, Caguas.
190 Avelino Candelario, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
Gillermo Colon, Gurabo.
194 Manuel Fernandez, Box 54, Cayey.
Luis Barrera, Box 54, Cayey.
333 Jose Gomez Blanco, San Lorenzo.
Arnoldo Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
374 Francisco Dobl, Mayaguez.

Lino Gulblat, Mayaguez.
376 Manuel Lassus, Utuado.
Angel Rodriguez, Utuado.
386 Antonio Perez, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
Emilio R. Arce, Ciales, P. R.
*388 Juan Sanchez Narguer, Box 163, Utuado.
Enrique Jordan, Box 163, Utuado.
390 Juan Chaleman, Federacion Libre, Vega Baja.
Alfonso Davila, Vega Baja.
449 Carlos Vaerga, Yabel St. 16, Ponce.
Estevan Vazquez, Hucar, 41st, Ponce.
458 Ramon Mojica, Cidra, P. R.
Felix Lopez, Cidra, P. R.
460 Guillermo D. Lopez, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
Pedro Garcia Andigar, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
467 Joaquin Ocasio, Box 337, Arecibo.
Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
472 Celestino Camalid, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
Juan Hernandez, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
Jesus Colon, 27 Trece st., Catano, P. R.
474 Porfirio Diaz, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
Henvenegillet Diaz, Aguas Buenas.
481 Cirilo Aviles, Box 163, Condado "B," Bayamon.
Felix Annoni, Box 163, Pueblo Nuevo, Bayamon.
485 Manuel A. Lopez, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
Barterio Bowas, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

*10 J. J. Bachmann, 150 Carpenter st., Providence.
*34 A. E. Hohlner, 123 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.
303 L. E. Haynes, 140 Main st., Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

*153 Robt. M. Jackson, Box 446, Sioux Falls.
275 Fred. A. Riedel, 209 N. State st., Aberdeen.
377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
*387 Wm. Horst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
491 D. L. Kirby, 632 Fifth st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

83 John P. Gross, 713 Church st., Nashville.
*261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
266 A. H. Johnson, 243 N. 2d st., Memphis.
318 Wm. E. Eckenrod, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

128 Moises Napoles, 807 E. Fourth st., El Paso.
*216 J. P. Fagan, 1119 Broadway, Galveston.
262 W. W. Bowen, 615 Main st., Dallas.
*285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
*346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
364 H. F. Willson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
*369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
367 A. C. Fleitls, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

*11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
*421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

133 M. F. Fisher, 510 N. 30th st., Richmond.
J. A. Provoo, 3 W. Clay st., Richmond.
*198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
240 E. T. Cannoles, 29th st., near Church, Norfolk.
Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
*412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

*109 E. A. Milette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
*113 E. Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
*188 J. Kokesch, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
325 W. A. Mitchell, rear S. 223 Lincoln st., Spokane.
*391 J. G. Duppenenthaler, 1005 Harris av., So. Bellingham.
444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
498 Chas. Solomon, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

418 John Hunt, 11 Mathus st., Kingston, Jamaica.
J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

479 J. F. Helmbricht, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

25 Aug. Pottler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
*John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
*34 W. C. Habelieb, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
*61 Emil Hieckel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
*85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
*162 Frank Ambach, 628 Pleasant st., Green Bay.
168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
*Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
*212 Fred. Toepfer, 1112 21st st., Superior.
245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
*287 Jas. N. Johnson, 613 Jenkins st., Menominee, Mich. (Marinette).
290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
*323 Fred Kneever, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
*329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
*341 C. H. Martin, 513 Oak st., Neenah.
*363 John F. Wurms, 745 White Rock av., Waukesha.
*372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
*381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman st., Kenosha.
*477 Jos. Schmitt, 19 1/5 Western ave., Manitowoc.
*482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIV.

CHICAGO, JUNE 15, 1910.

No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 820, Monon Building, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS.....President
820 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
SAM'L GOMPERS.....First Vice-President
Care Box 30, Station D, New York, N. Y.
THOS. F. TRACY.....Second Vice-President
11 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.
A. GARIEPY.....Third Vice-President
239 Avenue Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can.
W. H. FITZGERALD.....Fourth Vice-President
799 Division St., Portland, Ore.
G. P. BRADFORD.....Sixth Vice-President
1612 8th Ave., Ybor City (Tampa), Fla.
E. G. HALL.....Seventh Vice-President
923 3d Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.
GIBSON WEBER.....Treasurer
1625 N. Bouvier St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

238 Sacramento	.....\$100	287 Marinette	.....\$100
239 Lyons	.....100	290 Janesville	.....100
240 Norfolk	.....100	291 San Jose	.....100
245 Ashland	.....100	297 Canton	.....100
256 Boise	.....100	300 Michigan City	.....100
258 Streator	.....100	302 Tecumseh	.....100
259 Bloomington	.....100	304 Racine	.....100
268 Escanaba	.....100	305 Monmouth	.....100
271 Rochester	.....100	307 Reno	.....100
272 Lansing	.....100	310 Manistee	.....100
273 Rockland	.....100	312 Livingston	.....100
274 PeKin	.....100	313 Lima	.....100
277 Oskaloosa	.....100	315 St. Cloud	.....100
279 Plattsburg	.....100	317 Wilkes-Barre	.....100
280 Owego	.....100	322 Joplin	.....100
281 St. Louis	.....100	326 Taunton	.....100

NOTICE.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards, in possession of the union, should be returned to the International Union.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after February 28 do not use any numbers from 20001 to 43000, inclusive, unless the numbers become vacant on your own books, except to give old numbers to members owing loans. Secretaries in need of numbers for new members not owing loans should send to the International Office for them.

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included. The last paragraph, or last twelve lines of Section 67, on page 20, is the old law and doesn't belong in the Constitution.

NOTICE.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 30-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 79 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink and figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

NOTICE.

The vote on the amendment of Union 316, McSherrystown, in reference to reduction of

initiation fee in Pennsylvania, which was adopted, and on the amendment of Union 499, Trinidad, in reference to the home for disabled members of C. M. I. U., which was defeated, closed too late to be published in this issue. The detailed vote on these amendments will appear in the July Journal.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

G. W. Jines appealed against 250 Belleville for refusing his claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

F. Prunier, Sec'y., appealed against 279 Plattsburg for granting benefit to a member who was able to attend to and did attend to his store and business. The appeal was sustained.

I. W. Krepps et al. appealed against 316 McSherrystown for granting labels to a certain shop under certain conditions. The appeal was not sustained.

L. Punke appealed against 208 Kalamazoo for fining him \$200. The appeal cannot be recognized, having failed to appeal within the limit.

L. Mendel appealed against 251 New York for not compelling S. Prince to take a retiring card. The appeal was not sustained.

R. Todd appealed against 325 Spokane for granting funds from its local treasurer to an unauthorized strike. Section 194 prohibits the levying assessments in aid of unauthorized strikes. The appeal was sustained.

H. W. Hoech appealed against 441 Little Rock for refusing his claim for out of work benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Connell appealed against 97 Boston for not allowing time on sick benefit that his card was in Hartford. 97 Boston replied that they placed him on the sick list from the time he reported in that union. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Oppenheim appealed against 251 New York in reference to counting the ballot in a recent election. The officers replied that only in cases where there was no opposition did the tellers fail to count the ballots and that in case where there was no opposition the candidate was elected anyway, and no necessity for counting the ballots. The appeal was not sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 138, Newark, N. J., to fine A. G. Brinkman, No. 102,023, \$15 for leaving town with money that had been entrusted to him as shop collector to pay the dues of two other members, also with money that had been advanced to him by one of these members. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6.

Approved the application of Union 351, Man-kato, Minn., to fine Wm. Hazenkamp, No. 100-831, \$25 for allowing himself to be suspended for the third or fourth time, each time taking a job in a non-union shop, paying below the bill of prices. Following is the vote: Affirmative—5. Negative—1.

Approved the application of Union 102, Kansas City, Mo., to fine Ollie Anderson, Hattie Lee, Lee Shellenbarger, Frank Thayer, Arthur Zinn, Charles Henkel and F. Krause \$25 each for working in the non-union shop of W. E. Jenkins. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6.

Approved the application of Union 456, Albia, Ia., to fine Thomas A. Evans, No. 85,601, \$100 for quitting a union job and going to work in a non-union shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—5. One member favored a fine of \$50.

Approved the application of Union 165, Philadelphia, Pa., to fine Pedro Suarez, No. 54,151, and J. E. Peacock, No. 97,821, each \$50 and annul their cards for working against the interest of the union in the strike of H. D. Shivers & Co. Following is the vote: Affirmative—5. Negative—3.

Approved the application of Union 406, Crawfordsville, Ind., to fine Herman Sweitzer \$100 for starting a scab shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6. Negative—1.

Approved the application of Union 47, Quincy, Ill., to annul the card of and fine Edward Seschwinder \$50 for working against the interest of the union by putting a bunch breaking machine in his factory. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6. Negative—1.

Approved the application of Union 2, Buffalo, N. Y., to fine John Kain \$25 for employing his son in violation of the apprentice laws. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6. Negative—1.

Approved the application of Union 33, Indianapolis, to fine Grace Murry, 20,200, \$25 for going to work at the Burdena Cigar Co., an unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

Approved the application of Union 98, St. Paul, Minn., to fine Frank Tschida, No. 17,152, and A. E. Levy, No. 52,761, each \$25 for working in the closed shop of Kuhler & Stock. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6. Negative—1.

Approved the application of Union 110, Washington, D. C., to fine J. W. Petit and P. L. Thomas for working in an unfair shop, but reduced the fines from \$200 each to \$100. Following is the vote: Affirmative—2. Negative—1. Two members voted to reduce the fines to \$50.

Approved the application of Union 225, Los Angeles, Calif., to fine W. C. Granville, No. 61,113, \$25 and to require him to deposit \$100 for further faithful use of the label, because he was found guilty of manufacturing a certain brand of cigars for a scab factory. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7.

Approved the application of Union 1, Baltimore, Md., to fine Joseph Adler, No. 55,984, \$200 for holding job as foreman in a non-union shop, instructing three or four hundred girls in the work of the suction tables, etc. Following is the vote: Affirmative—5. The other two members approved a fine of \$100.

Approved the application of Union 14, Chicago, Ill., to fine B. Kantor, No. 100,038, \$25 for selling cigars at \$19 per thousand; also to fine Julius Marks, No. 41,608, \$50 for running a non-union cigar factory; also Jack Barnett, No. 100,019, \$100 for overdrawing labels for 11,500 cigars.

CORRESPONDENCE

Tampa, Fla., June, 1910.

The periods of decadence in workingmen's organizations are more frequent than in any other kind of associations. And this happens because our societies are formed almost exclusively in the heat of altruistic ideas; in the formation of workingmen's organizations, practical and utilitarian purposes are considered as secondary questions, always to be disregarded before the magnitude of the ideal hoped for.

Generally an error is made to start with in founding workingmen's institutions, and that is the disregard of the reality of the daily life, and the dedication of the greater part of their energies to an ideal always uncertain, or at least very rectifiable.

Workingmen in nearly all countries base their happiness on some chimerical hope that will be realized "tomorrow," through their united forces. But it always happens that each group works in a different direction from the others, thus neutralizing their energies, and with the vanishing of their illusions there appears a mountain of obstacles that obstructs the best wishes of the organizers.

The doing and the undoing that is to be noted in this respect in all the towns where rises the question between capital and labor has no other cause, ignorance excepted, than the determination to arrive quickly at happiness, and to risk the little that we may enjoy at present by running after the image of justice delineated in the imagination of each laborer in a different manner.

Naturally, while the workers are starving themselves in this conquest for what seems so easily obtainable, and while they divide and sub-divide their force by the following of each group after the fiction of its fancy, the capitalists live completely at their ease, and busying themselves with the realities of the present, which we disdain with inconceivable stupidity.

Afterwards, when some shock of consciousness brings them back to reality, there is neither energy nor force left with which to resist the energy and force of the possessors of wealth, because they have wasted in intestinal strife the powers necessary for the defense of our dearest interests, and which are what furnish us our daily sustenance and the bread of our offspring—powers which, if rightly guarded, would produce for us the whole sum of good things that we might merit by our culture and our industry, and which we should be capable of maintaining and enlarging after having once conquered them.

When our time is taken up with interior squabbles there is no chance to attend to the labor matters that have relation to capital, and this latter interest, profiting by our unguardedness to its own benefit, not only takes all the advantage it can from the product of our labor, but also places itself in a good position to defend itself from our attacks whenever we make them.

What power of resistance or of attack can an army develop, that spends its time in continually weakening itself? None whatever. It only favors the adversary, tends to the enervation and discouragement of the public spirit, contributes to disbelief in the masses, and creates social indifference; weakens the faculties of the individual to the point of not appreciating his own worth; favors the wickedness of men and keeps the race in ignorance; sows pernicious distrust and venomous suspicions,

and produces general confusion and discouragement.

In this direction the grouping of workingmen is passing through a critical period, from which will come out victorious those who have adjusted themselves already to the reality of the daily life, which consists, not only in keeping the scraps of bread, as some exasperating spirits think, but in preparing the laborers in different ways for the march in the evolution of progressive ideals.

Such is our institution. Such is the International Union of Cigarmakers of America; as such it lives and unfolds itself in an atmosphere not always very favorable. For this reason and because, while it is occupied with the present, it does not disdain the ideals of a future reasonably evolutive, it passes on through the years, linking them together without any interruption, until now these years amount to a half-century.

M. Fuente.

Chicago, June 1, 1910.

The motion of Union 14 of Chicago, calling a convention in September, 1911, will no doubt meet with the objection that it costs too much—the amount being given as from \$80,000 to \$100,000. It is hardly to be wondered at that the generality of members believe this when men of keen, analytical turn of mind will print such errors. There are two ways to arrive at the probable cost of a convention. One is to guess at it, and the other is to take known results and divide or multiply them by ascertainable facts and figures. The "guessing" way depends for its effectiveness on the general lack of knowledge of the question and naturally increases or diminishes the size of its figures in proportion as they may tend to support the argument the writer seeks to make. If some writers had stated the sum to be \$45,000, or \$47,000 it would not have appeared to support their argument of extravagance with the same force as it did by raising it to \$80,000. The per diem of delegates is fixed by law and cannot be changed, except by a referendum vote. If the convention were held now we would have about 375 delegates. After the convention has been in session 14 days the allowance to delegates is reduced so much that few delegates can afford the luxury of prolonging the session; hence we may, at the worst, figure that the convention will not last over 16 or 17 days. At 17 days it would cost \$42,562 for delegate expense. This is at the rate of \$113.48 per delegate, and includes railroad fare and per diem. There will be a few delegates who will come a greater distance, but they will not change to any appreciable extent the general average. The last convention cost a trifle over \$3,000 for all other expenses, including hall rent, committees, clerks, printing (before and after the convention), in fact everything, including even the additional paper and cost of Journal. We may allow \$4,500 for all costs aside from the delegate expense and we have but a few thousand over one-half of lowest cost "guessed" at. I do not, of course, charge any ulterior or wrong motive in giving such exaggerated figures. Men who do not know cannot be expected to correctly state the facts. There is a strong belief that a convention must be held to meet the changing conditions in the industrial field. When we were a poor, feeble, struggling organization we did not hesitate to meet and be counted; neither the enemy nor the expense deterred us; but now since we are beset with enemies that need to be

fought—since we have men, measures and means to meet the situation squarely and fairly we seem to hesitate. Every past convention has given us renewed courage to meet and devise ways to conquer our enemies. We might just as reasonably quit meeting in our unions because it costs something to hire halls, as to decry a convention because it may cost the International Union about 92 cents apiece out of its general fund for its 51,000 members to have a convention. Let us determine to meet in September, 1911, and I am sure that no one will regret it when they finally find how much benefit we have all derived from such a gathering.

F. G. Hopp.

Tampa, Fla., June 6, 1910.

In the April number, 1910, of this Journal I, G. P. Bradford, financial secretary of Local Union No. 336, was assailed in my good name by A. Strasser, international financier, in which I am charged by the said Strasser with appropriating \$75 of the union's funds and failing to account for or make any explanation with reference to same; also with being short with my stamp accounts in the sum of \$54.85; also being in arrears in the sum of \$67.55. I was further charged with carrying two separate bank accounts with the Bank of Ybor City and, by innuendo, it was insinuated that the carrying of these two separate accounts was for fraudulent purposes, and I was further charged with acts of discourteous treatment accorded the said Strasser. To these several specifications and charges, I desire to enter an unqualified refutation. I am not short nor in arrears for one cent of any of said sums; I am not indebted to this local for one cent for any account whatsoever, but, on the other hand, the local union here is indebted to me in the sum of \$155.91, as will more fully appear from the report of Mr. S. J. Kelly, an experienced auditor, whom I employed to audit my accounts as soon as I saw the charges made against me, and which report I inclose herewith with the request that the same be published along with this letter. I am guilty of crime, as charged in said attack upon me by Mr. Strasser, providing it is a crime to advance money to a local union, or to allow a local union to become indebted to its financial secretary. As to the charges of carrying two accounts at the same time in the Bank of Ybor City, I desire to say this union carried an account with the Bank of Ybor City and the Cosmopolitan Bank and Trust Company, also of Ybor City, and that the Bank of Ybor City and the Cosmopolitan Bank and Trust Company merged and consolidated and became the Bank of Ybor City, which fact necessitated the carrying of two separate accounts, and which fact was well known to Mr. Strasser at the time he filed his report and made his charges against me as to the affairs of this union. I unqualifiedly deny that any books were withheld from Mr. Strasser, but, on the contrary, I charge A. Strasser absolutely refused to balance or make any report whatsoever on the local book of this union. I further unqualifiedly deny that any discourteous treatment was accorded Mr. Strasser, or that there was any shortage of interest account with any of the banks used as depositaries by our local union. I charge that if A. Strasser had properly balanced the books of this union he not only would have found the apparent discrepancies charged against me to be untrue, but would have found that I was a creditor of the local union. Mr. Strasser re-

fers to a statute of Florida under which I am guilty of felony, and if his charges against me were true, it was his duty as a true citizen, an honorable member of society and a faithful servant, who has the cause of unionism at heart, to see that I was brought to the bar of public justice.

Yours fraternally,

G. P. Bradford,

Fin. Secy., Union No. 336, Tampa, Fla.

I have audited local book of G. P. Bradford, financial secretary of Cigarmakers International Union, No. 336, 1612 Eighth avenue, Ybor City, Tampa, and find the following accounting from January 1, 1908, to January 1, 1910:

Receipts	\$1,127.10
Expenditures	1,283.01

Which shows that the union is in debt to G. P. Bradford the difference between \$1,283.01 expended, and \$1,127.10 received, \$155.91.

S. J. Kelly,
Accountant.

Decatur, Ill., June 8, 1910.

Trade is dull in this city owing to the stand taken by a portion of the city council. These gentlemen are deadlocked on a license ordinance. There are six dry aldermen I suppose opposed to any ordinance, and eight are wet. The mayor, however, is with the minority and they want a steel-ribbed Sunday school affair or none. In consequence the majority are robbed of their rights and the city is deprived of a revenue, and the cigarmakers here are not busy. There seems to be no relief in sight.

C. Wright,
Secretary.

San Juan, Porto Rico, June 7, 1910.

Referring to the amendment to Section 210 of the International Constitution, proposed by Local Union 460 of San Juan, P. R., I think it is convenient to explain many things in favor of the same. The said amendment establishes special laws for Porto Rico, and it is perhaps necessary to explain them.

Porto Rico is an island of nearly one hundred miles long and thirty-six wide. The square extension is three thousand six hundred miles. There are 66 cities, five of them considered as principal cities, 20 as cities of second rank and the others of little importance. The tobacco factories are established in twenty cities of first and second rank. Seven powerful companies lead the business of cropping and manufacturing, and they also have a principal shop in the larger cities and several branches in the neighboring small towns. There are a great number of small shops; each one of them gives work to only 50 cigarmakers. The average of "Temene Houses" is five in each city, about three hundred in the island. All the products of the big companies and also those of the small shops are sent to the United States market. The "Temene Houses" sell their products in the island, in some instances to the big factories.

The experience of years and events has shown that the establishment of small factories in the inferior towns is in order to obtain lower prices and to have the workers in the most terrible conditions. The manufacturer gets all the profit in this fight of a city against the other, and the worker always loses his rights by lacking a general and complete organization.

It has been thus understood by the men of the labor movement in the island. The organizations of cigarmakers and other trades has since its beginning a general orientation. The Cigarmakers' Unions Nos. 460 and 467 of San Juan and Arecibo, in the last quarter of the year 1906, initiated the effective organization of the cigarmakers in the island helped by the International Union. They saw in a very practical way the utility of their work.

The special conditions of the population and cities of the island, and the rules under which the manufacturer here works, claim the adoption of this system: TO CONSIDER THE ISLAND AS ONLY ONE DISTRICT. The progress of organization here is sure with this measure.

According to what our Constitution now provides, to the hard and fast letter of the law, the island of Porto Rico would never have a J. A. B. We only have three cities in which the J. A. B. can be organized—San Juan, Caguas and Utuado. In the first, for uniting the two local unions that are in the corners of the city. In the other two, as in the other cities, for uniting Cigarmakers and Cigarpackers. It is impossible to establish these several J. A. Bs. for the purpose of joining the unions of the island, because the other cities cannot have more than one local union. Under these circumstances, and owing to the numerous branches, the purpose of the J. A. B., as provided by Constitution, would nil. The duties of this proposed body are to fix all troubles and arrange all difficulties between cigarmakers and employers. That is to say, organizing a J. A. B. for all the island.

The proposed amendment has three new rules:

1—That all the unions in the island may have only one J. A. B.

2—That this J. A. B. may adopt the rules for its government, if they are not in contradiction with the International Constitution.

3—That all the local unions have the representation of one delegate in the Joint Advisory Board.

The principal purpose of the amendment is absolutely necessary. The Porto Rican unions need a common head, a point of union for all the branches of our International Union.

Somebody, perhaps, believes that it is possible to have this very same common head with the creation of several joint advisories. Their creation is a wrong in our island because if the J. A. Bs. are limited to arrange difficulties in a city, what can they do here when the factories of a company are spread through the island? If we have two J. A. Bs. here, there would be twice more expenses. WE NEED AN ACTION SOUND AND CONSTANT. WE MUST HAVE ONLY ONE J. A. B. The creation of one more J. A. B. would also bring claims for the jurisdiction, and also a good number of complaints. Our collective education is very deficient yet.

Some others believe that it is enough for a L. U. to be under the immediate direction of the International Union, but we know that this has not been possible. By the difference of language and character, by the distance between the General Office and the island, and also by the irregular mail route of steamers, the I. U. has more trouble with our unions than with the great many in the United States.

The second part of the amendment contains a very democratic principle, considered as the universal basis of trade unionism. The amendment in its third and last part gives a repre-

sensation to all the unions and members of the island.

This aspiration is not opposed to the laws of our International Union. The International Executive Board keeps her powers. We do not try to create an independent board from the I. U., but it seems to me that the proposed amendment will favor the development of our organizations in this new country, that is now taking the first lessons in trade unionism.

If only one J. A. B. exists in P. R. there can be a perfect union of all our members in the island, because this one can rule over them following the wise instructions of the International Union. There has been a perfect administration during the four years of the vol. J. A. B. that we have now. All the local unions have contributed with a 2 per cent of their receipts, except the loans, fines and assessments, which sum has nearly raised to \$20.00 monthly. These rents have been spent in offices, house rents, publications, correspondence, trips, salaries and general expenses that have been inspected and approved by the local unions.

Two important questions favor the adoption of the amendment: The strikes and propaganda. It sometimes happens, in many of our cities, that the workers go to a strike in an ineffective moment, without preparing and approving it. This quickness reveals our character. Some other times a city is on a legal strike but the company has branches in other cities and while a group is here in a great struggle, the other fellow workers are killing the cause of their brothers.

The manufacturer here says that he is not afraid of strikes because all his cigars are to be exported and he can move from one place to another. He wants to have his cigars made in the island, so he does not care for the place very much.

The control is always necessary in a strike. In the same way that the unions are the heart, let the A. B., we claim, be the head, the brain, that may act with the experience of events, the key of our welfare.

There is a general benefit for the tobacco workers of this island if we have only a J. A. B. In case of a general collection for propagating campaign much more can be done if all the unions give their donations, great or small. In case of two or more boards the contributions for each one of them would be very small, and no success could be obtained.

If all our L. U. follow the practice of assembling semi-annually or bi-annually as they please, they can do much in favor of the organization.

The amendment of L. U. 460 comes to make a law of what it has been customary in our unions. We are indebted to this custom for many things, being in the principal, the advancement we have conquered during the last four years.

Porto Rico cannot be compared to a state of the Union. Our industrial movement, our collective education, and our character need more time to give the best results.

I sincerely affirm that the proposed amendment would place this island in a very perfect condition, and I pray all the International brothers to vote in favor of the same, because it means more organization, and better conditions, under the beneficial influence of our International Union.

Fraternalty yours,

E. SANCHEZ LOPEZ.

UNION NOTES

Union 129, Denver, Colo., wants to give notice that in reporting Denver on the "fair" list that this means just what it says and no more. A great many members think that if a town is reported fair that there are jobs open. While most of our members are working now, the chances are that in three or four weeks from now the usual July lay-off will come and half of our members will be idle for from one to three weeks.

At the city election May 17th the members of this union declared a holiday and got out and worked in all the polls and precincts in the city in the interest of the "wets," with the result that the "wets" won out by a good majority and we are promised by the saloonkeepers that Denver union made goods will be pushed to the front in future, and we have reason to believe that they will keep their promise, knowing as they do that our influence and help may be needed by them again.

Union 129 finds that after about two years' trial of the \$2.00 private loan to traveling members that it is not appreciated and have discontinued it. Evidently some of the members that received this loan thought that it was a present to them.

Notice.—Any person holding a will made by P. Crane (5651), or any person holding any claim against his estate, will please notify Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., by July 1st. Mr. Crane died at Rochester, N. Y., April 8, 1910.

Notice to Secretaries.—A. Gonzales (\$6541) has in his possession a retiring card which was annulled by Union 357, Vancouver; also has a fine on him for \$25.00 for working against the interests of the union. Secretaries of the Pacific Coast, take notice.

Any secretary holding the card of A. G. Brinkman (102023) please collect \$4.85 he absconded with and remit to Union 138, Newark, N. J. Also make him pay the fine of \$15.00 imposed for absconding with the amount stated above.

The secretary of Union 357, Vancouver, B. C., would like to hear from R. E. Carroll (70564).

Secretary of Union 247, Blue Island, Ill., writes that no loans will be granted during working hours. "Will John Hemlick please return the meal ticket which he accidentally carried away with him. I can use it." Signed George Thompson.

The secretary of Union 478, La Grange, Ga., would like to hear from W. J. Hirst (59823). Important business.

"Arthur H. Meyer (29021) at present is an inmate of the County Hospital and will be unable to be at work for some time. He is a charge of Local 188 at present. We, the undersigned, ask the secretaries of the locals he is indebted to not to suspend him for not paying, as he is in pretty bad shape and has promised as soon as he is able to make good." (Signed) Fred Roy, president; Jos. Kokesh, secretary, Union 188, Seattle, Wash.

Mike Riley can have his glasses by sending his address to Jack Zeis, Warren, Pa.

The secretary of 225, Los Angeles, Calif., will transact business from 4 to 5 p. m. only.

Secretary of Union 66, Lewiston, Me., will grant loans only during noon hour and supper hour hereafter.

Union 278, London, Ont., is still on strike. This union will not accept any cards nor grant any loans until the trouble has been settled.

Mr. H. S. Bender (73312) is hereby notified to appear at a regular meeting of Union 278, London, Ont., either in person or by letter on or before July 5, 1910, to give reasons why he should not be fined for working against the interests of the union. Regular meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays each month.

Union 162, Green Bay, Wis., will not recognize members without cards; due books don't go.

Secretaries please notice the card of E. M. Doherty (67738) should bear date of June 4th as being withdrawn from Union 34, as the secretary neglected to enter same on his traveling card.

Union 344, Atlanta, Ga., asks all cigarmakers to stay from Atlanta right now. There is a shop here that doesn't pay the bill, and they want men. It is bunch breaking and rolling system. It moved here from Chicago and it is the first one that we ever had, and we are going to try and freeze it out or make them pay the bill. They only pay \$7 per M. \$2.75 for breakers and \$4.25 for rollers.

The following members will please communicate with secretary of Union 252, Brunswick, Ga., by the first of July otherwise they will stand suspended: D. Olin Harbison (6538), Valentine Lorenzo (7199), Raymond Lorenzo (7200), W. A. Veronee (15578), C. E. Love (6540), Humberto Lorenzo (7202), Charlie Milklin (15579).

The financial secretary of Union 55, Hamilton, Ont., desires to hear from H. Dorner (454).

If Jerry Crowe doesn't communicate with the Secretary of Union 430, Fulton, N. Y., by the next issue of the Journal he will hear something to his disadvantage. By Union 430, Fulton, N. Y.

Union 430, Fulton, N. Y., has suspended George H. Smith and fined him the amount of his indebtedness to Union 430.

The trade union movement is abused because it protects the otherwise defenceless worker against the merciless greed of the exploiters of such labor, but grows nevertheless because it is historically and naturally economically right.

State of Trade for June 1, 1910.

GOOD.		
12 Oneida	424 Stratford	233 Sedalia
49 Springfield	426 Hibbing	239 Lyons
167 Owosso	437 Cairo	245 Ashland
171 E. Greenville	439 Carbondale	246 Salamancan
236 Reading	445 Billings	249 Findlay
275 Aberdeen	454 Cedar Rapids	250 Bellville
	463 Pontiac	252 Brunswick
	468 Albion	257 Lancaster
	471 Macon	259 Bloomington
	483 Gloversville	260 Piqua
	487 Baker City	263 Adrian
	490 Fairfield	266 Memphis
	491 Huron	270 Ft. Dodge
	497 Kaukaee	274 Pekin
	499 Trinidad	276 Plattsmouth
		279 Plattsburgh
FAIR.		
5 Rochester		280 Owego
6 Syracuse		262 Bridgeport
7 Utica		256 Wichita
8 Hoboken		267 Manhattan
17 Cleveland		290 Janesville
22 Detroit		294 Duluth
24 Muskegon		295 Scranton
26 So. Norwalk		296 Wilmington
27 Toronto		297 Canton
33 Westfield		300 Michigan City
33 Indianapolis		301 Akron
34 Chippewa Falls		302 Tecumseh
37 Ft. Wayne		305 Monmouth
41 Aurora		307 Reno
42 Hartford		308 Muncie
46 Grand Rapids		311 Auburn
55 Hamilton		315 St. Cloud
62 Richmond		318 Chattanooga
79 Sandusky		326 Taunton
81 Peekskill		332 San Diego
84 Saugerties		338 Eureka
92 Worcester		340 Traverse City
95 St. Joseph		341 Neenah
103 Ansonia		344 Atlanta
112 Oneonta		345 Kansas City
113 Tacoma		351 Mankato
118 Peoria		352 Brockville
120 Muscatine		355 Honesdale
123 Hamilton		356 Palatka
125 Norwich		359 Atchison
126 Ephrata		360 Ann Arbor
129 Denver		367 Ogden
130 Saginaw		368 Pt. Huron
134 La Porte		369 Sherman
135 Appleton		371 Barre
137 Massillon		372 Marshfield
140 St. Catharines		373 Sherbrooke
152 Youngstown		377 Mitchell
153 Sioux Falls		380 Wallace
156 Sufield		381 Watertown
160 Milford		384 St. Augustine
161 Denver		404 Austin
162 Green Bay		406 Crawfordville
174 Joliet		407 Kewanee
186 Flint		410 Centralia
191 Morris		411 Brockville
196 Grand Island		412 Newport News
201 Rock Island		415 Elkhart
206 No. Adams		419 Salina
210 Rome		420 St. Thomas
212 Superior		422 Berlin
232 Sellersville		427 Rahway
247 Blue Island		433 Mobile
264 Rutland		434 Faribault
283 Geneva		435 Kenton
288 Fresno		436 Olyphant
301 Racine		442 Cape Girardeau
309 Rothville		443 Albuquerque
310 Manistee		444 Walla Walla
314 Jackson		450 Oklahoma City
330 Athens		452 Petoskey
331 New Britain		455 Galena
323 Sheboygan		457 Benton Harbor
339 Fond du Lac		466 Easton
331 Crookston		476 Pontiac
349 St. John		479 Wheeling
365 Havana		482 Wausau
370 Jamestown		484 Meriden
387 Yankton		486 New Westminster
392 New York		488 Middletown
391 Sycamore		489 Toia
325 Waterbury		494 Fall River
397 Ionia		495 Marshalltown
400 Red Wing		
402 Quakertown		
407 Norwich		
416 Norwalk		
417 Dunkirk		
421 Burlington		
DULL.		
2 Buffalo		
3 Paterson		
4 Cincinnati		
9 Troy		
18 Brattleboro		
19 Sault Ste Marie		
25 Milwaukee		
38 Topeka		
38 Springfield		
40 Biddeford		
41 St. Louis		
47 Quincy		
51 Holyoke		
52 Elmira		
56 Leavenworth		
60 Keokuk		
63 Lewiston		
68 Albany		
69 Three Rivers		
71 Elgin		
72 Burlington		
73 Alton		
74 Poughkeepsie		
77 Minneapolis		
80 Danville		
82 Meadville		
85 Eau Claire		
86 Mansfield		
88 Dubuque		
89 Schenectady		
93 Omaha		
97 Boston		
98 St. Paul		
104 Pottsville		
107 Erie		
109 Aberdeen		
114 Jacksonville		
115 Canton		
127 Mattoon		
131 Jersey City		
136 Hudson		
142 Lockport		
143 Lincoln		
145 Williamsport		
146 N. Brunswick		
148 Cagauas		
151 Sioux City		
154 Lincoln		
158 Lafayette		
163 Marysville		
165 Philadelphia		
168 Oshkosh		
172 Davenport		
173 Zanesville		
175 Kingston		
176 Newark		
178 Olney		
179 Bangor		
180 Danbury		
182 Madison		
193 Jefferson City		
200 Galesburg		
202 Portland		
204 New Albany		
205 Battle Creek		
209 Coldwater		
214 Bluffton		
215 Logansport		
220 New Orleans		
221 So. Bend		
222 Peru		
231 Amsterdam		

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

No. 322, Creston, Iowa.

Clerically the books and accounts here are in very fair order. In the future vouchers for expense will be endorsed by whoever receives the money. At each visit here find all but two or three members away over the limit in dues (nearly the same ones behind every visit), neither do they return Intl. loans, Sections 73 and 106 will look different to them in a few days. Leaving instructions here is a waste of words, so this time I made up a list for the Intl. President, showing who owes loans and their standing in dues. Am of the opinion this will change things a little in Creston. There is only "one member" on the list who can offer age or anything else than neglect or worse as an excuse. On May 6th the Fin. Secy. deposited in bank \$55.44, leaving in his possession at time of examination \$2.10. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1908.....	\$ 336.69
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	266.83
Total	\$ 603.52
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	319.37
Balance would be May 1, 1910.....	\$ 284.15
Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, in 1st Nat. Bank.....	\$ 91.98
Certificate of deposit on 1st Nat. Bk. 120.34	
In poss. Treas. D. A. Wareham.....	2.99
In poss. Fin. Secy. Geo. Hall.....	55.44
Total	\$ 270.75

Deficiency of union May 1, 1910.....\$ 13.40
Deficiency same as per last examination to Aug. 1, 1908.

No. 401, Shawnee, Okla.

The books and accounts here are not in good order. Corrected the bank and stamp accounts. The present secretary will no doubt do the best he can. Am in hopes the future will show better results. The cigar trade is not what it should be. A little more energy on the part of local manufacturers would make quite a town out of this. There should be 15 or 20 cigarmakers here. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1908.....	\$ 206.40
Receipts to April 1, 1910.....	183.80
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	12.02
Due to Intl. Union on examination.....	39.00
Total	\$ 441.22
Expense to April 1, 1910.....	287.75
Balance should be on hand April 1, 1910....	\$ 153.47
Funds of Union—	
April 1, 1910, corrected amount in Oklahoma Nat. Bank.....	\$70.00
In poss. Secy.-Treas. M. L. Noll.....	10.45
Actual funds of union	\$ 80.45

Deficiency of union April 1, 1910.....\$ 73.02
Of this deficiency Fay K. Brown, 108618, owes on account illegal sick and O. O. W. benefit.....\$60.00
Expended over percentage 1909.....12.02
Ex-Secy. Wm. Westerfeld owes on account error in cash for March, 1909.....1.00

Total deficiency of union April, 1910.....\$ 73.02

No. 450, Oklahoma City, Okla.

If Sections 175 and 176 had been better followed the books and accounts here would have been as near right as anybody's. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Vouchers endorsed by whoever receives the money and benefit cards on file for all expense. Ledger nicely posted; a pleasure to go over accounts such as these. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1908.....	\$ 619.87
Receipts to April 1, 1910.....	958.00
Total	\$1,577.87
Expense to April 1, 1910.....	1,269.92
Balance would be April 1, 1910.....	\$ 307.95
Funds of Union—	
April 1, 1910, in Am. Nat. Bank.....	\$ 31.38
Certificate of deposit on Am. Nat. Bank.....	200.00
In poss. Fin. Secy. M. E. Forsythe.....	76.57
Total	\$ 307.95

No. 489, Iola, Kans.

The books and accounts here are really in good order. The voucher stubs show that all vouchers are made out, but have been mostly lost, etc. Stubs all on file. Benefit cards all filed O. K. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger posted nearly all right. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1907.....	\$ 550.05
Receipts to April 1, 1910.....	1,384.52
Total	\$1,934.57
Expense to April 1, 1910.....	1,656.12
Balance on hand would be April 1, 1910....	\$ 278.45
Funds of Union—	
April 1, 1910, in State Sav. Bank.....	\$244.82
In poss. Fin. Secy. P. H. Bushgens.....	33.63
Total	\$ 278.45

No. 490, Fairfield, Iowa.

If vouchers for expense had been endorsed by whoever received the money, the books and accounts of this union would have been in excellent condition as the ledger is nicely posted. Cash and stamp accounts correct, except a small surplus in 30c dues. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....	\$ 281.07
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	787.35
Total	\$1,068.42
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	915.40
Balance would be May 1, 1910.....	\$ 153.02
Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, in 1st Nat. Bank.....	\$139.90
In poss. Secy.-Treas. Robt. Bauman.....	9.92
Total	\$ 149.82

Deficiency of union May 1, 1910.....\$ 3.20
This deficiency is a balance not replaced on deficiency as per previous examination to Sept. 1, 1907.

Chicago, Ill., May 31, 1910.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

No. 20, Decatur, Ill.

The books and accounts here are certainly in splendid condition. Funds promptly deposited. Ledger correctly indexed and posted. Vouchers, benefit cards and original bills for expense on file. Cash and stamp accounts correct. The financial secretary and treasurer certainly attend to their duties all the time. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907.....	\$3,372.30
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	5,845.85
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	32.24
Due to International Union on examination.....	.50
Total	\$9,250.89
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	5,761.04
Would be balance on hand May 1, 1910....	\$3,489.85
Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, certificates of deposit on Decatur National Bank.....	\$2,500.00
Open account in Decatur National Bank.....	950.00
In possession Financial Secretary Chas. Wright.....	39.85
Total	\$3,489.85

No. 127, Mattoon, Ill.

The books and accounts since Secretary-Treasurer Sparks has had them are in very nice condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards, etc., on file. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1908.....	\$ 44.09
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	407.30
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	4.71
Due to International Union on examination.....	.40
Total	\$ 456.50
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	385.59
Balance would be May 1, 1910.....	\$ 70.91
Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, in First National Bank.....	\$50.00
In possession Secretary - Treasurer Harvey Sparks.....	15.75
Total	\$ 65.75
Deficiency of Union May 1, 1910.....	\$ 5.16

No. 154, Lincoln, Ill.

If the vouchers for expense here were endorsed it would be hard to find treasurer's and financial secretary's accounts better kept. Cash and stamp accounts correct, balanced at the end of each month. Ledger correctly posted and indexed—shows complete standing of every member. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1908.....	\$ 907.23
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	1,290.15
Total	\$2,197.43
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	1,222.03
Balance would be May 1, 1910.....	\$ 975.40

Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, in German National Bank.....	\$239.50
Interest account German National Bank.....	200.00
Certificate on Lincoln National Bank 515.00	
In possession Fin. Sec. Geo. Auer.....	20.90
Total	\$ 975.40

No. 155, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

The books and accounts here show lack of experience. Time will make a good secretary out of Ralph Walbel. He will try. Corrected the cash and stamp accounts. Gave the secretary all the help I could in the way of instruction. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 31, 1906.....	\$ 110.00
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	993.00
Expended over percentage in 1906.....	.42
Due to International Union on examination.....	6.45
Total	\$1,109.87
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	888.13
Balance would be May 1, 1910.....	\$ 221.74
Funds of Union—	

May 1, 1910, in State National Bank.....\$209.95
In possession Fin. Sec. Ralph Walbel 11.37

Total\$ 221.32

Deficiency of Union May 1, 1910.....\$.42
This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during year 1906 and not yet replaced.

No. 185, Paducah, Ky.

The books and accounts here are in fair order. Corrected the stamp account. Instructed the secretary how to balance each member's dues account with every credit given. Benefit cards all on file. Vouchers for expense not all endorsed. Home industry agitation will be tried here. A good try and Paducah will improve. More good jobs and steady work is the result. Go after it. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 31, 1908.....	\$ 84.29
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	975.50
Total	\$1,059.79
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	993.32
Balance would be May 1, 1910.....	\$ 66.17

Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, in First National Bank.....	\$50.00
In possession Sec.-Treas. F. A. Vincent.....	16.17
Total	\$ 66.17

No. 207, Carthage, Ill.

Very little system here. Gave the secretary instructions reference balancing cash and stamp accounts at the end of each month, how to make out vouchers and have them endorsed by whoever receives the money, for all expense, how to balance each member's dues account with each credit given. Corrected the reported money in bank, also in possession of the secretary. The secretary deposited \$25.00 in bank at time of examination. Lack of experience is the trouble here. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1908.....	\$ 204.80
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	447.30
Due to International Union on examination.....	26.03
Total	\$ 678.13
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	393.55
Balance would be May 1, 1910.....	\$ 284.58

Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, in Hancock County National Bank.....	\$211.50
In possession Sec. Chas. Brown.....	39.91
Total	\$ 251.41

Deficiency of Union May 1, 1910.....\$ 33.17

No. 250, Belleville, Ill.

Books and accounts here in very fair order. Benefit cards and endorsed vouchers all on file. Corrected the stamp account, also amount claimed in possession of secretary-treasurer Feb. 1, 1910. Ledger in very good order. Gave the secretary what help I could reference balancing his accounts at the end of each month. Also the member's dues accounts. Also corrected the amount still due to Union 250, Belleville, from ex-Sec. Ashton, a difference of \$30.88. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 10, 1907.....	\$1,161.38
Correction in balance.....	10.72
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	6,482.70
Claimed expended over percentage in 1906.....	54.34
Total	\$7,709.14
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	\$6,592.96
Correction percentage 1906.....	23.46
Total	\$6,616.42

Balance would be May 1, 1910.....\$1,092.72

Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, certificates on Belleville Savings Bank.....	\$500.00
On First National Bank.....	500.00
In possession Sec.-Treas. H. Wilhelm.....	92.72
Total	\$1,092.72

The secretary had an unusual amount of cash in his possession owing to death benefit expense. Paid part of it while I was there.

No. 258, Streator, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in better condition than appearances would indicate. An honest attempt to do the right thing. Funds promptly deposited, etc. One thing here is the fact of having so much money in bank without interest. This must be changed immediately. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907.....	\$ 903.78
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	1,295.30
Expended over percentage 1909.....	5.25
Due to International Union on examination.....	10.00
Total	\$2,214.33
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	1,575.98
Balance would be May 1, 1910.....	\$ 638.35

Funds of Union—	
May 3, 1910, in Union National Bank.....	\$623.10
Total	\$ 638.35

Deficiency of Union May 1, 1910.....\$ 15.25
This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during year 1909.....\$ 5.25

And \$10.00 illegal sick benefit as per this examination	10.30
Total	\$ 15.25

No. 259, Bloomington, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in splendid condition, nicely balanced at the end of each month. Ledger nicely posted. Cash and stamp account correct. Funds promptly deposited and at interest. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1908.....	\$1,044.61
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	1,807.25
Due International Union on examination....	5.00

Total	\$2,856.86
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	\$2,269.57
Correction in percentage for 1907....	2.16

Total	\$2,271.73
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Balance on hand would be May 1, 1910....	\$ 585.13
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Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, in Third National Bank.....	\$ 75.00
Certificates of deposit in Third National Bank	500.00
In possession of Fin. Sec. Lambert Schworer	5.15

Total	\$ 580.15
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Deficiency of Union May 1, 1910.....	\$ 4.98
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No. 297, Canton, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger posted showing complete standing of member, and indexed. Benefit cards and vouchers endorsed for every item of expense. Accounts balanced complete at the end of each month. All very nice. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1908.....	\$1,288.92
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	1,720.83
Claimed expended over percentage in 1908..	25.32

Total	\$3,035.07
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	\$2,309.08
Due to No. 297 on examination.....	25.32

Total	\$2,334.40
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Balance on hand would be.....	\$ 700.67
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Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, in Canton National Bank	\$203.04

Certificate of deposit on Canton National Bank	500.00
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In possession Treas. Roy Crandall.....	5.00
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In possession Fin. Sec. W. H. Harrison	17.95
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Total	\$ 725.99
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Cash surplus May 1, 1909.....	\$ 25.32
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Did not verify the \$5.00 in possession of treasurer. Did not see him.	
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No. 410, Centralia, Ill.

All that Secretary Pelfer needed was a few instructions. His accounts are accurate. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger correctly posted, etc. The makings of an excellent officer. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1908.....	\$ 112.63
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	751.50
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	2.40
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	10.11

Total	\$ 876.64
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	746.35

Total	\$ 130.29
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Balance would be May 1, 1910.....	\$ 85.00
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Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, in the Old National Bank.....	\$85.00
In possession Sec. Mike Pelfer.....	35.20

Total	\$ 120.20
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Deficiency of Union May 1, 1910.....	\$ 10.09
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This deficiency is owing to having expended over percentage in 1909. The secretary had deposited in bank \$25.00 before the examination.

No. 437, Cairo, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in very good order. Ex-Secretary Gilbert had some trouble, but at the time of this examination the funds were all right. Ledger nicely posted. Stamps O. K. All benefit cards and vouchers on file, but the vouchers not always endorsed. Left instructions reference Section 106 regarding the collection of loans. The habit of granting personal or private loans from International funds must be stopped. The deficiency is:

Old account	\$ 2.35
Illegal sick benefit as per this examination....	15.00

Total	\$17.35
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Statement as follows:	
Balance on hand March 30, 1908.....	\$ 435.84
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	943.70

Total	\$1,379.54
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	1,077.15

Balance would be May 1, 1910.....	\$ 302.39
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Receipts to May 18, 1910.....	8.65
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Due International Union on examination.....	15.00
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Total	\$ 326.04
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Expense to May 1, 1910.....	
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Balance would be May 18, 1910.....	\$ 326.04
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Funds of Union—	
May 18, in First Bank and Trust Co.....	\$286.39
In possession Sec. B. C. Coke.....	22.30

Total	\$ 308.69
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Deficiency of Union May 18, 1910.....	\$ 17.35
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No. 438, Marion, Ill.

The books and accounts are in fair order. Lack of vouchers the chief fault. Corrected the stamp and bank accounts. Explained to the secretary the necessity of balancing his accounts at the end of each month in the day book. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1908.....	\$ 56.62
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	924.40
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	11.20

Total	\$ 992.22
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	723.46

Balance would be May 1, 1910	\$ 268.76
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Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, in First National Bank.....	\$228.39
In possession Sec. Treas. E. H. Gehring	21.92

Total	\$ 250.31
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Deficiency of Union May 1, 1910.....	\$ 18.45
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This deficiency is on account of:

On old deficiency.....	\$ 7.25
Amount expended over percentage in 1908....	11.20

Total	\$18.45
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No. 442, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

The books and accounts here are not in good order. I requested them for the future to have all benefit cards and vouchers for expense properly filled out and endorsed by whoever the money was paid to; also to have the ledger indexed and dated to show the year for which the accounts were entered; also to have the reports signed by the proper officers and to bear the seal of the union. Corrected the amount claimed in bank. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1906.....	\$ 233.00
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	770.80
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	27.94
Due International Union on examination.....	15.64

Total	\$1,047.38
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	790.69

Balance would be May 1, 1910.....	\$ 256.69
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Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, in First National Bank.....	\$217.15
In possession Treas. L. Bruenig.....	10.60

Total	\$ 227.75
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Deficiency of Union May 1, 1910.....	\$ 28.94
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No. 451, Bushnell, Ill.

If Section 175 had been well followed the books and accounts would have been in good order. Benefit cards and vouchers endorsed by whoever receives the money on file for all expense. Ledger nicely indexed and posted. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1908.....	\$ 316.14
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	1,099.40
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	3.18
Due to International Union on examination	1.05

Total	\$1,419.77
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	1,021.66

Balance would be May 1, 1910.....	\$ 398.11
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Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, in First National Bank.....	\$340.00
In possession Fin. Sec. Al. Lewis.....	53.88

Total	\$ 393.88
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Deficiency of Union May 1, 1910.....	\$ 4.23
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\$50.00 was deposited in bank at time of examination May 11, 1910.

No. 476, Pontiac, Ill.

The books and accounts here would have been in excellent condition if only interest on money in bank had been properly reported in the receipts. Benefit cards, vouchers, etc., just as they should be. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Treasurer and secretary balance their accounts at the end of each month. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1908.....	\$ 301.40
Receipts to May 1, 1910.....	731.85

Total	\$1,033.25
Expense to May 1, 1910.....	762.25

Balance on hand would be May 1, 1910....	\$ 271.00
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Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1910, in Illinois State Savings Bank	\$265.00
In possession Fin. Sec. Walter Emery	6.00

Total	\$ 271.00
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Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MAY, 1910.**RECEIPTS.****TAX.**

43 Urbana	\$100	215 Logansport	100
45 Springfield	100	222 Peru	100
48 Toledo	100	226 Haverhill	100
58 Montreal	100	230 Millville	100
82 Meadville	100	231 Amsterdam	100
85 Eau Clair	100	242 York	100
93 Omaha	100	251 New York	100
94 Pawtucket	100	254 Wapakoneta	100
99 Ottawa	100	256 Boise	100
103 Ansonia	100	268 Escanaba	100
104 Pottsville	100	274 Pekin	100
105 Maysville	100	302 Tecumseh	100
123 Hamilton	100	322 Joplin	100
124 Watertown	100	355 Honesdale	100
130 Saginaw	100	362 Great Falls	100
140 St. Catharines	100	368 Port Huron	100
157 Rockford	100	488 Middletown	100
200 Galesburg	100	494 Fall River	100
201 Rock Island	100	498 Everett	100
205 Battle Creek	100		

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

7 Utica	\$1.00	51 Holyoke	1.50
316 McSherrytown	2.00	142 Lockport .....	.70
407 Norwich .....	.40	305 Monmouth .....	.50
315 St. Cloud .....	.50	337 Key West	1.50
253 Oakland .....	.50	426 Hibbing .....	.75
231 Amsterdam .....	.50	432 Louisville	3.50
62 Richmond .....	.50	408 Houghton	2.00
3 Paterson	1.00	451 Bushnell .....	.75
174 Joliet	2.50	451 Chattanooga	1.00
78 Hornell	3.00	238 Sacramento	1.00
46 Grand Rapids	1.00	402 Quakertown	1.00
59 Brantford	1.00	89 Schenectady .....	.50
283 Geneva .....	.50	370 Jamestown .....	.75
113 Tacoma	1.50	225 Los Angeles	1.00
204 New Albany	1.00	126 Ephrata	1.00
302 Tecumseh	1.00	278 London	2.00
8 Hoboken	1.50	315 St. Cloud	1.00
387 Yankton .....	.50	212 Portland .....	.40
212 West Superior .....	.50	16 Binghamton	1.00
235 Peru	1.25	356 Palatka	1.00
85 Eau Clair .....	.50	61 La Cross	1.50
362 Great Falls	1.00		

STATIONERY.

147 Union Hill	\$1.75	122 Warren	1.75
28 Westfield	1.75	445 Billings	1.75
6 Syracuse	3.50	115 Canton	1.75
57 Champaign	1.75	478 La Grange	3.50
321 New Britain	1.75	230 Millville	3.50
160 Milford	2.40		

MISCELLANEOUS.

6 Syracuse, ink pad.....	\$.35
276 Plattsmouth, ink pad.....	.35
498 Everett, ink pad.....	.35
250 Belleville, ink pad.....	.35
266 Memphis, label cut.....	.20
49 Springfield, label cut.....	.40
62 Richmond, label cut.....	.25
J. A. B. St. Louis, type.....	1.10
250 Belleville, type.....	1.00
231 Amsterdam, type.....	.68
97 Boston, type.....	1.00
276 Plattsmouth, type.....	.75
132 Brooklyn, type.....	.15
392 New York, supplies.....	7.25
330 Alpena, supplies.....	1.00
388 Middletown, supplies.....	1.35
236 Reading, supplies.....	2.75
U. S. Express, refunded overcharge.....	.46
108 Lock Haven, damages in E. H. Young case	70.00
Selectors, Key West, charter.....	5.00
Cigarmakers, Brainard, charter.....	5.00

Receipts for May	\$4,072.37
Balance May 1.....	3,316.56

Total	\$7,388.93
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EXPENSES FOR MAY, 1910.

Office rent.....	\$ 90.00
Salary to International President.....	120.00
Salary to clerks.....	413.30
Printing 29,000 cards of membership.....	58.00
Printing 53,000 personal loan receipts.....	27.00
Printing 5,000 postals—form 1-2-4.....	8.00
Printing strike application of Evansville, Warren, New York, London, Winnipeg and Tampa.....	36.00
Printing stationery for local unions.....	19.65
Printing 5,000 English constitutions.....	87.50
Printing and numbering 2,880,000 blue labels.....	345.60
Printing April Journal and annual financial statement.....	677.44
Printing 500 organizers' cards for Frank Celeis	2.50
71 reams of journal paper.....	212.42
Envelopes .....	.76
Tax to A. F. L. for March.....	218.37
Tax to label dept. A. F. L. for March.....	109.43
A. Gariepy, 3d V. P. 5 months rent.....	20.00
A. Gariepy, 1,200 postals, printing and cost.....	15.00
Frank Celeis, salary and expense as organizer	175.00
G. R. French, salary and expense as organizer	300.30
I. B. Kuhn, salary and expense as organizer	200.00

J. C. Johnston, salary and expense as organizer.....	75.00
A. Strasser, salary and expense as financier.....	100.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier.....	125.00
E. G. Cuthbert, expense to Corning.....	5.25
H. F. Hilfers, expense to Orange.....	5.00
D. Tuholsky, expense to Canton.....	6.50
Otto Dehn, expense to Champaign.....	8.19
E. S. Lopez, expense to Arlicho.....	21.10
T. F. Tracy, expense to Elmira and York.....	42.65
International President, traveling expense to York on label case, and to Washington, registration of bogus label.....	71.73
Eugene Clifford, attorney in Sneeringer label case.....	80.00
Postage on letters and cards.....	61.10
Postage on journals.....	25.71
Postals, form 1-2-3, 5,000.....	50.00
Expressage on labels and supplies.....	98.20
Expressage on package from Utica.....	.25
Cartage on supplies to Chicago unions.....	.50
Telephone service.....	5.45
Electric light.....	1.00
Exchange on checks.....	.85
Miscellaneous supplies.....	4.50
Telegrams received not prepaid and sent.....	6.73

Expense for May.....\$3,934.08
Balance May 31.....3,454.85

Total.....\$7,388.93

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 9, Troy, N. Y., as published in the May Journal, as follows:

Amend Sec. 186. Section to read as follows: "Local unions shall, wherever practical, organize State, or Province, or District Label Leagues for state or district label agitation. Each local union in a state or district where a league exists, or thereafter be formed, must be a part thereof."

Same to take effect at once if adopted.

Received the endorsement of 318, McSherrystown; 91, Allentown; 141, New York; 231, Amsterdam; 72, Burlington; 22, Detroit; 213, New York; 280, Owego; 311, Auburn; 13, New York; 315, St. Cloud; 179, Bangor; 396, Northampton; 238, Reading; 2, Buffalo; 144, New York; 475, Fitchburg; 106, Ogdensburg.

The amendment of Union 231, Amsterdam, N. Y., as published in the April Journal, reference Section 165:

Received the endorsement of Unions 233, Sedalia; 72, Burlington; 89, Schenectady; 167, Owosso; 16, Binghamton; 483, Gloversville; 118, Peoria; 311, Auburn; 279, Plattsburg; 69, Three Rivers; 3, Troy; 57, Champaign; 3, Paterson; 396, Northampton; 179, Bangor.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 71, Elgin, Ill., as published in the April Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 106 by inserting between the word "loans," on line 11, and the word "loan," on line 14, the following in place of the present words: "Members in the payment of private loans must pay cost if money has to be remitted to another union. They shall be entitled, at their own expense, to a postal receipt to be mailed to the union having granted the private loan." Section to read accordingly.

Received the endorsement of Unions 158, Lafayette; 316, McSherrystown; 233, Sedalia; 129, Denver; 72, Burlington; 269, Nashua; 150, Sioux City; 182, Madison; 118, Peoria; 330, Alpena; 15, Chicago; 500, Tampa; 114, Jacksonville; 174, Joliet; 69, Three Rivers; 9, Troy; 44, St. Louis; 5, Rochester; 341, Neenah; 57, Champaign; 202, Portland; 179, Bangor; 396, Northampton; 259, Bloomington.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of the Joint Unions, 44 and 281, of St. Louis, Mo., as published in the April Journal, reference Section 165:

Received the endorsement of Unions 102, Kansas City; 182, Madison; 500, Tampa; 114, Jacksonville; 68, Albany; 46, Grand Rapids; 9, Troy; 341, Neenah; 57, Champaign; 202, Portland; 12, Onelda; 396, Northampton; 259, Bloomington.

Not having received the required number of endorsements cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 14, Chicago, Ill., as published in the April Journal, as follows:

"That the next convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union shall be held on the second Monday in September, 1911."

Received the endorsement of Unions 90, New York; 158, Lafayette; 316, McSherrystown; 129, Denver; 102, Kansas City; 227, Chicago; 118, Peoria; 330, Alpena; 15, Chicago; 500, Tampa; 318, Chattanooga; 148, Caguas; 114, Jacksonville; 44, St. Louis; 341, Neenah; 213, New York; 57, Champaign; 98, St. Paul; 281, St. Louis; 58, Montreal; 313, Lima; 217, Chicago; 404, Austin.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 472, Juncos, P. R., as published in the April Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 55 by adding the following to end of said section:

"The President shall also appoint a special organizer for the local unions of Porto Rico, to serve for two years after the adoption of this amendment."

The salary of this organizer shall be one hundred (\$100) dollars per month. Incidentals, railroad fares and all expenses are included in this salary.

"This organizer will translate all correspondence necessary between the International office and local unions in Porto Rico."

Received the endorsement of Unions 316, McSherrystown; 72, Burlington; 160, Sioux City; 118, Peoria; 500, Tampa; 148, Caguas; 114, Jacksonville; 69, Three Rivers; 9, Troy; 44, St. Louis; 5, Rochester; 341, Neenah; 321, New Britain; 243, Chicago Heights; 33, Indianapolis; 25, Milwaukee; 12, Onelda; 460, San Juan; 396, Northampton.

Not having received the required number of endorsements cannot be submitted to popular vote.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 20th edition of the constitution:

By Union 54, Evansville, Ind.

Amend Section 193 by adding, on line 4, the following: "Of financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee. This shall apply to all past and future offenses." The section to read as follows: "Any officer or member of the International Union or any officer of any local union who shall obtain money or benefits under false pretenses, or who shall appropriate any money belonging to the union to his own use shall not be eligible to hold the office of the financial secretary, treasurer, trustee and member of the finance committee of any local union or the International Union. This shall apply to all past and future offenders. And notice of all defalcations and misappropriations of moneys shall be forwarded to the International President, who shall publish the same in the Official Journal. Defaulters shall not be entitled to receive any benefits prescribed in this constitution until their defalcations have been paid by them."

By Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn.:

Amend Section 219 of the Constitution by adding: "And if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

Section to read as follows: "Each local union shall have the right to propose, through the columns of the Official Journal, amendments to the International Constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal, containing such amendments, and report to the International President. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined \$5. But no union shall be fined for not taking action on a proposed amendment, unless the same has been submitted by the International President by circular. Any amendment receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a vote of local unions within thirty days, and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

By Union 316, McSherrystown, Pa.:

Amend Sec. 67 by adding after the word "adoption," on the last line, the following:

"And except in the 1st and 9th districts of Pennsylvania, where the initiation fee for applicants for membership shall be 50 cents for a period of three months, beginning the first day of the month following the adoption of this amendment."

"That should the results in increased membership from the operation of this amendment justify an extension of time the International Executive Board is hereby empowered to extend the time for an additional three months or such additional periods as they may deem necessary."

Sec. 67, as amended, to read accordingly.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago post office. By order Post Office Department, Washington.

Returned the following to Post Office Department since last issue of Journal: None.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 224, Salt Lake City, Utah, for John Rule, H. Ratner and I. Hirschberg.

Union 14, Chicago, Ill., for Chas. H. Bebee, F. Bobbitt, Paul Hoefle, Chas. Koehr, Geo. W. Keays, H. J. Newbaner, Peter J. Rutz, Sam Thompson, John C. Wilson.

Thos. Jacobs of Woodstock, Ill., holds a letter for James Bishop.

Union 228, San Francisco, Cal., for Ed Saars, John Gallivan, Clarence Walser and J. W. Lewis.

International President, for David L. Kirby, Thomas Carey, Lester Vonocek, James W. Olliver, Harry Dillon.

The secretary of Union 307 Reno, Nev., holds mail for Mr. Jack Heinze, which has already been forwarded all over the west, bearing so many addresses and postmarks as to be scarcely intelligible.

Union 437, Cairo, Ill., for George Palmer.

Union 160, Milford, Mass., for Earl Garvis.

Union 338, Eureka, Cal., for A. L. Louis.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Frank Green, Fred Kogel, Geo. Avitt and S. A. Poe.

Union 188, Seattle, Wash., for Dave Williams.

Union 206, N. Adams, Mass., for John Trei.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

"Herman Westphal will correspond with Morris Frank, care of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 17, Cleveland, or something will happen." Signed—M. Frank, member of Union 17.

Mr. Jay T. Botts, Coldwater, Kans., wishes to hear from John Hock. Important business.

Mrs. Louisa Maydole would like to hear or know the whereabouts of Theodore Holmquist, regarding the disposal of his twelve-year-old child.

Joe Kolberg is requested to correspond with his brother, John Kolberg, 1521 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., as he has not heard from him in about ten years.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of A. L. Roberts please tell him to communicate with his mother, Mrs. Emma Roberts, 911 Summer street, Jackson, Miss., at once. Very important.

Anyone knowing the address of Clarence Walcher, also Wm. Simon, both cigarmakers, will please send same to H. K. Fluck, 1937 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, Calif.

George S. Dunlay, 218 West Elm street, Reading, Pa., would like to hear from James Matthews, formerly of Cornwall, Pa. Business of importance.

Mr. Geo. Ochs would like to hear from Abe Weinstock. By Union 32, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. J. G. Schell, 117 West Main street, Somerville, N. J., would like to know the whereabouts of Ralph Getz.

Michael Horan is requested to write to his father, 675 Pine street, Pawtucket, R. I., on very important business.

Charles Mather of Norwich, Conn., should communicate with his relatives in Norwich, as his mother is very low and is not expected to live long.

Mr. Jacob Bouzard (47167) is requested to communicate with his family, 858 North Sixth street, Reading, Pa. Very important information.

The secretary who holds Mr. Bouzard's card will confer a favor on the secretary of Union 236 if he will send him his address.

Frank Little wishes to hear from George W. Keays. Address care of Secretary Union 483, Gloversville, N. Y.

Mr. G. F. Reichard, Decatur, Ill., would like to know the address of Henry Nelson.

Mr. Christ Laursen would like to know the whereabouts of his brother, Soren Laursen, last heard of in San Francisco, Calif. By Union 315, St. Cloud, Minn.

August Thoms would like to have George Bruns correspond with him before the next issue of the Journal. By Union 160, Milford, Mass.

Mrs. M. L. O'Neill, 31 Pearl street, New York City, would like to hear from her brother, Wm. J. Gilbertson.

H. Joseph, 84 Park street, Worcester, Mass., would like to know the whereabouts of Chris Hahn. Fred McCord, 300 Nineteenth street, Cairo, Ill., would like to hear from Jos. Brueggeman and Chas. Walters for old times' sake.

Albert Beltz, Anaconda, Mont., would like to hear from F. E. Kemmerer.

Mrs. Albert Ette would like to hear from her husband, Albert Ette (11823). Address 1833 Lind street, Quincy, Ill.

C. J. Burgess wishes to hear from Alex. Martin in regard to goods left with him. He wishes to know what to do with same. Address U. S. Hotel, Springfield, Mass.

"I have been requested by the relatives of the late T. H. Curley to ask through the Journal if any of the members have a photograph of him, single or in a group as they wish to have others taken from it. It will be returned. Send same to A. Walter, Secretary 305, Monmouth, Ill."

Chas. Kaiser would like to hear from Carl Crigman. Write care of Union 129, Denver, Colo.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 180, Danbury, Conn.—John Shields, who died June 1, 1910. Members attended funeral in a body.

Union 14, Chicago, Ill.—Adolph Fuchs, 23 years, who died March 31, 1910; Chas. M. Kuen, 55 years, who died April 1, 1910; Fred Wagner, 64 years, who died April 6, 1910; Henry Jordeman, 65 years, who died April 21, 1910; Oscar Glimm, 40 years, who died April 23, 1910.

Union 278, London, Ont.—J. R. Brock, who died May 24. The union attended the funeral in a body.

Union 162, Green Bay, Wis.—Henry Huerth, who died May 5, 1910. Union attended funeral in a body.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Manuel E. Parrondo (107910), who died May 10th. Funeral attended by committee from the union. Interment at Riverside Cemetery.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents. Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, JUNE 15, 1910.

There has never been a time in the memory of the writer, which extends back over thirty years of constant activity as a member of the International union, when we could not hear plenty of croakers saying: "Oh, what's the use?" and that "the trade is going to the dogs," and "there is no use trying: we can't organize." Despite the predictions of the pessimists, the men of faith, courage and determination have never allowed themselves to be discouraged or stopped in their work of building up the international union.

Thirty-five or forty years ago the trade was in far worse condition than it is today. Five dollars and \$6 were the prevailing jobs, and take your pay in truck or store orders was the rule all over the country and in nearly all shops. Nothing daunted, we pushed ahead to our present magnificent standing of 51,000 members who owe allegiance to the international union.

We abolished the truck system, overcame the tenement house horror, drove out the Chinese, shortened the hours of labor to eight per day, reduced the percentage of those who die of consumption from 51 per cent to 24 per cent, increased the length of the lives of our members 15 years, six months and four days, increased wages from 10 per cent to 100 per cent and spent nearly nine million dollars in benefits for the relief of our members. And what's more, we will keep on till we completely organize the entire trade.

Despite the beneficent accomplishments of the international union, we still find men who say, "Oh, what's the use; the trade is going to the bad." Those who discourage the activities of the union and seek to belittle its indisputable, wonderful accomplishments are still with us. They profess to see no improvement and no hope, while knowing better.

They, or many of them, came into the trade after the hard work of years of sacrifice had made fair bills of prices and conditions thought to be unattainable a few years ago.

They tell us we have developed into a benevolent organization (we wish we had more benefits), and that we do not raise wages, etc. The facts are we have gone on raising wages in the organized towns and wherever unions exist, and otherwise improving conditions, a fact known to all except those who will not see or cannot understand.

The unions in all trades which pay benefits are the strongest and most stable. Cheap dues, like low wages, make cheap, weak unions and hopeless, spineless men. There is still a great amount of work to do. We must and will carry on the work and on the lines so successfully followed in the past until the trade is completely organized. The same undaunted spirit that blazed the pathway and carried us up to the present magnificent standing will, despite all obstacles carry on the

work until it is done. We must, we can, and we will organize the trade under the banner of the international union. Don't be a quitter; be a booster.

We are informed that the International Typographical Union pays an old age pension to about 600 members, and that all told they have about 140 members in the home at Colorado Springs, Colo.

This includes the sick as well as the old men. Despite the fact that the printers have a "Home," they found it necessary to, and did establish the old age pension law.

We firmly believe in taking care of the old, faithful and loyal members, and agree with many with whom we have talked that the best way to do so is through the old age pension plan. Many of the old fellows and others with whom we have talked, unhesitatingly say they would prefer the pension plan. We have talked with a large number of printers and they, with few exceptions, say they prefer the old age pension plan to the "Home."

In the case of the printers they have the choice of going on the pension list or going to the "Home." If they go to the home the pension stops. The fact that over 600 are drawing pensions and very few in the home tells the story. It seems they prefer the small pension and the privilege of remaining among friends, old cronies, old associates and the old home environments to the alleged home at Colorado Springs.

We believe in taking care of the old members, but the best information we can obtain warrants us in saying the old members themselves would prefer the old age pension plan to the "Home" plan, and, after all, they should be consulted. Before we seriously consider building a home we could and should get the opinions and desires of those who are most concerned.

There is no argument, however, against the old age pension which is right from every standpoint, and should be adopted and put in force in the International Union. Our chain of benefits will never be complete until we do so.

The unorganized districts of Pennsylvania and elsewhere in places such as New York City, Detroit, Mich. Lima, O., etc., can and must be organized. The sooner this is done the better it

will be for the well organized towns with fair bills of prices.

The cigars made in these unorganized cheap places enter into direct competition with the union made cigar in well or fairly paid places.

This is a work in which all who can should lend a willing hand. Finding fault and going about with a pessimistic what's the use expression, will not do the work.

A little courage, determination, encouragement and a belief in the ultimate success of the movement will do a great deal to assist the work of the regular and volunteer organizers.

Starting with a handful of members and about 30c in the treasury at the time of the re-organization, or a little before, we have come through to our present standing. Conditions in the trade at that time were worse, if anything, than they are today in unorganized places and justify our statement that we will finally succeed, and justifies encouragement, assistance and a belief in the ability of the International union to finally complete the work.

About 30 or 35 years ago the prevailing prices paid in the then unorganized condition of the trade was from \$4 to \$6 per thousand, a few jobs of course paid more, which is about the prevailing prices now in the still unorganized trades. We have shown what has been accomplished in another editorial and assert that we can and will do for the yet unorganized what we have accomplished for the organized.

Several years ago employers knowing that one of the best means to discourage organization, cripple and destroy unions was to raise the cry of graft and dishonesty among trade union officials, and they did so with a vengeance.

In this plot they were ably assisted by many of the daily papers which printed column after column of alleged grafting in the unions.

The public were told that the penitentiaries were going to be overcrowded with trade union officials.

After the smoke of battle had cleared away it was found that one certain business agent in a New York union had been sent to Sing Sing.

Trying their best, and after raking the country with a fine tooth comb, about three minor officials were found.

Through paid spies the work of showing up the grafters (?) was carried on in the unions, but may it be said to the everlasting credit of the trade union movement and its officials, the whole plot fell through because they could not find the grafters, they did not exist in the unions.

There is no institution on earth so free from grafters and dishonest officials as is the trade union movement, and we are greatly indebted to the employers for bringing this fact out although they hoped for a different result.

Pick up and scan the daily papers and note the alleged corruption said to exist everywhere in the political fields and compare it with the now known fact that it does not exist, with rare exceptions, in the trade union movement, and draw your own conclusions.

Since the amendment of Union 499, Trinidad has been defeated by popular vote the care of members affected with tuberculosis can, and

CARE OF CONSUMPTIVES. should be discussed from every standpoint. Our worthy members affected with this preventable and curable disease should receive our consideration and the best advice and care possible within our reasonable power.

At the present rate of agitation, education and precaution now being taken by an awakening public this disease will be under control and practically stamped out within the next twenty-five years.

In the meantime it is our duty to do what we can to assist in this great undertaking.

A number of states, towns, cities and counties, as well as a number of individual associations and persons have established sanatoriums, camps, retreats and hospitals for the care and cure of tubercular patients.

Through these institutions it has been demonstrated that the disease can be treated just as successfully in one part of the country as another, by applying the same care and treatment, which consists of fresh air, fresh milk, fresh eggs and plenty of good, wholesome, digestible food, with absolute rest at first.

Several central labor unions have established camps and made arrangements for beds

in existing places and at reasonable rates. At Naperville, Ill., near Chicago, we have a sanatorium which is controlled by the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute and which is practically self-sustaining. The charge is \$10 per week, which includes all expenses.

The percentage of cures of those who go to this institution in the first stages of the disease is about 90 per cent, which proves that the disease can be cured here as well as in the high altitudes and what is of vastly more importance is that these patients are restored to their full working capacity. The percentage of cures of those who reach the institution in the second stages of the disease is about 40 per cent, and only about 25 per cent of these are restored to their full working capacity. This institution was founded by Mrs. Keith Spalding and presented to the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute about three and a half years ago. Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, Chicago, one of the best tuberculosis doctors in this country, is in charge. Similar institutions have been started in many other places which, with the state, county and city institutions erected for a like purpose afford a means right at home where this disease, if taken in time, can be cured.

In a subsequent issue we will give as near as possible the number and location of all such institutions, the prices charged, and such other information as may be helpful to any of our members.

Some steps should be taken to ascertain just how many members we may have who are suffering with this disease, and if the members will co-operate with us we will try to first find out just how many we have and what the probable cost of maintaining them in existing private or semi-private institutions will cost.

The task of carrying forward and completing the work of organization, while difficult, should be easier today than it was in the early days. We now have the experience of the past which is a valuable asset and should not be underestimated.

We have ceased to be an experiment; we are an actuality, a substantial proven successful reality and can push forward with renewed confidence, feeling secure in the knowledge that we know we are right and are bound to succeed.

When the fellow with an ax to grind or a desire to exercise an uncontrollable desire to knock, says we cannot succeed, and finds fault with everything and everybody except himself, just point to what has been accomplished and use it as a justification of your own optimistic belief and as indisputable proof that he is mistaken at least, if not something that is expressed in a "shorter and uglier" term.

Members will save the union, the international office, and their friends and relatives a great deal of time, annoyance and trouble if they will fill out the blanks provided and furnished free by the international union, designating their beneficiaries.

Van Cleave of Buck Stove & Range notoriety is dead.

Van Cleave, when elected president of the Manufacturers' Association started in to annihilate the trade unions; he has just died with heart failure.

All trade unions have been and are steadily increasing in membership.

HISTORY OF TRADE UNIONISM IN AMERICA.

Prof. Commons divides the history of trade unionism in America into five periods: 1. The formative period, reaching down to 1840 and including the ten-hour movement. 2. An organization period, uneventful but important, reaching through the Fourierite wave of utopian Socialism, to and including the serious times incident to the War of the Rebellion. 3. A period from 1865 to 1878, notable for great organizing energy. 4. The period of labor disturbance and revolt against low-wage oppression, including the rise of the Knights of Labor, and ending in the turbulent eight-hour struggle of 1886. 5. The present period, marking the rise and dominance of the American Federation of Labor, with a labor enrollment of our three million workers.

Labor organization in its beginnings in this country was outlaw. A master class dominance of government bruised it with an iron heel wherever it dared to raise its head. Toward the latter part of the eighteenth century, however, the wage-workers had begun to assert themselves in some trades favorable to formidable mass action. In fact, the first strike of wage-workers, that of the printers of New York, took place in the memorable year of 1776. The strike was for better pay. And it was successful. In 1786 the printers of Philadelphia also had to mass together to resist a wage cut. New facts about the subsequent history of trade unionism in this country are now accessible, thanks to the persistent investigation made by the American Bureau of Industrial Research.

Prior to 1827 the unions were secret. The ruling class did not freely concede the workers the right of organization. A union was a conspiracy. As early as 1896 there is a record of a trial of journeymen for conspiracy—that of the members of the Cordwainers' Union, which had been in existence to a certain extent since 1792. The first strike of sailors occurred in New York in 1803.

The real beginning of trade unionism in the country is set down to the years inclusive between 1827 and 1837. Modern trade unionism began, we are told, as an industrial and political force, with the coming together of previously existing labor societies to form central bodies. This form of representative body brought the individually helpless societies into united strength, and they could thus openly face "hostile governments and employers." And the fact is pointed out that the term "trade unionism" meant a union of trades, not a union within a trade. The individual unions were called "societies." The first union, in the proper sense of the word, was the Mechanics' Union of Trade Societies of Philadelphia. It lasted a year and then turned to the ballot as a weapon. Thus it became the first labor party in this country. Through it was started the first labor paper, the Mechanics Free Press. The labor party spread to New York, Albany, Troy, Boston, and then disappeared in 1831, the older parties have borrowed its planks and captured its leaders! This sad experience of labor leaders turning upon their class led to the cry of "no politics in the union," which was afterwards so mischievously used. New York formed a General Trades Union in 1833, and the idea of organization spread to every city of any size, so that it is claimed that in 1836 Philadelphia could show a larger proportion of the citizens organized than has been the case in this country since.

In 1834 the National Trades Union was

formed and held three yearly conventions before it died. Labor papers of this period were the Daily Man, published by the New York union; the Workingman's Advocate and the National Laborer.

The Mechanics' Union of Philadelphia had sprung from a strike of the carpenters for a ten-hour day. Their slogan, "6 to 6," meaning a ten-hour day, was finally taken up by the other parties, and with such success, we are told, that in 1830 the American politician had learned for the first time "how to split the labor vote." The labor party had included small tradesmen in its enrollment. There was a good deal of labor politics in those days, the alignment being the "productive classes" against the "aristocracy."

By 1835-36 an intolerable national situation had developed. Prices had gone skyward and wages did not rise to meet the added cost of livelihood. Strikes were innumerable, and the unions multiplied and became powerful, only to break down a few years later through over-organization. The first appearance of "jurisdiction disputes" was here witnessed.

But meanwhile ground had been gained. Juries stopped bringing in verdicts for conspiracy. The ten-hour day became customary. Free schools were established. Imprisonment for debt became unpopular.

In 1844 another activity of labor developed, due to the agitation of the Fourierite Socialists, and a year later industrial congresses were held, in which men like Horace Greeley took part.

The high prices at about the time of the War of the Rebellion again forced union activity. The Locomotive Engineers were organized in 1863, the Cigarmakers in 1864, the Bricklayers and Masons in 1865, while numerous state federations, etc., were formed. In 1866 a National Labor Union, embracing them all, was in existence, and held conventions till 1872. Under it the first eight-hour agitation was begun. This led to the successful efforts of Wendell Phillips, who founded the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, the forerunner of the present labor bureaus. The national union was also in touch with the Marx International, and sent delegates. At about this time the Knights of St. Crispin was formed, but was short-lived, owing to its opposition to the development of machinery.

The later history of the labor movement is too well known to need repetition here. The wonderful rise of the Knights of Labor, the growth of the American Federation of Labor, until it now represents three millions of workmen; the final success of the eight-hour struggle in many trades, all this is no news to the readers of a labor paper. Capitalism is reaching the zenith of its sway and labor from now on is to play more and more of a part in the affairs of men. Before it lie fields unconquered, yet sure to fall before its banners of humanity and economic justice as time goes on.—Exchange.

NOTICE.

June 19 the following monthly report blanks were mailed to all local unions:

- 12 fin. report blks.
- 12 label report blks.
- 6 O. O. W. and Loan report blks.
- 6 State of Trade report blks.
- 15 supply order blks.
- 1 officer's report blk.

These will be addressed to the newly elected officers as far as possible. All old officers receiving same will immediately turn them over to the proper ones to receive them.

ORGANIZERS' REPORT.

Sonderton, Pa., June 5, 1910.

The economic and social conditions which surround the cigarmaker in the small towns of Pennsylvania, and apparently retard the progress of organization, will be overcome in due time. The causes can be classified as follows:

First—The enormous growth and development of the fraternal orders, with benevolent features in competition with the trades union. That the trades union protects wages and conditions, and pays out of work benefits in addition to other benefits, which the fraternal order does not, is either ignored or not understood.

Second—The fear of losing the little home, which is usually mortgaged, by the loss of employment.

Third—Owing to the scarcity of other industries in the small towns there is no trade union sentiment worth while mentioning; hence the sympathetic co-operation and moral support of other trades is an impossibility. The example set by other crafts in the larger cities in this state, in elevating their members financially, socially and morally, does not exert any influence in the villages from 500 to 1,500 inhabitants.

There are other causes which will be mentioned from time to time.

From Lansdale, Pa., to Allentown, Pa., and from Norristown, Pa., to Allentown, Pa., on two branches of the Reading railroad, running on almost parallel lines, there are more cigarmakers employed than in all the New England state. The principal factories are owned by Philadelphia manufacturers.

There are less than five per cent organized at present in this section, which is a part of the First Internal Revenue District. In some towns there is a larger percentage organized; in other towns a good deal less.

There is one town with 350 cigarmakers where three union men stick to their colors bravely and tenaciously; waiting for better prospects patiently. They certainly deserve credit in the face of adverse conditions.

Within a radius of less than ten miles from Quakerstown, Pa., there are employed in the aggregate about 1,300 men and women; over 90 per cent are making hand work, mostly Sumatra wrapped with two fillers mixed on the table.

The firm of Otto Eisenlohr & Bros. has five factories within this jurisdiction; it employs in the villages of Coopersburg, Skinnerstown, Finland, Trumbanerville and Richlandtown about 520 cigarmakers. It has eight more factories in other sections of the state. The output of these factories is sold to the small retailer for \$35 per 1,000, with two per cent off for cash. The jobber, of course, pays a much smaller price. The average wages earned in these factories is from \$9 to \$10 for a week's work of 58 hours.

Another Philadelphia firm, Theobald & Oppenheimer, employs about 320 cigarmakers, in three factories located in Quakerstown, Milford Square and Trumbanerville.

While the cost of living has increased enormously, the same as in other sections of the county, rents are comparatively less than one-third that paid in New York city.

Richland Center, Pa., which, for all practical purposes is a part of Quakerstown, Pa., has one blue label shop, employing six cigarmakers. The product of this factory does not go outside of this state.

The factories of Otto Eisenlohr & Bros.,

heretofore mentioned, are located in Philadelphia, York, Lancaster, Reading, Boyertown, East Greenville, Skinnerstown, Coopersburg, Finland, Trumbanerville, Richlandtown, Sellersville and Sonderton, employing over 2,250 cigarmakers.

During the short time I have been in this part of the state I investigated conditions and formulated plans for future action. The holding of conferences with officers of the unions and discussions with members was one of the features, and endeavoring to impress them with the necessity of more activity in the future. One public meeting was held in Perkase, a small town employing more than 450 cigarmakers which, owing to a severe rainstorm was not as well attended as desired.

Guided by the experience of the past and looking backward barely a generation, it comes to my mind when the Cigarmakers' International Union of America had but sixteen local unions, with 1,016 members and a cash balance of \$9.78 in the treasury, I feel confident that the cigarmakers of Pennsylvania will organize in due time, moving along under that economic force which underlies the entire labor movement of this continent.

A. Strasser,
Organizer.

Niagara Falls was visited by me and found dormant, depending on the opening of the summer season to bring it back to life and activity, by the tourists and sightseers from this country and all over the world. Like all large summer resorts the conditions are not favorable to union label products, but it certainly is no excuse on the part of the members of the local union for not taking a more active part in hustling for the union label. They do not attend nor are they affiliated with the central body, and they do very little work for the blue label, individually or collectively. I spoke to them at the factory where the largest number of the members of the union were present, urging them to do everything in their power to "boost" the label, etc. Whether they have followed the advice given to join the central body I am unable to state at time of reporting.

Lockport, N. Y., while all are at work, the union goes on in a way that bespeaks a lack of interest, excepting the secretary, who is very much alive and works energetically for the benefit of the local union. The central body has no life in its meetings, as frequently it has not a quorum at its regular gatherings.

Batavia.—There is a hustling little place. Just think of it, a central body composed of 500 members, and the cigar makers working in harmony, have succeeded, with the assistance of the different organizations in placing the Blue Label in a "top notch" position so far as being patronized. They are in demand in every store in town, brought about by the good work on the part of the members of the local union.

Rochester—Our business might be better, but on account of the machinist strike which was in progress while I was there, it was thought had some influence on the state of trade. However, after inquiring whether I could be of any assistance to the local union in any manner, I was informed that I could go to Palmyra and do some missionary work there. A shop existed there which had been an unfair shop for many years. Upon my arrival in Palmyra I sought an interview with the cigar makers. It was my intention of having a meeting of the non-union cigar makers and point out the great advantages of belonging to the International union. After a personal conversation I was in-

formed that the non-union cigar makers had concluded that if I was successful in inducing the manufacturer, Mr. Williamson, they would gladly join the union. Next morning I had quite a long interview with Mr. Williamson. He informed me that he personally was not adverse to our organization, but that at present he could not be induced to turn his shop into a union one. He did not know what he might do regarding the matter in the future. He assured me that should that time come, he would not hesitate a moment in turning his shop into a blue label factory.

Geneva—Another hustling town. Blue label thriving and the members of the union doing well and apparently well satisfied with conditions as they exist in town and in the jurisdiction towns there is a slight increase in membership over the number mentioned in the last annual report, Jan. 1st.

Auburn—Our business is not brisk there. While the same number of cigar makers are employed, yet the trade is dull. There may be a reason for it. There are many non-union cigars sold in this place. Also Syracuse high-grade cigars, union made, are sold, and seem very popular here. Most of the jobs in Auburn are mould work.

Ithaca—Business good and the blue label is pushed in a way that is to be admired. When it is taken into consideration that there are 5,000 students in the city, and that many of them frequent places where cigars are sold, the agitation committees centered their attack on the owners of the places of hotels and saloons and their work has proven very effective, as the show cases in the places where cigars are sold speak for themselves. By a fine display of union-made goods too much credit cannot be given the agitation committee.

Cortland—I found everything booming in the blue label line; also discovered by the number of boxes bearing the label in several places that I visited that it has a very strong grip. I was informed that it was expected that business would pick up considerably this summer, so far as the local trade was concerned a very large percentage of cigars sold here are made in Cortland. Evidently there is a strong local pride existing.

Frank Celcis,
International Organizer.

York, Pa., June 6th, 1910.

Akron.—Attended meeting of Union No. 301 and gave some advice to the members of the organization committee, and hope to see some progress in the work of organizing the non-union cigar makers in their town and jurisdiction.

Rothsville.—Business is dull there, except in the Owl shop, a branch of the United Cigar Manufacturer's Co., run by Kingsports of Ephrata. Union No. 301 is not making the progress hoped for, and that could be accomplished if trade conditions improved. Much time was devoted since last report looking up and perfecting counterfeit or imitation label cases. Members should be on the lookout for cigars bearing Universal Union Label of a dual organization, which is a counterfeit of our label and looks like our label, and is readily mistaken for our label. The universal union is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. nor the Central Labor Union.

I. B. Kuhn,
Organizer.

Boost All the Labels

(Copy taken from Times-Democrat, Lima, Ohio, March 11th, 1909.)

FORTY-THREE CHARGES AGAINST CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

For Illegal Employment of Child Labor in Their Factories. — Plea of Guilty Entered by All.

Employment of minors under 14 years of age is strictly forbidden.

Schooling certificates for all minors between 14 and 16 years of age are required. On termination of employment of minor, school certificate shall be returned to person who issued the same.

Boys under 16 and girls under 18 years of age must not be employed more than 8 hours in one day, nor more than 48 hours in one week.

Boys under 16 and girls under 18 years of age must not be employed later than 6 o'clock in the evening nor earlier than 7 o'clock in the morning.

No minor under 16 years of age can be employed at dangerous machinery or where its health will be injured or morals depraved.

No female under the age of 16 years shall be employed at the tobacco trades nor at employment compelling her to remain standing constantly.

The above is a brief of the child labor law passed by the general assembly of Ohio, which became effective July 1, 1908.

This morning forty-three affidavits were filed against the Deisel-Wemmer and Tigner's Son Cigar Companies, charging them with violations of various provisions of the above laws.

The Deisel-Wemmer Company were made defendants in 38 separate charges, and when summoned appeared immediately and entered a plea of guilty before Justice Dempster. The court assessed a fine of \$25.00 and costs in each case, which made a total of \$950.00 in fines.

The William Tigner Son Company was the defendant in 5 cases and entered a plea of guilty when arraigned. The court assessed the same fine, \$25.00 and costs in each case, which is the minimum provided in the statute.

The affidavits against each company varied in their technical causes, some charging the employment of girls under the age of 18 years and permitting them to work more than 8 hours a day, and others for employing boys and girls under the age of 16 in the tobacco business.

The affidavits against the Deisel-Wemmer Company were signed by Elizabeth Schauss, a member of the visiting board appointed by Chief Inspector Morgan, of the department of workshops and factories, and those against the Tigner Company by Ella Haas, who is also a member of the visiting board.

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return same to union making the request.

Notice to secretaries of local unions where I am indebted for private loans: "I am still unable to work." Signed, C. P. Brown (120674).

Traveling members who secured private loans from Union 97, Boston, Mass., are requested to pay same at once or their names will be published in the July number of our Journal.

Notice—All members owing private loans to the J. A. B. of Chicago are hereby notified to pay a percentage on same by July 15, 1910, or the constitution will be enforced by suspension. By order of the J. A. B. John Clement, Pres.; Benj. Cohen, Sec'y.

Any secretary holding the card of Robert Klier (77510), please collect \$26.50 private loan which he

owes Union 313, Lima, Ohio, and forward to said union.

Members owing private loans to Union 94, Pawtucket, R. I., will please pay up if working. Union 406, Crawfordsville, Ind., notifies Samuel Williams (93750), to pay \$2.50 private loan or stand suspended. Secretaries please take notice.

Any secretary holding the card of Frank Tschida (17152), please collect \$1.50 private loan and remit to Union 498, Everett, Wash., or the constitution will be enforced. All other members owing Union 498, please pay up as we need the money.

Members owing private loans to Warren, Pa.: M. Miller (86206), \$1.00; J. B. Welsh (52063), \$1.00; H. J. Millon (66596), \$1.00; J. Frei (35974), \$1.00; Geo. Nagel (21287), \$1.00; Jos. Stadler (3456), \$1.00; James Collins (15426), \$1.00; F. M. Harney (68924), \$1.00; Ed. Ryan (35748), \$1.00; Chas. E. Weber (76425), \$1.00; Martin Mullen (53407), \$1.00; W. Westerfield (112821), \$1.00; Chas. Port (48590), \$1.00; Leigh Hunt (65727), \$1.00; H. Dunlap (1878), \$1.00; M. Kelleher (51156), \$1.00; Ed. Allard (81588), \$1.00; A. Leonard (78402), \$1.00; B. Sanguinet (21757), \$1.00; M. Fahey (32037), \$1.00; H. Williams (80056), \$1.00; Emile R. Snear (32718), \$1.00; E. C. Coke (55855), \$1.00; J. S. Clinkenbeard (13768), \$1.00; Eddie West (41025), \$5.50; John Dippo (10090), \$2.80; J. J. Pollard (86680), \$1.00.

The following members owing private loans to Union 407, Norwich, Conn., are hereby given ample notice to return same or the constitution will be strictly enforced: Walter Rich (3979), 50c; M. Reardon (66619), 50c; Peter Rutz (110985), 50c; E. C. Sargent, 50c; J. V. Fallon (11285), 50c; A. J. Halloran (208), \$1.00; Frank Hickey (48677), 50c; H. Krause (108498), 50c; Barney McKeon (40959), \$1.00; Geo. Neal, Int. by 65, 50c; Forest Oehlert (109435), 50c; Thos. Purtell (44390), 50c; J. Trei, \$1.30; J. Joseph, 50c.

The following are members that owe private loans to 183, Mendota, Ill., of 50c each. Secretaries holding these cards will please collect and forward to Local 183, Mendota: Chas. J. Poallard (80680), C. F. Ruteregger (65638), Arthur McTan (97388), Peter Ehlinger (102617), F. W. Ferger (29407), Wm. Weber (10940), John Eisenlant (51987), S. G. Rogers (99833), Percy M. West (100297), J. Trei (35974), J. F. Wilson (88332), Jul H. Adams (72118), W. Warley (76166), M. W. Balfour (119065), Wm. Cosgrove (3925), Frank Hickey (48674), Frank Kemley (6089), J. Whitehill (11089), Chas. Port (48590), E. F. Vaughn (113600), Edward Paufl (116858), Joe Wunderluch (116611), Theo. A. Boulon (105878), Geo. Thompson (37657), John Hertling (22868), John Eberhardt (34283), Chas. Janiscleviz (29987), Chas. O. Hearn (36125), Linas J. Rirrer (80929), H. C. Baker (120687), Maynard Westerfield (112821), Chas. T. Hacknert (80403), Louis Laise (72428), Fred S. Lobban (51345), Joseph Shamy (51345), Tomas Sharwood (88587), J. F. McEvoy (99403), J. H. Backman (54434), Geo. Tomlin (7312), Chas. W. Eastberg (86951), Chas. Gibson (76118), Mortin Miller (53407), John Karcher (86915), Thos. J. Murphy (71660), Ed Stevens (106014), Dan Connors (74089), Otto Bube (80061), A. Von Stolzenberg (7839), W. Rich (3979), Geo. R. Gray (113295), C. P. Brosm (120674), John Purtell (3850), Ed Allard (81588), W. H. Jackman (80944), M. Wilson (84703), M. J. Galhin (17385).

Union 486, New Westminster, B. C., at its last regular meeting, held June 1, suspended the following members for failing to pay their private loans due this union: Geo. Behm (65893), \$2.00; C. O. Foster (113633), \$2.00; H. Meek (111564), \$2.00; M. W. Balfour (119065), \$2.00; F. Schatter (10000), \$2.00.

The names of members who owe private loans to Union 28, Westfield, Mass., prior to July 1, 1910, and who are not paid up by the next issue of the Journal, will be published and the constitution enforced.

Union 375, Anaconda, Mont., requests all members owing private loans to pay as they have no money in the local fund.

Secretaries holding the cards of the following members will please collect private loans due Union 90, New York, and remit to Union 90, N. Y.: Charles Pagesen (40713), \$7.00; and James Gorman (57250), \$2.50.

Members owing Union 160, Milford, Mass., private loans are requested to pay up before the next meeting.

Secretaries holding the cards of James Brown (66930), collect \$2.00; and Guy Van Fleet (114184), \$9.00, private loan, and remit to Union 444, Walla Walla, Wash.

Members who drew private loans from Union 206, North Adams, Mass., prior to January 1, 1910, please pay up if you do not wish to have your names appear in next month's Journal.

LOST CARDS

Section 111. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the Official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate.

In reporting lost cards give:
1. Full name and number.
2. Date and place of initiation.
3. Place card was last deposited, or duplicate will not be issued.

Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards

are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made.

Secretaries will please notify this office as to whether any private loans are due on cards reported lost, otherwise they are issued with only the International loan account. This does not release members from their just obligations to the unions. The absence of the private loans, however, quite often causes members to overlook those loans and suspensions follow.

12024—Frank Batch, reported May 17 by No. 4, last deposited at No. 4.

6415—M. Reitzammer, reported May 19 by No. 32, last deposited at No. 4.

36195—Louis Newreiter, reported May 31 by No. 231.

83343—Ed. C. Thomas, reported May 19 by No. 283. This party owes \$20 loan, but has not been reported as initiated since last suspended.

7640—August Plotz, reported June 3 by No. 107, last deposited at No. 17.

Frank Murphy claims lost card. Information as to date and place of initiation and place of withdrawal stamps same as fraudulent.

Secretaries should observe these claims closely.

Notes by 97, Boston: We have passed our 28th birthday, passing through the pangs of child birth, with all the vicissitudes attending the care and development and are to-day a lusty offspring.—Municipal lodging houses would be an improvement over police stations for men out of work.—Old age pensions would be better than a home; members would rather receive a weekly stipend in the city where they live and know everybody than go to Colorado, Arizona or New Mexico, where they don't know any one. Don't you think so?—Look for more interference with cigar industry by the government.—We have had our troubles with the phoney Spanish and the Sneringer Pa. label.—President Perkins was correct when he stated wherever you find the label well advertised look out for counterfeiters.—When will the coupon and trading stamp fends learn you can't buy a dollar for fifty cents?—Brooklyn has a new corporation known as the Druggists' Manufacturers' Association, incorporated for \$50,000. 3,000 shares common stock; 2,000 shares preferred stock. President, George M. Faulkner; treasurer, Arthur E. Copp; director, Emeline M. Bellard.—The First Pennsylvania District made 5,767,460 more cigars in April, 1910, than in the same month in 1909, and the Ninth Pennsylvania 2,523,230. The Third Massachusetts District made 1,599,390 more in April, 1910, than in April, 1909.—Keep your eye on trust.—We have the best design for street signs in America, so says the general public. 97 knows how to do things.—We gave \$150 to Jacksonville, Ill.—Tobacco crop of New England looks promising.—Cigarette smoking on the increase.—In reply to many inquiries as to work done by our label committee will try and have our ex-chairman print his report in Journal with consent of International President.

In studying a certain factory from the point of view of health, the director of the New York Museum of Safety and Sanitation ascertained that two men are employed to give their entire time to the cleaning and distribution of the spittoons; these receptacles are of steel and filled with sawdust. The cleaners are provided with tongs for emptying the boxes, which are then scalded and refilled with clean sawdust. In case that any of the workmen are tuberculous, the spread of the disease is somewhat lessened. In the same factory a force of nineteen sweepers and cleaners are specialists in that line; when not at work on the floors, they clean the windows, for it has been discovered that light and air are the best microbe killers. All this pays the industrialist. High grade labor, such as every employer wants, asks itself, "Where do I want to work?" and then selects the factory where the conditions are the best. This means permanency for both the worker and the employer, so that it pays each.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by union, or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans, as provided by the constitution.

Union 7, Utica, N. Y., fined Charles Stetter \$10.00 for working below their bill of prices.

P. H. Taylor was fined \$5.00 for not paying a board bill of \$10.00 he owed when he left. Any secretary holding his card please collect same and forward to Union 33, Indianapolis.

Juan Vasquez (115148) was fined \$10.00 by Union 119, San Juan, P. R., for allowing himself to be suspended.

Union 259, Bloomington, Ill., fined Flen Dale (8453), and S. B. Anderson (8454), each \$5.00 for allowing themselves to be suspended.

Union 98, St. Paul, Minn., fined Jos. Schroeffer (20185), \$10.00 for working in the closed shop of Hart & Murphy.

Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind., fined Grace Murry (20200), \$5.00 for allowing herself to become suspended.

Union 309, Rothsville, Pa., imposed a fine of \$5.00 upon Sarah Shaar (97749), for allowing herself to become suspended.

Union 144, New York, N. Y., placed a fine of \$2.00 on S. Silverman (91854), for refusing to show his due book to a shop president for examination and using abusive language.

Carl Nath (4649) was suspended and fined \$5.00 for non-payment of dues by Union 196, Grand Island, Nebr.

A. Cooney (100792) was fined \$10.00 by Union 278 London, for working against the interests of the union.

Union 437, Cairo, Ill., fined L. Carr (15571), \$10.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Wm. Wythman (65890) was fined \$5.00 for beating his board bill of \$5.00 which the union stood good for. Secretary holding his card please collect and remit same to Union 33.

THINGS YOU WON'T REGRET.

Believing in mankind.
For hearing before you judge.
For being candid.
For thinking before speaking.
For disregarding gossip.
For owning yourself in the wrong
For bridling your tongue.
For forgiving your enemy.—Home Chat.

Le mouvement des associations ouvrières fut dès sa naissance une nécessité de vie ou de mort pour la protection et le progrès des classes productives. Il cherche à obtenir aujourd'hui une juste part de la richesse créée pour la destiner au service, bien-être et soulagement des masses. Les associations ouvrières ne se contentent pas d'adopter des résolutions couleur de rose glorifiant un avenir utopique tout en se laissant mourir de faim dans sa hâte à y atteindre. Elles insistent plutôt sur ce fait que l'ouvrier doit recevoir intégralement tout l'argent qu'il est juste de réclamer pour son service, progrès et bien-être. C'est le moyen naturel, logique et plus raisonnable par lequel les travailleurs peuvent protéger et faire progresser leur bien-être matériel, économique et social. Et dans ce but, les associations ouvrières ont plus fait que toutes les autres entreprises ensemble. L'unionisme ne sait, ni ne prétend savoir, ce que la situation dans l'avenir sera. Tout en espérant qu'elle sera meilleure que dans le présent, il porte

plus d'intérêt, et avec raison, croyons-nous, à ce qui est meilleur pour lui-même et ses camarades dans ce moment même et aux meilleurs moyens pour l'obtenir. L'expérience et le sens commun enseignent, et tous les hommes qui ont un bon jugement le savent fort bien, que le mouvement unioniste et le mouvement de classe par excellence. On a également conscience de ses imperfections et de ses défauts et, virilement, ils cherchent à les corriger au lieu de vouloir détruire le mouvement lui-même. On sait aussi que le pouvoir de faire bien et d'aller de l'avant est contrariée, non par les unions ni le système, mais par les non-unionistes qui ne se sont pas mis en ligne et fait leur part de besogne dans cette entreprise si nécessaire pour le bien-être de tous les travailleurs. Tout unioniste digne de ce nom espère en un avenir où la vie matérielle sera meilleure et tout le monde sait que le mouvement des associations ouvrières pave le chemin qui conduira à une vie plus haute, morale, socialement, et économiquement, pour l'humanité tout entière. Le mouvement des associations ouvrières donnera raison aux espoirs les plus optimistes et aux prétensions qui paraissent les plus enthousiastes de ses partisans.

La question du "self-government" est une question fondamentale, démocratique et impartiale et n'admet aucune déviation à cause de sa justice. On ne saurait appliquer aucune demi-mesure à cette question, puisqu'elle est, ou complètement juste ou tout à fait fausse, et tout subterfuge mis en œuvre pour nullifier l'effet ou l'intérêt des principes du "Home Rule" (Charbonnier est maître chez soi, dit-on) est illégitime, mérite la défaite et la subira sans contredit. Le droit de self-government s'applique aux associations ouvrières avec autant de justice qu'aux nations et c'est suivant cette idée que l'American Federation of Labor fut organisée, garantissant à chaque métier un self-government positif et absolu.

Le plan d'accorder à chaque métier le droit positif de diriger ses propres affaires est aussi raisonnable que légitime et se base sur l'expérience et le sens commun, puisque aussi bien la plus récente analyse de la question ouvrière démontre sans réplique possible que personne n'est si bien qualifié à légiférer pour les intérêts de n'importe quel métier, que les hommes employés dans ce métier même. Nulle éloquence effervescente, qu'elle soit de qui on voudra, ne saurait victorieusement contredire la vérité de cette affirmation.

Toute institution, qu'elle soit politique, civile, militaire, d'église ou de travail, pour réussir pleinement, et de façon doit être permanente dirigée par des hommes honnêtes. Le "graft" ou système des pots de vin et l'ambition de pouvoir sont les plus grands traquenards où puissent tomber la bonne législation et le gouvernement en faveur des masses, que se soit dans une organisation ouvrière ou dans un parti politique. Toutes les organisations économiques ou de travail d'une façon générale, sont contrôlées par les membres eux-mêmes: ceci est particulièrement vrai dans notre propre organisation.

C'est du devoir des hommes dans le rang de toujours veiller à ce que des personnes honnêtes, sans peur ni compromis, droites et consciencieuses soient placées dans des postes de confiance, aussi bien locaux que généraux.

Un démagogue trop critiqueur ou fanfaron occupant une place de confiance dans une organisation de labeur peut faire plus de mal en une minute qu'une chambrée d'honnêtes gens en une année.

DEATH BENEFIT PAID IN JUNE, 1908.

Union.	Name of Member.	No.	Date of	By	Cause of Death.	Age.	Amt. Paid.
1	Ed. Haupt	29911	Oct., 1890	1	Apoplexy	73	\$550.00
3	Joseph Brady	78413	Dec., 1895	3	Consumption	35	350.00
6	Otto Schwendeger	106882	Oct., 1903	61	Consumption	25	50.00
6	Mch. Voegle	19683	Nov., 1879	5	Pneumonia	63	550.00
7	Ph. Hirsh	1169	Oct., 1879	6	Cancer of tongue	74	550.00
9	Wife of F. M. Hart	52064	Dec., 1904	7			40.00
15	Mother of Wm. McCormick	72120	May, 1902	9			40.00
22	Wife of Tim Dolan	35326	May, 1885	49	Bright's disease		40.00
39	Wife of J. J. Tremey	58275	Feb., 1902	22	Pleurisy		40.00
42	C. Billfeldt	77117	Jan., 1883	5	Cont. of chest	52	500.00
44	J. A. Martin	2873	July, 1902	42	Consumption	26	50.00
44	Mother of Chas. Silvers	73539	Apr., 1901	44	Hem. of lungs		40.00
44	Hy. Nottbusch	20800	Aug., 1881	44	Con. of stomach	50	550.00
44	H. G. Kyburtz	26785	Feb., 1894	44	Uremia	66	43.75
53	L. Bernes, Jr.	32224	Mar., 1895	220	Consumption of throat	41	350.00
58	Elizabeth Irwin	96472	June, 1906	58	Cancer	35	50.00
58	I. Perus	13588	July, 1886	58	Chron. bronchitis	53	550.00
68	Wife of J. McHale, Sr.	18667	July, 1881	68	Diabetes		40.00
72	Felix Scherer	14510	May, 1881	82	Tuberculosis	40	550.00
77	Ben Kurhild	96646	Aug., 1901	153	Consumption		200.00
77	Mother of Gus Harrison	53405	Oct., 1886				40.00
90	Meyer Wolf	55841	Dec., 1891	90	Bronc. pneum.	64	550.00
90	Martin C. Schildroth	56796	Dec., 1901	90	Cel. hem. apop.	49	200.00
90	Geo. Diltz	73601	Nov., 1902	49	Cut. of throat	42	200.00
92	Wife of O. G. Schomburg	28718	Sep., 1883	156			40.00
94	M. Shaw	68392			Part		9.20
94	Paul Jesse	1478			Total disability ben.		500.00
97	Wife of J. L. Miller	11672	Apr., 1881	49			40.00
97	Wife of T. Rasquin	112576	Apr., 1905	97			40.00
97	W. Cohen	18096	Apr., 1886	144	Cancer	47	550.00
105	Elmer Troy	22990	June, 1903	4	Consumption	23	50.00
111	Jas. Perry	42000		44	Suicide		94.35
117	Andrew Bratsch	82907	July, 1902	138	Conc. of throat	51	200.00
124	Geo. Emmerich	65501	Apr., 1890	124	Hem. of brain	69	550.00
126	Wife of John Stillwell	50479	July, 1895	126			40.00
129	Geo. Sallor	60859	Feb., 1888	257	Consumption	38	550.00
129	Thos. Sheehan	61974	Aug., 1901	52	Consumption	28	200.00
138	C. W. Schultz	85794	Oct., 1899	341	Consumption	41	200.00
141	Otto Thiem	74512	Oct., 1893	101	Heart dis.	45	350.00
141	Jos. Diabola	92170	July, 1900	141	Pulm. tuberc.	48	200.00
141	Mary Vojir	90500	Oct., 1900	141	Pulm. tuberc.	34	200.00
144	E. Gutzman	57030	July, 1890	9	Suicide	55	550.00
149	Chas. Schenck	50096	Apr., 1887	149	Gast. carcinoma	49	300.00
165	Wife of Louis Rosenfeld	20563	Mar., 1891	100	Phthisis		40.00
165	Jos. Routs	59852	Sep., 1887	9	Myrc. senel. ord. of lungs	79	60.88
187	W. Bary	88822	May, 1901	187	Consumption	36	200.00
220	Aug. Pajaud	32365	Jan., 1906	220	Abscess of liver	47	50.00
236	Geo. Heckaman	95732	Apr., 1901	236	Uraemia		50.00
240	Z. H. Richardson	80133	June, 1902	240	Consumption	51	200.00
251	Ed. J. Begere	49115	Apr., 1902	251	Ast. tuber. pulm.	44	200.00
282	Edward Dean	3460	Nov., 1879	7	Tot. disability benefit		500.00
285	Theo. Hundt	54492	Oct., 1886	14	Consumption		217.25
291	C. E. Pillman	52013			Balance		450.00
293	Fred L. Wuench	2828			Balance		100.00
316	Wife of V. R. Little	88655	Apr., 1900	316	Canc. of stomach	56	40.00
323	Henry Brandes	93568	Aug., 1902	323	Heart trouble	54	50.00
332	Chas. Saake	44662	Apr., 1886	253	Paralysis	75	550.00
336	J. J. Williams			336	Dropsy	55	200.00
337	C. R. Roberts	111675	Dec., 1905	248	Consumption		50.00
352	Wife of Geo. T. Smith	52210	Aug., 1899	105	Pneumonia	37	40.00
402	Wife of S. F. Schoup	87795	Oct., 1900	402	Comp. of diseases	57	40.00
453	Henry C. Morgan	110915	Oct., 1904	453	Fluro pneum.	24	50.00
14	R. N. Cronin	27534			Amount of special asst.		1,584.70

Un intérêt égoïste et purement local contrôle souvent les opinions d'hommes d'inclinations honnêtes: de là, il faut plus de courage en beaucoup de cas, de lutter en faveur du large principe du droit que de suivre les inclinations égoïstes de la masse.

Yes membres sans crainte qui sont pour le droit parcequ'il est le droit, sans égard des petits intérêts présents et locaux, sont ceux qui généralement réussissent au plus beau sens du mot. Ils ont raison à la longue et dans l'intrêt bien entendu de tous ceux que cela regarde, ils devraient être soutenus et appuyés dans toutes leurs justes actions.

Un honnête protestataire qui proteste sans peur et ouvertement dans le meeting parce qu'il pense qu'il a raison, est un membre utile à l'organisation. Il a le courage de ses opinions et accepte le combat virilement. S'il a raison et peut le prouver, il a par cela fait quelque bien au mouvement. S'il a tort ou s'il s'est trompé, la question est liquidée en plain meeting, et la justice triomphe généralement. Un protestataire consciencieux, si on lui prouve qu'il a tort, reconnaît généralement son erreur. Au contraire, un qui critique par envie, au coin des rues et derrière le dos de ceux mêmes qu'il critique, agit comme un couard et fait plus de tort au mouvement ouvrier que le protestataire au vu et au su tous. Un critiqueur de l'espèce poltronne agit comme un homme qui aurait de naissance une disposition à la lâcheté et à la dissimulation ou comme un qui, unioniste de nom seulement et l'étant parce que contracté et forcé, ferait tout son possible pour empêcher le développement de l'union.

Reconnaissez qu'il y a des millions d'opinions humaines qui diffèrent et que la vôtre n'est qu'une dans le tas.

Montrez un esprit de bonté non feinte qui fera d'un ennemi le débiteur de votre bonne volonté native.

Une patience qui supplante l'accusation en fournissant l'opportunité de découverte personnelle de la vérité.

Reconnaissez ce qui est l'habitude dans les différentes circonstances de la vie et acceptez la situation d'une manière gracieuse.

Soyez doux, joyeux et sincère—et ces vertus vous en donneront d'autres.

RAPPELEZ-VOUS CECI.

Gompers et son associé n'auraient jamais eu à être jugés si tout unioniste avait toujours exigé l'étiquette.

Le gouvernement américain n'aurait pas eu à combattre le trust du tabac si les unionistes n'avaient jamais acheté du tabac et des cigares du trust.

Le mouvement ouvrier gagnerait cent pour cent en force pendant l'année 1910 si tous les unionistes demandaient, comme un seul homme, l'étiquette.

Rassemblons-nous, discutons l'étiquette et exigeons l'étiquette.

Los periodos de decaimiento en las organizaciones obreras, son más frecuentes que en ninguna otra clase de asociaciones. Y ese resulta porque nuestras sociedades se constituyen casi exclusivamente al calor de ideas altruistas; los fines practicos y utilitarios solo constan en la formación de los nucleos obreros, como cuestiones secundarias, siempre desdénables ante la magnitud del ideal acariciado.

Generalmente, se parte de un error al fundar instituciones de trabajadores. Desdénase realidad de la vida diaria para dedicar la mayor parte de las energías a las sofísticas de un ideal siempre incierto ó por lo menos muy rectificable.

Los obreros, en casi todos los países fundan su felicidad en la quimera de algo que vendrá mañana traído por el esfuerzo de todos. Pero siempre acontece que cada grupo trabaja en diverso sentido, de lo cual resultan neutralizadas las energías, y, desvaneciéndose entonces las ilusiones, fórmase una montaña de inconvenientes que obstruye los mejores deseos de los organizaciones.

El tejer destejer que observar en ese asunto en todos los pueblos donde palpita la cuestión capital y trabajo, no tiene otro origen, si exceptuase la ignorancia, que la obsesión de llegar pronto a la felicidad, y precasamente nos separamos de lo poca que podríamos gozar actualmente, corriendo tras la imagen de la justicia dibujada en la imaginación de cada trabajador de manera diferente; con líneas y contornos tales, que la brillante invectiva de artífices soñadores ha convertido en deliciosos paraísos fáciles de conquistar.

Naturalmente, mientras los trabajadores se afanan en la conquista de esos mundos que tan asquibiles parecen; en tanto que dividen y subdividen sus fuerzas empleándolas cada grupo en tratar de sujetar a su gusto la ficción de su fantasía, viven los capitalistas completamente a sus anchas ocupándose de las realidades del presente que nosotros desdénamos con estupidez inconcebible.

Después, cuando un extremecimiento de la conciencia supone el retorno a la realidad, no hay energías ni fuerzas para contrarrestar las energías ni las fuerzas de los amos de riquezas, porque en las luchas intestinas hanse malgastado esas dos potencias necesarias para la defensa de nuestras mas caros intereses, cuyos son los que nos proporcionan el sustento diario, el pan de la prole; y si los atendíamos como merecen, producirían toda la suma de bienes que fuésemos mereciendo por nuestra cultura, por nuestra laboriosidad, y porque seríamos capaces de mantenerlos, desarrollarlos y ampliarlos, después de haberlos conquistado.

Cuando entretiénese el tiempo en escarceos interiores, no hay lugar para atender a los asuntos obreros que tienen relación con el capital, y éste aprovecha de nuestro descuido en beneficio propio, no solo sizando cuanto puede el producto de nuestro trabajo, sino tomando buenas posiciones para defenderse de nuestros ataques cuando le acometamos.

Que fuerza de resistencia ó de ataque podrá desarrollar una hueste que ocupa su tiempo en debilitarse de continuo?

Unicamente la negativa; la que favorece al adversario; la que tiende al enervamiento de la clase; la que produce el decaimiento del espíritu público; la que contribuye al fomento del descreimiento de las masas, creando la mayor, inconsciencia societaria; la que enerva las facultades del individuo hasta sumirlo en el desconocimiento del propio valer; la que favorece a la maldad de los hombres y fomenta de continua la ignorancia la que, siembra desconfianzas perniciosas y recelos eveneadores; la que, siempre engañadora, lleva consigo la maldita derrota que echa sobre la hueste que sucumbe la fría nieve de crudo desengaño, sembrando en derredor de la clase confusión y desaliento.

En este sentido, las agrupaciones de trabajadores están atravesando un período crítico, del cual habrán de salir ganciosas las que hanse ajustado hasta ahora a la realidad de la vida diaria, que no consiste solo en conservar el mendrugo de pan, como suponen algunos espíritus exasperantes, sino tambien en preparar a los trabajadores por diversos modos para la marcha evolutiva de los ideales de progreso.

Así es nuestra Institución. Así es la Unión

Internacional de Tabaqueiros de America, y por eso vive y se desarrolla en medio de un ambiente que no le es muy favorable. Por eso, por que se preocupa del presente y no desdén los ideales de unporvenir razonablemente evolutivo, es por lo que atraviesa los años esclavonándolos sin interrupción alguna en cantidad que monta a medio siglo.

Jest překvapujícím, jak málo lidí skutečně rozumí, zač vlastně dělnické unie bojují. Mnozí myslí, že je to boj pro kratší pracovní hodiny a lepší mzdu. To jest ovšem jedna z věcí, o které organizovaná práce zápasí. Avšak jest ještě mnoho jiných věcí po celé zemi. Muži a ženy práce bojují o povznesení všeho lidstva, a mnozí, kdož nemají statečnosti bojovati v řadách dělnických, těší se získaným poměrům. Mnozí v tomto městě i v jiných, kdož pracují pouze osm hodin denně místo desíti, musí děkovati uniovým lidem za tuto velkou privilej. Mnohý mrzutý den zahálky byl stráven chozením ulicemi. Mnohá žena a mnohé dítě pocítily muk hladu, zatím co dobytý chleba stávkovo pro osmihodinový pracovní den. My doufáme, že jednoho dne lidé, kteří sklízí tento prospěch, přidruží se k těmto vojům, jež daly jim sanitární poměry, které v tovarnách nyní existují, byvše dobyty v bojích dělnických unii. Zdravý, silný hoch nebo dívka, kteří tráví svůj čas hraním si, místo práce v některé tovarně, musí děkovati organizované práci, neboť zákon o dětské práci jest jedním z výsledků boje organizované práce, a přes to, že poměry byly zlepšeny, jest ještě mnoho zel ku nápravě, a tu bude v boji pokračováno, až budou napravena.

Pevná a vytrvalá důvěra v řemeslnicko-uniovém hnutí bude jistě následována konečným zorganizováním všech, kdož mzdu si dobývají. Přes všechny nesnáze, nepřátelskou opozici některých zaměstnavatelů a velkých kapitalistů a konečně, ne však nejméně, netečnost a často i nepřátelství některých z dělníků samotných, máme dnes v řadách přes 3,000,000 organizovaných dělníků.

Z malých, zarážejících začátků hnutí toto stále vzrůstalo v členství a prospěšnosti. Pionéři v tomto hnutí odmítli poddati se nebo nechati se zastaviti nepřátelskými soudci, zákazy, vězením, pronásledováním, nedostatkem, bídou a skutečným vyhladověním, svojí skutečnou vírou a vytrvalostí v hnutí tomto inspirovali naději a důvěru v myslích a srdcích dělníků, a tito opět přinášeli oběti zásadě, před níž stávají se takzvaní patrioti ve všech jiných poměrech života bezvýznamnými.

Muži s rodinami byli vyhazováni a vypuzováni z města, pokorováni a doháněni na pokraj zoufalství, avšak hnutí přece stále pokračovalo a pokračovati bude, až konečně všichni dělníci budou zorganizováni a lepší průmyslový a společenský stav bude zbudován.

Nedávný úspěšný boj živůtkářek jest důkazem, co bylo vykonáno, a další ukázkou, co lze vykonati v jiných řemeslech.

Důvěra v toto hnutí jest mnohem důležitější, nežli se mnozí domnívají. Všichni členové mají nejen v hnutí tomto důvěru míti, poněvadž výsledky takovou vírou ospravedlňují, ale mají také dávat jí na jevo při svém jednání a řeči. Máte-li důvěru a vyslovujete-li ji při všech příležitostech, má to účinek na všechny, s nimiž snad přicházíte do styku. Důvěra, tak jako jiné věci, jest nakažlivá. Lékař, který řekne pacientovi, že mu nic není, že bude v několika dnech zdrav, inspiruje v něm důvěru a vykoná tak pro pacienta více dobra, nežli jeho medicíny. Lékař, který krouť hlavou, hledí zasmušile atd., odstraňuje a poškozuje pacienta. Tak je tomu i v řemeslnicko-uniovém hnutí. Mějte důvěru v naši unii, neboť výsledky tak dalece potvrzují, že máte k tomu příčinu, a tím budete inspirovati i jiné důvěrou svojí. Je to potřebným ku vašemu vlastnému blahobytu a prospěchu, abychom zorganizovali řemeslo pokud možno nejdříve. Cím dříve zorganizujeme nezorganizované, tím dříve odstraníme jejich soutěž a učiníme cestu k zdokonalením poměrům přístupnější. Nebud'te po-

chýbovačem, mějte důvěru a buďte podnikavatelem pro svoje vlastní nejlepší zájmy. Za minulý rok získali jsme přes 4,000 členů; necht' zdvojnásobíme nebo ztrojnásobíme tento počet letošního roku. To vykonáno být může; pokusme se o to všichni. Důvěra v sebe a v hnutí pomůže.

Doutníkářská Mezinárodní Unie může právem bráti odpustitelné uspokojení ve faktu, že jest, prakticky řečeno, početně právě tak dobře zorganizována, jako kterékoli jiné čistě průmyslové řemeslo. Je pouze málo řemesel, která mají více členů, nežli my. Když vezmou se v úvahu okolnosti, obklopující řemesla, jsme při porovnání daleko v předvoji. Vezmeme si na příklad jednu nebo dvě stavební unie, které mají mnohem větší pole ku získávání členstva, nežli my; jejich řemeslo není konkurenční. Oni nejsou poškozováni ženami a dětmi a jsou chráněni silnou radou stavebních řemesel. My naproti tomu máme ženy, děti, trusty, konkurenční obchod a menší počet lidu ku získávání. Neříkáme to proto, abychom se chlubilili nebo snad zlehčovali jiná řemesla, ale proto, že je to faktum a abychom propůjčili povzbuzení našim loyálními a těžce pracujícími členům, kteří mají důvěru v naši unií, a v zájmu obnovení činnosti ještě více naše řady rozmnožit. Odvaha, důvěra a vytrvalá tuha práce zvíťazí. Necht' štěstí přeje všem ostatním uniím, necht' vzrůstají a prosperují, necht' všichni vzrůstáme v síle, užitečnosti a počtu.

Řemeslnické unie a řemeslníci unionisti jsou prostředky, kterými přivádí se všechny reformy, jež mají vliv na dělnictvo a pracovní poměry, nehledě na to, jsou-li dělníci zorganizováni či nie. Unie a unionisti první upozorňují veřejnost na poměry, které appellují na lidskost a svědomou stránku vzájemných se osvěceného lidu, a jednou probuzené inteligentní veřejné smýšlení ve prospěch spravedlnosti jistě nechá se počtiti.

Řemeslnicko-uniové hnutí a jeho věrní obhájcové byli kopáni, poutáni, týráni, pomlouváni, ohláváni a poškozováni více nežli kterékoli jiné hnutí a jeho doporučovatelé na světě, avšak přes to vše toto hnutí stále sílí.

Bez řemeslnických unií staly by se poměry vyrábějících mass v této zemi nesnesitelnými a beznadějnými.

Dobrou věc nelze udržeti potlačenu; a právě proto uniové hnutí jest nahore a stále vzrůstá.

Jede Institution, ob politická, občanská, militárisch, křesťanská nebo der Arbeit geweiht, muß, um ganz erfolgreich und von Nutzen und Dauer zu sein, von ehrlichen Männern geführt und geleitet werden. Westschlichkeit und Machtbegierde sind die Hindernisse, die Gesetzgebung und Regierung im Interesse der Massen erschweren, ob in einer Arbeiter- oder politischen Organisation oder einer Partei. Alle ökonomischen oder Arbeiter-Organisationen werden im Allgemeinen von der Mitgliedschaft kontrolliert, was in unserer eigenen Organisation besonders der Fall ist.

Es ist die Pflicht aller, also der ganzen Mitgliedschaft, immer darauf zu achten, daß rechtschaffen, ehrliche, furchtlose, treue, gewissenhafte Männer die verantwortlichen Ämter erhalten, die örtlichen wie auch die allgemeinen.

Ein heuchlerischer oder proklamer Demagoge in einem verantwortungsvollen Amt einer Arbeiter-Organisation kann in einer Minute mehr Schaden thun, als eine Halle voll ehrlicher Leute in einem Jahre wieder gutmachen können.

Selbstsüchtiges und örtliches Interesse beherrscht oft die Meinungen ehrlich veranlagter Menschen, und es ist daher in manchen Fällen mehr Muth nöthig, an dem Grundsatz des Rechts festzuhalten, als den selbstsüchtigen Neigungen der Vielen zu folgen.

Furchtlose Mitglieder, die das Rechte wollen, weil es recht ist, ohne Rücksicht auf augenblickliche oder örtliche Stimmungen, sind gewöhnlich diejenigen, die Erfolg haben. Schließlich findet man sie eben im Recht, und sie sollten, im besten Interesse aller

Beitheiligten und als Ganzes in allen ihren gerechten Handlungen unterstützt und aufrechterhalten werden.

Die Cigar Makers' International Union kann mit verzeihlichem Stolz auf die Thatfache deuten, daß sie in praktischer Hinsicht numerisch so gut organisiert ist, wie irgendein anderes rein industrielles Handwerk. Es gibt ihrer nur noch wenige andere, die eine größere Mitgliederzahl haben, als wir. Zieht man aber die Verhältnisse in den verschiedenen Handwerken in Betracht, dann wird ein Vergleich uns allen voran finden. Da sind z. B. eine oder zwei Baugewerkschaften, die ein bedeutend größeres Feld um sich liegen haben als wir, denn sie haben mit keiner Konkurrenz zu rechnen. Sie werden nicht von Frauen und Kindern behindert und sind von starken Building Trade Councils geschützt. Wir aber haben es mit Frauen und Kindern, den Trusts und mit Konkurrenz zu thun und haben eine kleinere Zahl zur Verfügung. Wir wollen damit nicht prahlen oder andere Handwerke herabsetzen, sondern führen es als Thatfache an zur Ermuthigung unserer treuen schwerarbeitenden Mitglieder, die unserer Union vertrauen und um zu erneuten Anstrengungen anzusporren, damit unsere Zahl zunimmt. Muth, Vertrauen und beständiges Arbeiten müssen gewinnen. Unsern Glückwunsch allen anderen Unions, mögen sie blühen und gedeihen, mögen wir alle an Stärke, Nützlichkeit und Zahl zunehmen.

Die Gewerkschaften und deren Anhänger helfen beim Zustandekommen aller Reformen zum Nutzen der Arbeiter und derer Verhältnisse, ob nun die Arbeiter organisiert sind oder nicht. Die Unions und deren Anhänger sind die ersten, die die öffentliche Aufmerksamkeit auf schlechte Verhältnisse lenken und damit an das menschliche Gewissen der Befähigten pochen, und eine öffentliche Meinung, die immer aufgeklärter wird, kann gar nicht anders als sich fühlbar machen, wenn mal ihr Gerechtigkeitsgefühl wach gerüttelt wird.

Ohne Gewerkschaften würden die Verhältnisse der produzierenden Massen in diesem Lande untraglich und hoffnungslos werden.

Es ist unmöglich, eine gute Sache niederzuhalten, darum steht die Gewerkschaftsbewegung hoch und steigt immer höher.

Unerfüllbares und standhaftes Vertrauen zu der Gewerkschaftsbewegung muß sicherlich den schließlichen Zusammenschluß aller Lohnarbeiter ergeben. Trotz aller Hindernisse, der Feindseligkeit mancher Arbeitgeber und großer Kapitalisten, und zuletzt und nicht am wenigsten, trotz der Gleichgültigkeit und oft sogar Feindschaft mancher Arbeiter selber, haben wir jetzt 3,000,000 organisierte Arbeiter in unseren Reihen.

Aus keinem und trostlosem Anfang hat die Bewegung beständig an Mitgliederzahl und Nützlichkeit zugenommen. Die Pioniere der Bewegung gaben den Kampf nicht auf und ließen sich nicht einschüchtern durch feindliche Richter, Einhaltsbefehle, Gefängnis, Verfolgung, Mangel, Noth und den Hunger selbst, ihr Glaube an die Bewegung und ihre Standhaftigkeit begeisterten die Arbeiter und gaben ihnen Hoffnung und Zuversicht, sodaß auch sie ihrem Grundsatz Opfer brachten, im Vergleich wozu sich das Gebahren der sogenannten Patrioten auf allen andern Lebensstufen höchst nichtsagend ausnimmt.

Männer mit Familien wurden gerichtlich aus ihrer Stadt vertrieben, erniedrigt und bis an den Rand der Verzweiflung gebracht, doch hielt das niemals die Bewegung auf, die stets vorwärts geht, wird, bis schließlich alle Arbeiter organisiert sind und ein besserer industrieller und sozialer Zustand erreicht ist.

Der kürzliche erfolgreiche Kampf der Shirtwaik-Maker zeigt, was schon erreicht ist, und zeigt auch, was andere Gewerkschaften erreichen können.

Vertrauen in die Bewegung ist viel wichtiger als manche annehmen. Alle Mitglieder sollten nicht nur Vertrauen in die Bewegung haben, weil das bisher Erreichte dazu berechtigt, sondern sie sollten ihm auch durch That und Wort Ausdruck

geben. Wer Vertrauen hat und es bei jeder Gelegenheit zu erkennen gibt, der wird auf alle, mit denen er in Berührung kommt, einen demgemäßen Einfluss üben. Vertrauen, wie so vieles andere, ist ansteckend. Der Arzt, der dem Kranken sagt, alles stünde gut, und er würde in ein paar Tagen gesund sein, gibt Vertrauen und hilft dem Kranken mehr damit als mit seiner Medizin. Der Arzt aber, der den Kopf schüttelt, ernst aussieht u.s.w., entmuthigt und schadet dem Kranken. So geht's auch in der Gewerkschaftsbewegung. Man vertraue unserer Union, weil alles bisher Erreichte dazu berechtigt, dann kann man auch dies Vertrauen auf andere übertragen. Für die Wohlfahrt und den Nutzen eines jeden ist es nöthig, daß wir die Handwerke so schnell wie möglich organisieren. Je baldere wir die Unorganisierten organisieren, desto schneller sind wir ihre Konkurrenz los und bringen wir das Ziel besserer Zustände näher. Kein Zweifler sein, sondern Vertrauen haben und zu eigenem Nutzen dies Vertrauen verbreiten! Wir nahmen im vorigen Jahre um 4,000 Mitglieder zu, es gilt, diese Zahl in diesem Jahre zu verdoppeln oder verdreifachen. Es läßt sich machen, also gehen wir mit vereinten Kräften daran. Vertrauen in sich selbst und in die Bewegung wird uns helfen.

Die Tagespresse hat es jüngst ihren Lesern aufgetragen, daß einige Korporationen „freiwillig“ die Löhne erhöhen. Es ist aber Thatfache, daß in jedem Falle, wo die Löhne erhöht wurden, die Ursache die Agitation war, die von den Unions ausging, und ferner, wo die Union schlecht organisiert war, da half die beständige und unermüdete Agitation der Gewerkschaften und der Arbeiterpresse gegen die unmenschlichen Zustände und schrecklich niedrigen Löhne, die in diesen Institutionen herrschten, und veranlaßten dieselben, wenigstens etwas Abhilfe zu schaffen, wenn sie's auch nicht gerne thaten.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)	
Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five .....	.22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate .....	.35
1,000-label order blanks, prepaid .....	.50
1,000-page label register, prepaid .....	.60
1,000-page label register, prepaid .....	.40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 in. ..	.20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/2 x 1 1/2 in. ..	.25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid .....	.40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps ..	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamps canceler, good for five years .....	.15
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect" ..	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect" ..	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect" ..	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid ..	.50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00
The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.	

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered loan books; blank due books; blank trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 80-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with cards; 15-tr. with cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert. O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. and loan receipt blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers' select blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; financial sec. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- ‡ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

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- 219 Albert Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
- *405 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
- *433 Chas. Peterson, 531 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith.
- 441 E. B. Graupner, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 Matt Lewis, Room 103, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- †228 Robt. Ricker, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
- Chas. I. McKinney, 316 14th st., San Francisco.
- ‡238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- ‡253 Geo. R. Permlen, 453 8th st., Oakland.
- 288 J. S. Hoeffer, 121 Glenn ave., Fresno.
- 291 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
- *332 J. S. Hertzbrun, 1422 D st., San Diego.
- 338 Carl Swap, Box 264, Eureka.
- 339 Wm. J. Lee, 507 State st., Santa Barbara.
- 453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242, Nevada City.
- 469 W. J. Knapp, 1710 K st., Bakersfield.

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- 278 Wm. Heslop, 52 Blackfriars st., London, Ont.
- R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
- 349 J. J. Donovan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
- 357 John C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
- *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 378 O. J. Olson, 730 13th st., Brandon, Man.
- 411 J. H. A. Fortier, Box 36, Brockville, Ont.
- 414 Lou A. Bigue, 94 Granville st., Winnipeg.
- *420 J. Pearce, Box 154, 20 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- 422 S. Weiheuser, 150 E. King st., Berlin, Ont.
- *424 James Hagarty, 179 St. David st., Stratford, Ont.
- *432 E. C. Gutzest, Nelson, B. C.
- 461 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
- 465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
- 486 Herman Knudson, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
- 306 J. J. Listerman, 919 E. 2d st., Pueblo.
- 492 C. W. Platner, 306 Cameron ave., Colorado Springs.
- 499 T. C. Hammer, Box 653, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 10 Grove st., Box 520, S. Norwalk.
- †39 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
- *42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central Row, Box 340, Hartford.
- 103 J. Zeigler, 18 Clifton ave., Ansonia.
- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
- 156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Soufield.
- *180 John H. Riley, 147 Main st., Danbury.
- *282 Geo. Engelhard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *299 Chas. Anderson, 264 Main st., Middletown.
- *321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
- 395 Val. Hahn, 46 E. Main st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
- *398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
- *407 R. A. Krohn, 144 Boswell ave., Norwich.
- 484 Wm. Pfizenmeier, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburro, 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 23d st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 Ralph Allmatt, 814 D st. N. E., Washington.
- W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 A. Chas. Robinson, 1742 Florida ave., Jacksonville.
- 248 Wm. F. Marzyck, 818 W. Adams st., Jacksonville.
- 289 Wm. S. Hill, Miami.
- *336 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 262, Ybor City (Tampa).
- 337 Wallace Sander, 301 Eliz. st., Key West.
- 354 Pedro S. Acevedo, Box 438, Key West.
- Octavio Gutierrez, Box 438, Key West.
- 356 W. C. Carr, Palatka.
- *384 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
- *440 F. Fernandez, P. O. Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Arsenio Sierra, 702 7th ave., Tampa.
- 462 Ramon Torres, 237 Howard av., Box 135, W. Tampa.
- 464 Stephen Zaragoza, Box 333, Pensacola.
- L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.

- 493 Angel Alonso, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
- Jose R. Colmenares, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
- 500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

GEORGIA.

- 252 Geo. C. Gidish, Box 125, Brunswick.
- 344 H. T. Barnes, 61½ E. Alabama st., Atlanta.
- 471 F. H. Herman, Box 215, Americus (Macon).
- 478 L. J. Torres, 107 Beaman st., La Grange.

IDAHO.

- 256 W. Granholm, Box 596, Boise.
- 380 W. G. Fenn, 706 Cedar st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lentz, 198 E. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
- †15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
- 20 Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
- *38 H. Bogaske, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
- 41 Elmer A. Ford, 266 W. Park av., Aurora.
- Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
- 47 Alex. Roswog, 729 N. 22d st., Quincy.
- *Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
- *57 C. A. Brooks, 601 W. Vine st., Champaign.
- 71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
- †78 John J. Grossheim, 512 Oak st., Alton.
- *80 A. C. Zimmerman, 831 Johnston st., Danville.
- 99 Fred E. Nelson, 712 W. Lafayette st., Ottawa.
- *Phl Seiffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
- *114 L. P. Hoffman, 331 Reed st., Jacksonville.
- *118 Edmund Schnur, 201 Garden st., Peoria.
- †127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
- 154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
- *157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockten ave., Rockford.
- *174 N. J. Green, 508 Division st., Joliet.
- 178 Wm. Weizlau, Box 144, Olney.
- *183 H. D. Kindig, 404 S. 5th ave., Mendota.
- 191 Otto Ludwig, 104 W. Washington st., Morris.
- *200 Gus C. Rausch, 357 E. Ferris st., Galesburg.
- 201 H. J. Hulsbrink, 831 4th av., Rock Island.
- 207 Ray Bell, Box 202, Carthage.
- 217 Benjamin Cohen, 3064 92d st., South Chicago.
- 222 Ed. Zaehner, 1516 2d st., Peru.
- †227 Nic. Medinger, 2931 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
- 243 Chas. Mazur, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 Frank Miller, 231 Vermont st., Blue Island.
- *250 Henry Wilhelm, 13 N. Airy st., Belleville.
- 258 P. C. Haley, 418 E. Main st., Streator.
- *259 Lambert Schwoerer, 412 E. Beecher st., Bloomington.
- *274 O. C. Hill, 409 Court st., Pekin.
- *297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A., Canton.
- *305 Adolph Walters, 623 N. 2d st., Monmouth.
- 319 H. F. Flits, 335 Butrick st., Waukegan.
- 365 John Euteneuer, Box 423, Havana.
- 389 F. G. Rives, 226½ W. Court st., Paris.
- 394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
- *409 Chris. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
- 410 Ammie Schultz, 110 N. Locust st., Centralia.
- 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
- 431 Elmer Ellis, Box 45, Litchfield.
- *437 B. C. Coke, 300 12th st., Cairo.
- 438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
- *451 John W. Hunt, Box 87, Bushnell.
- 455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
- 476 Walter Emery, 318 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 Chas. Baier, 87 West av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108½ W. Court st., Connersville.
- Chas. Gardien, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
- 33 Geo. Ricker, 625 E. New York st., Indianapolis.
- *Fred J. Keefer, 949 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
- 37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
- 50 J. C. Wirth, 1119 S. 2nd st., Terre Haute.
- C. Stoeckler, 2018 S. 7th st., Terre Haute.
- *54 Emil Levy, 625 Line st., Evansville.
- *62 Chas. Heckman, 609 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 Jos. Gaekle, 138 Madison st., La Porte.
- 158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
- 159 Frank Hilley, R. R. No. 12, Box 11, Marion.
- 195 Jesse O. Morkert, 654 Catterlin st., Frankfort.
- 197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
- 204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
- *214 Emery B. Goff, 427 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
- *215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
- *221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
- *235 Ed Bender, 113½ S. Broadway, Peru.
- 237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
- *300 C. B. Wakefield, 2714 Franklin st., Michigan City.
- 308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
- *335 Aug. Ebert, 743 Sohl st., Hammond.
- 352 John A. Marxer, Brookville.
- *379 Chas. Scholder, 122 W. 8th st., Rochester.
- *382 R. Hudson, 310 W. 9th st., Rushville.
- 399 Julius Yungmans, 409 Main st., Vincennes.
- 406 E. W. Schmitt, 126½ W. Main st., Crawfordsville.
- Warner Swearingen, 605 Liberty st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John McGregor, 420 Main st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 Al Hunter, 18'0 Palesan st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
- *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 Wm. Kern, 328 Des Moines st., Des Moines.
- *120 H. F. Kurliger, 613 W. 5th st., Muscatine.
- 150 Adolph Haupt, 211 4th st., Sioux City.
- 155 Ralph Walbe, Mt. Pleasant.
- *172 Emil Joens, 1615 Liberty st., Davenport.
- *177 P. H. Heuermann, 412 N. 22d st., Council Bluffs.
- *181 T. Estabrook, Hutton's Cigar Store, Fort Madison.
- 223 J. C. Fisher, General Delivery, Ottumwa.
- 239 Ed. Kamer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
- *270 R. C. Murphy, Hower blk., Ft. Dodge.

- 277 E. L. Fisher, 802 1st av., W., Oskaloosa.
- 328 Geo. Hall, 219 W. Adams st., Creston.
- *454 Robt. Drevikovsky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 W. E. Bennett, care W. G. Wood Cigar Co., Albia.
- *490 Robt. Bauman, Fairfield.
- 495 C. Murray, 109 N. 5th st., Marshalltown.
- T. Buchwald, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- 496 John Neilling, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.
- Ed. M. Tynan, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 804½ Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 705 Walnut st., Leavenworth.
- 183 John Luther, Marysville.
- 286 Geo. Herburger, 2223 N. Lawrence av., Wichita.
- 345 C. G. Warrington, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
- 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.
- 419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
- 489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 John Gimble, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
- *105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
- 185 F. A. Vincent, 228 So. 9th st., Paducah.
- 187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).
- 350 W. M. Tuttle, 816 Neville av., Lexington (Paris).

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Henry Tatje, 416 Soraparu st., New Orleans.
- †220 Victor Lesassier, 1722 Columbus st., New Orleans.
- *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 Albert Boncher, 41 Emery st., Biddeford.
- *66 C. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
- 179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 124 Third st., Bangor.
- 273 J. F. McLaughlin, 82 Broad st., Rockland.
- 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 M. F. Burnham, 165 E. Main st., Marlboro.
- *28 S. J. T. Wall, 8 School st., C. T. U. Hall, Westfield.
- 49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
- *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
- *51 Chas. Bernier, 100 Lyman st., Holyoke.
- *65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
- *82 Geo. Apohit, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
- 197 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *180 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
- 206 H. P. Huftnagle, 51 Eagle st., North Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
- 324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
- C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
- 326 G. W. Dunbar, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
- 398 F. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 J. Allman, 34 North st., Fitchburg.
- 494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
- †22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
- 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 31 Michigan av., Grand Rapids.
- 69 Chas. T. Mallo, Jr., 119 Hoffman st., Three Rivers.
- *130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
- *167 Wm. Leith, 115 West Main st., Owosso.
- *169 H. J. Taunt, 201 So. C st., Cheboygan.
- *184 A. W. Leifer, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A, Bay City.
- 186 T. J. Broderick, 309 2nd st. E., Flint.
- *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
- †208 Wm. H. McKinstry, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 394, Kalamazoo.
- 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
- *263 John G. Terrible, 15 Compney st., Adrian.
- *268 Henry Anderson, 414 S. Charlotte st., Escanaba.
- *272 Harry Deacon, 510 Beaver st., N. Lansing.
- ‡284 David Morgan, 249 V. Kirby av., Detroit.
- 302 A. G. Heldenreich, Box 220, Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
- *314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
- *330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
- 340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
- 366 Leo J. Martin, 323 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
- *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
- 397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
- 403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
- *408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
- *413 J. P. Meehan, 141 Iroquois st., Laurium (Calumet).
- 452 Wm. T. Bray, Box 414, Petoskey.
- *457 Amos D. Hill, 1010 Michigan av., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
- *463 Harry V. Isaacs, Box 487, Pontiac.
- 468 A. W. Kamp, 115 W. Walnut st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Phil Pauly, care M. Rahn Cigar Co., Winona.
- †77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. S. Minneapolis.
- *98 Frank Rapp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
- 271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.
- 294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- Cyrus Franker, 225 E. 5th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
- 381 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

- *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 H. F. Ratz, 228 E. 4th st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 Harold Mulford, Box 433, Hibbing.
 431 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Faribault.
 448 Frank Jasperson, Hotel Antlers, Brainerd.

MISSOURI.

- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 *95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. E. Butler, 18 E. 17th st., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 P. S. Jamerson, 110 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 *1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 Chas. A. Patterson, 610 Main st., Joplin.
 442 C. A. Davis, 38 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 Luther Johnson, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 905, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 C. C. Lightner, 1703 W. Division st., Grand Island.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 338 Ray Olds, 345 N. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 Emil Lorke, 221 3d st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
 *Wm. A. Cook, 28 Washington st., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *117 Andrew E. Hanks, 121 South st., Orange.
 *131 Henry Huish, 197 Olean ave., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingstone ave., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 205 Bergenline ave., Union Hill.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
 199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
 230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Dellus, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenberg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klaiber, 818 Division st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 Fred Weigel, 271 Genesee st., Buffalo.
 15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Chas. Reiff, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Willson, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 12 H. L. Williams, 17 William st., Oneida.
 *E. C. Hunter, 30 E. Elm st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 553 Grove st., Elmira.
 168 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 Jas. L. McHale, Room 23, Beaver blk., Albany.
 74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 Chas. H. Hahn, 32 Grand st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Shummonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 716 4th ave., Brooklyn.
 *89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
 190 Jacob Sinn, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 190 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 John H. Ostendorf, 80 1/2 Tomkins st., Cortland.
 121 F. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 E. Bupp, 321 E. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 A. Allen, 254 North Hamilton st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Mackay, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billinghamer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 13 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Sam. Nachman, 323A East 89th st., New York.
 Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First ave., New York.
 218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 292 Chenango st., Binghamton.
 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
 *251 C. L. Lindlau, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.
 †Max Rosenhain, 1511 3d ave., Yorkville Bank Bldg., New York.

- *265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, Robinson Terrace, Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, North av., Owego.
 *283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange st., Geneva.
 *292 Thos. E. Silvester, 465 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.
 298 J. H. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 J. Stahlberger, 72 Walnut st., Auburn.
 327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsackie.
 334 W. A. Phillip, 23 George st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
 *348 Fred Volgraff, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
 *417 Jos. Waiter, 17 N. Gazette st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *430 Peter Mooney, 725 Emery st., Fulton.
 438 Chauncy Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *117 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
 *43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
 45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 223 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 75 J. W. Baker, 563 S. Grant ave., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 709 Shelby st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudenman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Max Bodenheimer, 203 McKinley ave., Canton.
 123 Carl Gagle, 532 N. 7th st., Hamilton.
 *A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Jos. Kettl, 28 E. Main st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 27 N. Hazel st., Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 C. L. Parshall, 925 Moxahale av., Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 33 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
 249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Battly, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerheim, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 385 J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st., Portsmouth.
 *416 L. C. Colson, 17 W. Main st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 401 M. L. Noll, 116 N. Oklahoma av., Shawnee.
 450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Room 34, National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Fenrod, Box 812, Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R. F. D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schults, Box 137, Penn st., Meadville.
 *81 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matlekner, 2623 Cochran st., Erie.
 *108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
 *122 E. J. Tribout, 20 Eddy st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebner, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 Geo. H. Ulrich, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 393 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 †A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
 John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 Geo. W. Boas, 604 S. Duke st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 1121 Prospect av., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 608 W. Locust st., Scranton.
 301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *D. S. Lieb, Box 96, Akron.
 309 Wilson Enck, Box 21, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
 *1316 Francis C. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *317 John H. Schmidt, 21 McCaragher st., Wilkes-Barre.
 Wm. Zelter, 64 Oregon st., Wilkes-Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 Wm. Kinzinger, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
 *439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Adolfo B. Garcia, Carretera 43—San Juan.
 —Juan G. Garcia, Carretera 43.
 148 Julio Figueroa, Box 131, Caguas.
 P. Vega Santos, Vigancouido st., Caguas.
 190 Avelino Candelario, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
 Guillermo Colon, Gurabo.
 194 Manuel Fernandez, Box 54, Cayey.
 Luis Barrera, Box 54, Cayey.
 333 Jose Gomez Blanco, San Lorenzo.
 Arnoldo Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
 374 Francisco Dobal, Mayaguez.

- Lino Guiblat, Mayaguez.
 378 Manuel Lassus, Utuado.
 Angel Rodriguez, Utuado.
 336 Antonio Perez, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
 Emilio R. Arce, Ciales, P. R.
 *388 Juan Sanchez Narguer, Box 163, Utuado.
 Enrique Jordan, Box 163, Utuado.
 390 Juan Chalemán, Federacion Libre, Vega Baja.
 Alfonso Davila, Vega Baja.
 449 Carlos Bacera, Calle Isabel No. 16, Ponce.
 Bacilo Evers, Calle Union 90, Ponce.
 458 Ramon Mojica, Cidra, P. R.
 Felix Lopez, Cidra, P. R.
 460 Joaquin Bonilla, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 Pedro Garcia Andigar, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 467 Joaquin Ocasio, Box 337, Arecibo.
 Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 Modesto Sierro, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
 478 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
 474 Jesus Colon, 27 Trere st., Catano, P. R.
 Porfirio Diaz, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
 Henvengiel Diaz, Aguas Buenas.
 481 Cirilo Aviles, Box 163, Condado "B," Bayamon.
 Felix Annoni, Box 163, Pueblo Nuevo, Bayamon.
 485 Manuel A. Lopez, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
 Barterio Bowas, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachmann, 150 Carpenter st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohlner, 123 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.
 303 L. E. Haynes, 140 Main st., Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 Robt. M. Jackson, Box 446, Sioux Falls.
 275 Fred. A. Riedel, 209 N. State st., Aberdeen.
 377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
 *387 Wm. Horst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
 491 D. L. Kirby, 632 Fifth st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 John P. Gross, 713 Church st., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 93 So. 3d st., Memphis.
 318 Wm. E. Eckenrodt, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Moises Napoles, 807 E. Fourth st., El Paso.
 *216 J. P. Fagan, 1119 Broadway, Galveston.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 615 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 W. H. Ingram, 1000 S. Elm st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 A. C. Fiehlitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 Walter L. Boynton, 7 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 M. F. Fisher, 510 N. 30th st., Richmond.
 J. A. Provoo, 3 W. Clay st., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 10 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 E. T. Cannoles, 29th st., near Church, Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Milette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 E. Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
 *188 J. Kokes, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, rear S. 223 Lincoln st., Spokane.
 *39 J. G. Duppenhaler, 1005 Harris av., So. Bel-
 lingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jos. Tschida, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 75 Tower st., Kingston, Jamaica.
 J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Heimbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
 †John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
 *34 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
 61 Emil Hieckel, 1113 So. 4th st., La Crosse.
 *85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
 *135 C. Meydam, 696 Superior st., Appleton.
 162 Frank Ambach, 1156 Willow st., Green Bay.
 163 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 E. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 H. McDonald, 1102 4th st., N. Superior.
 Fred Toepfer, 1912 21st st., Superior.
 245 Chas. F. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
 *287 Jas. N. Johnson, 613 Jenkins st., Menominee.
 Mich. Marinette).
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
 304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *823 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Koz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *841 C. H. Martin, 513 Oak st., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurms, 745 White Rock av., Wauke-
 sha.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Theo. Zick, 818 E. Water st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
 *477 Jos. Schmitt, 1915 Western ave., Manitowoc.
 *482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIV.

CHICAGO, JULY 15, 1910.

No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 320, Monon Building, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS.....President
820 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
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THOS. F. TRACY.....Second Vice-President
11 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.
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799 Division St., Portland, Ore.
G. P. BRADFORD.....Fifth Vice-President
1612 8th Ave., Ybor City (Tampa), Fla.
E. G. HALL.....Sixth Vice-President
323 3d Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.
GIBSON WEBER.....Treasurer
1625 N. Bouvier St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

351 Mankato	\$100	417 Dunkirk	100
355 Ann Arbor	100	420 St. Thomas	100
367 Ogden	100	421 Burlington	100
368 Pt. Huron	100	422 Berlin	100
369 Sherman	100	427 Rahway	100
370 Jamestown	100	423 Trenton	100
371 Barre	100	430 Fulton	100
373 Sherbrooke	100	431 Litchfield	100
387 Yankton	100	432 Nelson	100
391 Bellingham	100	434 Faribault	100
396 Northampton	100	437 Cairo	100
397 Ionia	100	438 Marion	100
398 Stamford	100	439 Carbondale	100
405 Birmingham	100	440 Tampa	100
406 Crawfordsville	100	442 Cape Girardeau	100
408 Houghton	100	445 Billings	100
412 Newport News	100	447 Kenosha	100
414 Winnipeg	100	450 Oklahoma City	100
415 Elkhart	100	451 Bushnell	100
416 Norwalk	100	455 Galena	100

NOTICE.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards, in possession of the union, should be returned to the International Union.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after February 28 do not use any numbers from 20001 to 43000, inclusive, unless the numbers become vacant on your own books, except to give old numbers to members owing loans. Secretaries in need of numbers for new members not owing loans should send to the International Office for them.

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included. The last paragraph, or last twelve lines of Section 67, on page 20, is the old law and doesn't belong in the Constitution.

NOTICE.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 20-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for label agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

NOTICE—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink and figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

W. Schewe appealed against 187, Covington, for fining him \$5 for allowing himself to be suspended. The union replied it was his fourth or fifth time. The appeal was not sustained.

E. H. Lewis and Chas. Young appealed against 39, New Haven, for levying an assessment of 70 cents of weekly wages on all members in aid of the general strike in Philadelphia, Pa. Appellant cites section 194 of the constitution, which provides that not more than 50 cents per week shall be levied in aid of another trade. The appeal was sustained.

V. M. Summers appealed against 114, Jacksonville, for fining him \$50. The union recommended that I reduce the fine to \$25. Owing to extenuating circumstances, the fine is hereby reduced to \$15.

F. C. Toms appealed against 22, Detroit, for suspending and annulling his 20 cent card. The appeal was not sustained.

J. L. Feltman appealed against 33, Indianapolis, for refusing to compel C. Gaumer to take a retiring card. The union replied that Mr. Gaumer is secretary of the State Federation of Labor and of the Indiana State Blue Label League and that he devotes nearly all of his time to work for these institutions and in the labor movement. The appeal was not sustained.

H. H. Kupferman appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appellant claims he paid 60 cents to the collector, which, through a mistake, was never credited to the account of Mr. Kupferman. Facts as stated confirmed by the union. The appeal was sustained.

Chas. Agensen appealed against 3, Paterson, for fining him \$2.50 for leaving an unpaid board bill when he left town and for a long time thereafter. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Reachard appealed against 3, Paterson, for fining him \$2.50, leaving an unpaid board bill when he left town. The appeal was not sustained.

B. Kopf appealed against 228, San Francisco, for fining him for non-attendance of at least one meeting a month. The appeal was not sustained.

J. J. Brosnan appealed against 326, Taunton, with reference to some alleged action or non action. The union replied that he had not brought the question up in the union. The appeal was not sustained. Should appeal first to the union.

Ed. Smith, a jurisdiction member, appealed against 238, Sacramento, for not allowing him postage. The appeal was not sustained.

H. B. Sanders appealed against 187, Covington, for fining him for refusing to lay off one full day and distribute circulars advertising the label. The appeal was sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 1, Baltimore, Md., to fine John H. Schumacher \$50 for scabbing at Fry Bros.' shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., to fine Sigmund Newman, No. 18073, \$25 for paying below the bill of prices. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 146, New Brunswick, N. J., to fine Marvin J. Rolfe and Joseph Curran each \$25 for scabbing in H. H. Winter's factory. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 440, Tampa, Fla., to fine A. Gonzalez for working in a shop not recognized by the union, but reduced the fine from \$200 to \$128.57. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 3; negative, 1, and approving a fine of \$100, 3.

Approved the application of Union 32, Louisville, Ky., to annul the card of and fine Phil Mertz, No. 70688, \$50 for going to work in an unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 6. The other member disapproved the annulment of the card.

Approved the application of Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., to fine Thomas Martin, No. 111410, \$25 for paying below the bill of prices. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

ORGANIZERS' REPORT.

Kingston, N. Y.

One of the largest cigar factories operated by the American cigar trust is located here. It is a difficult matter to state positively the actual number employed in making cigars, as those who are in the office refuse to give the information or impart any knowledge pertaining to anything interesting to our craft. I attempted to gather some reliable information from one who is employed as a roller. While she appeared bright, she was woefully dull when the subject in reference to the factory was broached. To show you the difference in figures mentioned by individuals, it ranges 1,100 to 3,000 employed by the Cigar Trust Co., and after viewing the crowd when they left the factory in the evening I am inclined to believe that 1,100 was the nearest to the actual number employed, and that includes those in every department. Van Slyke & Horton have a force of over 300 and another shop which employs over 100.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Business is very dull in this place, as the largest factory is on stint. Very little agitation is done.

Newburgh, N. Y.—This city is under the jurisdiction of the Poughkeepsie Union. All at work. No agitation is done, consequently there is not much life in this place. I advised them to take the subject up and they would see results in a short time.

Hudson, N. Y.—Business is in a bad state here. There are no industries here that amounts to anything, in fact there is considerable less done here now than there was years ago. At that time it was known as a sleepy town. Draw your own conclusions.

Schenectady, N. Y.—This is a very busy city indeed. The General Electric Works are going full blast. It is said they employ 20,000 people. The Schenectady Locomotive Works have 6,000 employed. Everything is on the jump. A fine opportunity is presented to the Local Union to hustle and reap the benefit that certainly will be theirs by inaugurating a lively agitation for the blue label.

Amsterdam, N. Y.—While one of the shops was on a stint and yet the trade seemed fair or will be after the Fourth of July, so I was informed. This place is not very much alive to agitation.

Gloversville, N. Y.—This place is in a condition that the sooner they wake up it will be to their benefit, notwithstanding the efforts of the cigar makers and a couple of other locals they can not form a local body. That is the reason given why the cigar makers can not accomplish much by way of agitation.

Glen Falls, N. Y.—Very little or no agitation is done in this place. If any agitation is carried on they do not see any results. They, like many others, believe that agitation in fits and jerks accomplishes something. It does not. Take the agitation where it is kept up week after week and so on. That is the kind that counts.

Saratoga, N. Y.—The summer season is just about to begin and very large crowds are expected. I presume, that is, the annual expectation, the trade here is fair, and there is a lack of agitation that it seems at a standstill and has been for some time. There is a condition in Saratoga which will no doubt surprise a great many. There is an inclination on the part of the regular residents to co-operate and invite and induce manufacturing concerns to locate there, just the opposite what one would expect in a summer resort in a place which is world famous.

Frank Celcis, Organizer.

Lancaster, Pa., July 5, 1910.

Akron—Attended meetings of 301, also organizing committee meeting. Trade is very dull here in both union and open shops and this retards the work of organizing.

Red Lion—Had conference with a number of the cigar makers here, some that work at Nyers & Adams' factory at York. They seem to want to have a union factory located in Red Lion to use the label just as soon as they would become members. They don't seem to grasp the splendid results that would follow organization by being able to raise wages in the open factories where the prices paid are miserably low.

Dallastown—Talked with a number of the cigar makers here and while there has been no actual results, I may be able to accomplish something at a future conference.

Reamstown—There are about 200 cigar makers here; the largest factory employs over 100 and turns out 5 and 10 cent goods and pays very low wages for the class of work required. This is under jurisdiction of Union 161, Denver, and they appear to want a union job as soon as they would become members. They can't understand that by organization they could raise wages and improve conditions in the non-union factories. Crafts that do not have a label have strong unions and have substantially improved their conditions.

Lebanon—Union 64 has got material that will be able to organize their city if they continue to put forth their best efforts to do so. At Moeckles', the largest factory here, they make a 5½-inch long filler, hand work cigar, for \$4.50 per thousand. The job had previously paid \$5, but about a year ago the firm reduced it to 4.50 and when the cigar makers accepted the reduction he bought a fine automobile. Some short time later he again reduced the job to \$4. But this time a strike took place. Union and non-union quit together and went to the union hall led by leaders in the union they decided to resist the reduction. Mr. Moeckles finding they were

determined, sent for a committee and finally agreed to restore the job to \$4.50.

Union 64 added some members through this victory. And there is no question but that they will be able to organize that factory if the officers and members put forth their best efforts.

Lancaster—Union 257 has had a good staunch hard-working committee at work for the last four months who have constantly been adding members to the roll. If those who have been foremost in this good work will only hold out and receive the encouragement and assistance from all the membership, they will meet with greater success and should be able to organize their city.

York—Union 242 has not been meeting with the success hoped for, but if they will keep the organizing committee at work, now that the membership of the International Union have voted to assist these districts by granting us the 50 cent initiation fee, there will surely be an increase in their membership.

All members in these districts should show their appreciation of this special dispensation by going and getting members. Every local union should come to the front and show what they can do, now that they have been given this special opportunity.

We are about ready to proceed in the courts against officers and manufacturers of the Universal Cigar Makers and Packers' Union, a dual organization, with headquarters at Hanover, Pa., and who use a label which is a counterfeit or imitation of our blue label, which is being constantly mistaken for our label by brokers, dealers and consumers of cigars, and before this reaches the membership I expect the courts to take action to prevent the use of these labels.

I. B. Kuhn, Organizer.

CORRESPONDENCE

REMINISCENCES OF THE CIGAR INDUSTRY.

Kansas City, Mo.

Union No. 102 of Kansas City, Mo., was organized May 22, 1871. Talk about your closed shop organizations! Union No. 102 had them all skinned a mile. Switzer's cigar factory, employing 20 to 30 men, was the whole union. No one in their opinion was eligible to membership unless he secured a job in that shop or held a similar priced job in some other shop. Switzer made nothing but clear Havana filler hand-made cigars, and those jobs were a scarcity in the other shops. So the rest of us had to be contented with our \$5 scrap mold work. In the year 1877 Kansas City, like other cities where I worked, was filled with \$5 jobs. We worked until 10 or 11 o'clock every night, and when Saturday came we walked out of the shop with one-half of our wages in cigars under our arms and would start out and peddle them the best way we could. Of course the saloons were where we disposed of the most of our cigars. Then, in addition to this, I have seen the boss come in to the shop on a Friday morning and ask the boys how many potatoes, onions, eggs and various other things they could use at home, and if any of us did not take any that week the boss would be angry at us and the chances were we would be looking for another job the following week. Of course the boss would make a large profit off of this produce, buying same at wholesale and selling to us at retail for more than we were required to pay at our family grocery. The traveling fraternity were compelled to board where the boss sent them. The cost of

same was always \$1 more per week than the man who paid cash, and then if there was a saloon attached to the boarding house, and there invariably was, the boarder who paid cash got a drink or cigar when he paid his board, but the poor scrap who was actually paying \$1 per week more got the icy stare every Saturday evening from the landlord. The cigar makers of that time certainly had a rough time of it. With the long hours, short pay and the taking of truck, is it any wonder that we had the blue Monday and the red Tuesday that was so prevalent in our trade in those days? It makes me stop and wonder sometimes if the cigar makers who have come into our trade in the last fifteen years who have been handed the eight-hour work day, the new scale of wages and the proviso on each bill that wages must be paid in cash weekly on a silver platter (so to speak), not to say anything about our sick and death benefit, our out of work benefit, loan benefit—if he realizes what some of our old scraps have done, what sacrifices they have made to bring these new results about and which have placed our grand old International Union second to none in the country. The cigar makers of today know nothing of the early days and some of them who think that the conditions of the trade today are something fierce should have put in a few years in the late seventies and early eighties, when the truck system was at its height. The same condition prevailed pretty much all over the country. Some shops paid no money at all; you had to take all your wages in cigars and turn them into cash the best way you could. There were towns where you could take your choice of a \$5 job, wages to be taken in truck, or they would pay you \$3.50 to \$4 per thousand in cash. Of course you could work all the hours you wanted. Some shops would furnish light, while in other shops the cigar maker would have to furnish his own lamp or candle. It was no uncommon thing in those days to hear of cigar makers furnishing their own molds and presses, but a large majority of us balked on that. Some of the men were known to carry in the winter's coal for the boss at the shop and at his home. Now all of that has been overcome. The truck system has been eliminated from our trade forever, and where the \$5 job used to prevail and the long hours we now have \$8 and \$9 low and an eight-hour work day. So, boys, quit your kicking and grumbling on the conditions of today. Think of the early days and let us get shoulder to shoulder and in time we can overcome all of the obstacles in front of us. Let us all follow the wholesome advice given by the international president in the June Journal. Get into the game right and we need not fear the United Cigar Stores and the American Tobacco Co. Remember the prison made, tenement house and sweat shop cigars, to a large extent are a thing of the past. We have the blue label now which was unknown in the days I speak of. So I say let us unite as one man and go down the line together and give our blue label all the publicity possible, demand all other labels, shop cards and buttons and the cigar makers affiliated with the Cigar Makers' International Union will stay in the foremost ranks of the labor movement of this country.

John T. Smith.

Boston, Mass.

The annual report of the commissioner general of immigration last issued shows that 1,666 immigrant alien tobacco workers were admitted into our ports during the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1909, while 686 emigrant alien tobacco workers departed from our shores during the same period.

The following table gives the number of immigrant and emigrant alien tobacco workers according to races of people:

	Admitted.	Departed.
African (black).....	147	16
Armenian.....	2	1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)....	2	2
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1	..
Cuban.....	981	395
Dutch and Flemish.....	83	6
English.....	17	2
French.....	10	1
German.....	30	13
Greek.....	12	..
Hebrew.....	114	33
Irish.....	9	..
Italian (North).....	4	6
Italian (South).....	6	30
Lithuanian.....	..	1
Magyar.....	1	34
Mexican.....	11	32
Polish.....	5	8
Russian.....	3	4
Ruthinian (Rusnack).....	..	3
Scandinavian.....	14	5
Scotch.....	3	..
Slovak.....	2	11
Spanish.....	200	113
Syrian.....	1	..
West Indian (other than Cuban)....	..	1
Turkish.....	1	..
Welsh.....	1	..
Other peoples.....	1	..
Total.....	1666	686

The following table gives the states of intended residence of immigrant alien tobacco workers admitted into our ports and the states of last permanent residence of departing alien emigrants:

	Admitted.	Departed.
California.....	7	..
Connecticut.....	2	1
Florida.....	1318	521
Illinois.....	22	5
Indiana.....	1	..
Iowa.....	3	..
Maine.....	1	..
Massachusetts.....	63	12
Michigan.....	12	1
Minnesota.....	6	..
Missouri.....	4	1
Montana.....	1	..
New Hampshire.....	3	..
New Jersey.....	8	32
New York.....	155	32
Ohio.....	5	4
Oregon.....	1	..
Pennsylvania.....	23	20
Porto Rico.....	1	5
Rhode Island.....	2	..
South Carolina.....	1	..
South Dakota.....	1	..
Texas.....	4	1
Utah.....	1	..
Vermont.....	1	..
Virginia.....	2	..
Washington.....	5	..
Wisconsin.....	3	1
Total.....	1666	686

Comparing the above figures to those of 1908, we find that 331 more alien tobacco workers were admitted and 528 less departed from this country in the fiscal year ending June, 1909, than in the fiscal year ending June, 1908.

David Goldstein.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 2, 1910.

Reasons for the amendment by Union 149, Brooklyn:

1. Unions establishing a higher price for the sale of label goods in their respective localities (above the \$20 as per Sec. 156) have found their way for higher wages.
2. Manufacturers receiving a higher price for their goods will not seriously object to saying higher wages.
3. The underselling by outside manufacturers working under the \$20 clause and selling label goods at that price in localities where a higher price has been established should become a violation of label laws.
4. Underselling is followed by lower wages, lower wages require a lower standard of living.

5. Safeguard such places where a higher price has been established through the adoption of a higher price for the sale of label goods and you will stimulate a tendency for higher wages throughout the craft. Leave them unprotected, then the better paying districts will be forced down to the level of such districts where a manufacturer can sell his goods for \$20 and still make a good profit.

6. Increase in the cost of living (see legislative reports) increase cost during the last eight years. Pork, 70 per cent; beef, 40 to 60 per cent; dairy products, 50 per cent; bread-stuffs, 30 per cent; clothing, 30 per cent; rent, 20 per cent, etc. How much did your wages raise?

7. Last but not the least to meet the present cost of living, we need higher wages; first step is to get the manufacturers a better price for their label goods, then your demand in the future for better wages will be justified. The retailer doesn't need 80 to 100 per cent profit. Let us have a little of it.

For the above reasons we kindly request you to support and indorse sub-joint amendment.

Secretary Union 149, Brooklyn.

Detroit, Mich., May 10, 1910.

To All International Unions:

The Detroit Federation of Labor desires to call your attention to the fact that the Detroit Board of Commerce, composed of members of the Employers' Association and open shop or non-union shop advocates, has been advertising widely and very extensively throughout New York, Ohio, Connecticut and other states with a most seductive but deceptive statement as to the ideal conditions existing here, with the intention of inducing workmen to locate in Detroit. Our cheap lodging houses and missions are crowded with men unable to secure employment, and at any of our automobile factories you may see from 25 to 100 men crowding at the gates every morning, and yet the Detroit Board of Commerce desires to flood the city, and with only one object, to eat into the vitals of trade unions. So our desire is to, through your office, send out a warning so that it may possibly be the means of saving some man or men from coming to Detroit with the almost certain possibility of being stranded or being forced to work for wages that it is impossible to exist on, much less live on.

The Detroit Federation of Labor,
Alfred J. Exton, Secretary.

Cincinnati, O., June, 1910.

To Organized Labor and Our Friends:

The Cigar Makers' Union No. 4 will celebrate their golden jubilee Saturday, August 6, 1910, at Reichrath's Park, Cumminsville.

We herewith invite your organization to come and enjoy the day with us.

The Cigar Makers' Union No. 4 has always favored the advancement of the labor movement.

Fifty years of existence is worth while to celebrate. Therefore we appeal to all brother members of organized labor and our friends to be with us on that date and help make this the grandest day of pleasure ever celebrated in Cincinnati.

The committee has done all in their power and spared no expense to make it the most pleasant affair for everyone who participates.

One thing we have in view, we all gather here and become more acquainted with one another.

Remember the date, Saturday, August 6.

Your card or button will admit you and your family.

Band concert in the afternoon and evening. A valuable souvenir will be given to every gent.

Take Clark street or Colerain avenue car direct to grounds.

Hoping to meet you, one and all at the fiftieth anniversary of our union, we remain

The Celebration Committee.

John L. Gilliam, President.

L. Levering, Secretary.

Cincinnati, O., June 13, 1910.

As you are fully aware that the moving picture shows are having a great run all over the country and gaining in popularity every day, I would respectfully suggest that the C. M. I. U. use them as a medium for advertising the blue label. We could get pictures portraying the different shops in their worst form, such as the child labor, trust shops, Chinese, tenement house, prison and other scab shops and then a nice union shop with a large blue label in evidence.

I sincerely hope you may give this your careful consideration and start the movement in time to get in with the Jeffries and Johnson big fight, as these pictures will draw largely on men who smoke.

No doubt it will take a good deal of money to run this, but I honestly believe it will be a paying investment, as our present way of advertising is very inadequate and far behind that of the trusts.

Perhaps this may have been suggested before, but if so I know nothing of it, and I find the cigar makers here with whom I have talked of the matter think it a good scheme.

W. J. Henshall.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1910.

Kindly publish the following list of subscriptions to the strike fund of Union No. 165 in the July Journal: No. 316, \$200; No. 81, \$7; No. 242, \$75; No. 23, \$2; No. 33, \$20; No. 42, \$18.60; No. 292, \$5; No. 22, \$5; No. 40, \$1; No. 167, \$5; No. 144, \$60; No. 1, \$25; No. 172, \$4; No. 184, \$2; No. 343, \$5; No. 299, \$5; No. 182, \$3; No. 27, \$25; No. 488, \$3; No. 177, \$2; No. 52, \$5; No. 431, \$10; No. 220, \$3; No. 252, \$14.45; No. 3, \$19.50; No. 178, \$5; No. 74, \$5; No. 44, \$100; No. 337, \$3; No. 149, \$10; No. 243, \$5; No. 117, \$5; No. 219, \$1; No. 294, \$5; No. 342, \$2; No. 414, \$5; No. 251, \$10; No. 69, \$2; No. 367, \$5; No. 10, \$15; No. 447, \$2; No. 118, \$5; No. 245, \$2.50; No. 60, \$2; No. 331, \$1.10; No. 285, \$2; No. 281, \$1.50; No. 312, \$5; No. 6, \$25; No. 468, \$2; No. 357, \$5; No. 469, \$2; No. 120, \$2; No. 211, \$5; No. 307, \$2; No. 24, \$2; No. 11, \$3; No. 162, \$2; No. 106, \$3; No. 332, \$5; No. 121, \$2; No. 25, \$25; J. A. B., Chicago, \$25; No. 112, \$5; No. 304, \$2; No. 329, \$5; No. 39, \$245.28; No. 315, \$2; No. 12, \$37.10; No. 16, \$2; No. 174, \$2; No. 279, \$2; No. 483, \$1.50; No. 257, \$5; No. 160, \$2; No. 282, \$5; No. 372, \$1; No. 153, \$5; No. 132, \$5; No. 402, \$12.50; No. 179, \$5; No. 143, \$3; No. 475, \$2; No. 301, \$10, N. 491, \$5; Tampa, Fla., collection \$46; No. 76, \$2; No. 41, \$5; No. 129, \$10; No. 465, \$1; No. 28, \$10; No. 34, \$3.50; No. 387, \$1; No. 270, 50c; No. 99, \$2; No. 113, \$5; No. 180, \$8.25; No. 481, \$6.60; No. 238, \$10; No. 228, \$25; No. 338, \$2.50; No. 224, \$2; No. 128, \$2.50; No. 202, \$10; No. 396, \$5; No. 46, \$5; No. 232, \$10. Total, \$1,361.88.

Union No. 165, Philadelphia, also desire at this time to return their sincere thanks to the

above unions for their kind assistance in our hour of need. We remain,

A. J. McVey, Fin. Sec.

Jacksonville, Ill., June 18, 1910.—The following amounts were received as donations from the unions of the C. M. I. U. of A., in aid of our strike, and for which we extend our sincere thanks. Unions: 20, \$5.00; 316, \$2.00; 138, \$5.00; 141, \$8.00; 144, \$10.00; 1, \$5.00; 292, \$2.00; 132, \$2.00; 416, \$1.00; 44, \$84.00; 250, \$2.00; 242, \$5.00; 168, \$2.00; 220, \$1.00; 91, \$2.00; 79, \$2.00; 431, \$2.00; 130, \$2.00; 447, \$5.00; 97, \$150.00; 3, \$3.00; 323, \$2.00; 321, \$1.00; 25, \$5.00; 162, \$2.00; 440, \$2.00; 32, \$10.00; 38, \$10.00; 129, \$10.00; 39, \$20.00; 202, \$5.00; 381, \$2.00; 149, \$2.00; 24, \$2.00; 49, \$5.00; 27, \$10.00; 134, \$3; J. A. B., Chicago, \$25; 33, \$5; 81, \$2; 71, \$2.00; 482, \$2.00; 290, \$1.00; 484, \$1.00; 2, \$20.00; 126, \$1.00; 6, \$5.00; 58, \$5.00; 228, \$15.00; 478, \$1.80; 37, \$5.00; 112, \$2.00; 332, \$1.00; 187, \$5.00; 276, \$1.00; 167, \$1.00; 375, \$5.00; 232, \$1.00; 16, \$2.00; 22, \$5.00; 266, \$5.00; 481, \$2.00; 238, \$2.00; 120, \$1.00; 60, \$5.00; 300, \$2.00; 454, \$1.00; 76, \$2.00; 409, \$2.00; 491, \$5.00; 235, \$2.00; 92, \$5.00; 28, \$5.00; 466, \$1.00; 179, \$5.00; 57, \$3.00; 259, \$5.00; 84, \$1.00; 483, \$1.00; 394, \$2.00; 455, \$1.00; 106, \$5.00.

The following unions sent donations after date set by union, June 11, 1910, when no more aid would be accepted: Union 500, \$5.00; 357, \$3.00; 275, \$10.00; 288, \$1.00; 153, \$2.00; 72, \$11.50; 172, \$1.00; 69, \$1.00; 469, \$2.00; 98, \$5.00; 192, \$40.00; 387, \$1.00; 77, \$5.00; 245, \$1.00; 367, \$2.00; 338, \$2.00; 55, \$10.00; 225, \$10.00; 315, \$3.00.

The above amounts were returned to the respective unions with a vote of thanks.

L. P. Hoffman, Sec'y.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by the union, or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans, as provided by the constitution.

Union 339, Santa Barbara, Calif., has placed a fine of \$5.12 against Wm. J. Lee (102458), which amount he appropriated to himself of the C. M. I. U. money while acting as financial secretary and treasurer for March, 1910, which was the only month he acted as such.

Mr. Wm. F. Hahn was fined \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended. By Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind.

Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., fined Theo. Werner (\$896) \$10.00 for working below the bill of prices.

Union 331, Crookston, Minn., fined O. H. Bergstrom (77195) \$5.00 and George J. Dahm (89624) \$10.00 (second time) for allowing themselves to become suspended.

Union 444, Walla Walla, Wash., placed a fine of \$5.00 against Alfred R. Yantis for refusing to pay International loan and local assessments.

Union 318, Chattanooga, Tenn., fined George Brenner (17104) \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., placed a fine of \$10.00 on Steve Babich (111786) for failing to send \$1.80 to the union for dues collected from E. J. Scanlon, May 25, 1910, while acting as town collector at Lead, S. D. The union also charged \$3.60 to Mr. Babich for twelve dues that the union had to pay for in order to clear Mr. Scanlon's account and grant him retiring card which the \$1.80 in question would have done had it been sent in at the time it was received by Mr. Babich.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—John Shoup (109651), who died July 1st. Remains were taken charge of by Mr. Shoup's brother and returned to Lincoln, Ill., for burial. Gregorio Suarez (118543), who died July 5th. Funeral taken charge of by the union. Interment at Riverside cemetery.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Toronto, Ont., July 5, 1910.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

Union 22, Detroit, Mich.

The books and accounts here are in good order. Cash and stamp accounts balanced each week, also at the end of the month. Benefit cards, original bills and vouchers for expense all on file. Ledger indexed and posted to show actual standing of the members, date when benefit was drawn, etc. When the bank account was verified some interest was entered in the bank book which will be accounted for in the current month's receipts (June, 1910); corrected small difference in stamp account. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand August 31, 1908.....	\$ 545.86
Receipts to June 1, 1910.....	16,380.45
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	22.36
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	108.71

Total	\$17,057.38
Expense to June 1, 1910.....	16,479.54

Balance would be June 1, 1910.....	\$ 577.84
Funds of Union—	
June 1, 1910, in Wayne Co. Savings Bank..	\$ 40.83
In The People's State Bank.....	478.92
In possession Sec.-Treas. Fred Wolf.....	58.09

Total	\$ 577.84
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Union 27, Toronto, Ont.

The books and accounts here are in excellent order. All benefit cards, vouchers and original bills for expense on file in the order in which they are entered in the expense account. Funds promptly deposited, etc. In case the index was used for all the members all the time it would be much easier for the financier to verify benefits, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 1, 1905.....	\$ 6,368.92
Receipts to June 30, 1910.....	39,471.23
Expended over percentage in 1906, 1906 and 1908	71.91
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	83.94

Total	\$45,995.09
Expense to June 30, 1910.....	33,034.42

Balance would be June 30, 1910.....	\$12,960.67
Funds of Union—	
June 30, 1910, in Home Bank.....	\$12,818.50
In poss. Fin. Sec. John Pamphilon	58.23

Total	\$12,876.73
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Deficiency of Union, June 30, 1910.....	\$ 83.94
This deficiency is amount expended over percentage in 1909, not yet replaced.	

Union 61, La Crosse, Wis.

Corrected an error of six 30c dues stamps by entering an item in receipts for current month (June, 1910). Other than this the books and accounts are in their usual very good order. This examination was made because of letters received by the International President reporting money troubles other than ours and requesting an immediate investigation, reference the money belonging to us. I can say it is deposited in the savings department of the Batavian Bank and is quite correctly reported. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand February 1, 1910.....	\$641.55
Receipts to June 1, 1910.....	342.10

Total	\$983.65
Expense to June 1, 1910.....	161.33

Balance would be June 1, 1910.....	\$822.32
Funds of Union—	
June 1, 1910, Sav. Dept. Batavian Bank	\$747.79
In poss. Fin. Sec. Emil Hoeckel.....	36.53

Total	\$784.33
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Deficiency of union, June 1, 1910.....	\$ 33.00
This deficiency is amount not allowed for expense, June, 1908.	

Union 284, Detroit, Mich.

The books and accounts are balanced at the end of each month. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards all on file. Ledger posted to show complete standing of each member, when benefits are drawn, etc. But the ledger is not indexed; should be. The treasurer seems to have lost some vouchers for expense; the stubs show that vouchers have been made out. Original bills for other than benefits on file. Very nice. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand August 31, 1908.....	\$436.94
Receipts to June 1, 1910.....	443.57
Expended over percentage, 1909.....	.12

Total	\$880.63
Expense to June 1, 1910.....	799.95

Balance on hand would be June 1, 1910.....	\$170.78
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Funds of Union—
June 1, 1910, in Wayne Co. Sav. Bank. \$159.80
In poss. Fin. Sec. David Morgan. 10.98

Total \$170.78

Union 420, St. Thomas, Ont.

A big improvement in the condition of the books and accounts of this union since last examination. Interest to date included in the receipts for June to the 27th. Also corrected a small surplus in the stamp account. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 24, 1909.....\$315.54
Receipts to June 27, 1910..... 152.22

Total\$467.76
Expense to June 27, 1910..... 143.50

Balance would be June 27, 1910.....\$324.26

Funds of Union—
June 27, 1910, in Merchants' Bank.....\$280.61
In poss. Fin. Sec. Jack Pearce..... 5.37

Total\$285.98

Deficiency of union, June 27, 1910.....\$ 58.28

Union 422, Berlin, Ont.

The books and accounts here are in good order. Benefit cards, original bills and vouchers all on file. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 1, 1905.....\$ 980.34
Receipts to June 29, 1910..... 2,545.36
Expended over percentage in 1907..... 3.91

Total\$3,529.61
Expense to June 29, 1910..... 2,728.99

Balance would be June 29, 1910.....\$ 800.62

Funds of Union—
June 29, 1910, in Bank of Hamilton.....\$781.85
In poss. Fin. Sec. S. Welheuser..... 14.86

Total\$ 796.71

Deficiency of union, June 29, 1910.....\$ 3.91
This is the amount expended over percentage in 1907 and not yet replaced.

Union 424, Stratford, Ont.

If the ledger had been indexed the books and accounts would have been in excellent condition. Benefit cards, vouchers, etc., all on file. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand, June 1, 1905.....\$ 116.99
Receipts to June 28, 1910..... 2,136.58
Expended over percentage 1905, 1907, 1908, and 1909..... 27.02

Total\$2,280.59
Expense to June 28, 1910..... 2,112.21

Balance would be June 28, 1910.....\$ 168.38

Funds of Union—
June 28, 1910, in Traders' Bank.....\$144.15
In poss. Fin. Sec. Jas. Hagarty..... 19.36

Total\$ 163.51

Deficiency of union, June 28, 1910.....\$ 4.87
This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage in 1909.

W. A. Campbell,
International Financier.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR
JUNE, 1910.**

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

116 Cortland	\$100	218 Binghamton	100
135 Appleton	100	232 Sellersville	100
142 Lockport	100	233 Sedalia	100
146 New Brunswick	100	258 Streater	100
160 Milford	100	271 Rochester	100
162 Green Bay	100	277 Oskaloosa	100
182 Madison	100	279 Plattsburg	100
183 Mendota	100	280 Owego	100
184 Bay City	100	281 St. Louis	100
191 Morris	100	290 Janesville	100
199 Atlantic City	100	297 Canton	100
211 Victoria	100	304 Racine	100
214 Bluffton	100	307 Reno	100
217 South Chicago	100	315 St. Cloud	100

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

354 Key West.....	\$ 2.50	413 Calumet .....	.15
114 Jacksonville	3.00	325 Spokane .....	.50
108 Lock Haven.....	.50	305 Monmouth .....	.50
106 Ogdensburg .....	.50	285 Ft. Worth .....	.50
128 El Paso.....	.50	208 Kalamazoo .....	.75
4 Cincinnati	1.00	6 Syracuse	1.00
338 Eureka	1.00	457 Benton Harbor .....	.50
186 Flint	1.50	499 Trinidad .....	.50
180 Danbury	1.50	449 Tampa	2.00
363 Waukesha	1.00	154 Lincoln .....	.50
46 Grand Rapids	1.00	24 Muskegon .....	.50
221 South Bend.....	.50	28 Westfield	1.50
34 Chippewa Falls .....	.50	33 Indianapolis	3.50
60 Keokuk	2.00	157 Rockford .....	.50
322 Joplin	1.00	5 Rochester	1.50
224 Salt Lake	1.00	353 Fremont .....	.50
377 Bridgewater .....	.75	61 La Crosse.....	.50
115 St. Cloud	1.50	243 Chicago Hgts.	1.00
483 Gloversville	1.00	247 Blue Island	1.00
43 Urbana	1.50	275 Aberdeen	2.50
184 St. Augustine.....	1.50	102 Kansas City.....	1.50
130 Saginaw	1.50	500 Tampa	17.50
242 York	1.50		

STATIONERY.

72 Burlington	\$ 3.50	205 Battle Creek.....	1.75
268 Escanaba	1.20	79 Sandusky	1.20
282 Bridgeport	3.50	23 Springfield	1.75
145 Williamsburg.....	1.75	15 Chicago	1.75

SUPPLIES.

448 Brainard	\$12.00	268 Escanaba	3.30
161 Denver	4.75	356 Palatka	1.40
344 Atlanta	1.50	192 Manchester	5.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Baltimore, label cuts.....	\$ 1.00
85 Eau Claire, label cuts.....	.25
62 Richmond, label cuts.....	.65
85 Eau Claire, canceling stamp.....	.75
71 Elgin, type .....	.44
238 Reading, type .....	.10
81 Peekskill, type .....	.22
338 Eureka, ink pad.....	.35
77 Minneapolis, ink pad.....	1.33
61 La Crosse, ink pad.....	.30
477 Manitowoc, ink pad.....	.30
76 Hannibal, ink pad.....	.35
140 St. Catharines, seal	1.00
429 Niagara Falls, dates.....	.15
Wrapper selectors, N. Y. charter.....	5.00
303 Woonsocket, returned funds.....	271.90

Receipts for June\$3,197.29
Balance June 1 3,454.85

Total\$6,652.14

EXPENDITURES FOR JUNE, 1910.

Office rent	\$ 90.00
Salary to International President.....	120.00
Salary to clerks	400.00
Printing 2,950 due books	59.00
Printing 5,000 organization circulars.....	25.00
Printing McSherrytown, Trinidad and San Juan amendments and voting blanks.....	13.50
Printing 10,000 envelopes for office.....	7.50
Printing 3,000 postals, form 1.....	6.00
Printing 500 letter circulars.....	3.50
Printing 10,000 Journal return addresses.....	7.00
Printing 515 circulars, vacancy Seventh Vice-President	4.50
Printing 1,920,000 and numbering blue labels.....	230.40
Printing 5,000 table of benefits paid.....	12.25
Printing May Journal	247.13
56 reams Journal paper.....	167.21
Wrapping paper	9.06
Spanish translation	2.25
W. Fuente, Spanish articles.....	9.00
Rubber stamps and seals for unions.....	141.00
52,000 envelopes	46.80
32,000 letter heads	25.60
A. Strasser, salary and expense as financier W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	200.00
G. R. French, salary and expense as organizer	123.61
Frank Celcia, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
J. R. Macias, salary and expense as organizer	191.20
J. C. Johnston, salary and expense as organizer	39.85
I. B. Kuhn, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
F. G. Hopp, expense to Milwaukee.....	5.30
W. F. Batty, expense from Lima to Chicago	16.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for April.....	213.32
Tax to label department	106.66
Returned charter fee and supplies to selectors of Brooklyn	12.25
Postage on letters and cards.....	59.82
Postage on 6 months' reports.....	45.00
Postage on Journals	23.83
Postals for form 1-2.....	40.00
Expressage on labels and supplies.....	135.37
Tuberculosis circulars	3.00
Telephone service	5.20
Office furniture, desk and chair.....	66.00
Electric light	1.00
Cartage on supplies to Chicago unions.....	1.00
Expressage on package from Minneapolis.....	.60
Addressograph supplies	3.51
Type machine ribbons	4.50
Exchange on checks .....	.60
Miscellaneous supplies	3.20
Seven telegrams not prepaid.....	4.41

Expense for June\$3,381.98
Balance June 30..... 3,270.16

Total\$6,652.14

YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY.

For doing good to all.
For speaking evil of none.
For hearing before judging.
For thinking before speaking.
For holding an angry tongue.
For being kind to the distressed.
For asking pardon for all wrongs.
For stopping ears to tale-bearers.
For being patient toward everybody.
For disbelieving most of the ill reports.—Ex.

State of Trade for July 1, 1910.

GOOD.		FAIR.		DULL.	
22 Detroit	314 Jackson	2 Buffalo	421 Burlington	5 Rochester	311 Auburn
33 Indianapolis	320 Athens	3 Paterson	424 Stratford	9 Troy	315 St. Cloud
49 Springfield	321 New Britain	4 Cincinnati	425 Hibbing	18 Brattleboro	317 Wilk-s-Barre
162 Green Bay	323 Sheboygan	6 Syracuse	437 Cairo	19 Sault Ste Marie	318 Chattanooga
167 Owosso	329 Fond du Lac	7 Utica	445 Billings	20 Decatur	327 Coxsackie
171 E. Greenville	331 Crookston	12 Oneida	457 Kenosha	25 Milwaukee	330 Alpena
186 Flint	363 Waukesha	17 Cleveland	457 Benton Harbor	36 Topeka	338 Eureka
206 No. Adams	370 Jamestown	24 Muskegon	471 Macon	38 Springfield	340 Traverse City
236 Reading	372 Marshfield	26 So. Norwalk	483 Gloversville	40 Biddeford	341 Neenah
275 Aberdeen	387 Yankton	27 Toronto	298 Duluth	47 Quincy	344 Atlanta
289 Miami	393 Cadillac	37 Ft. Wayne	484 Meriden	51 Holyoke	345 Kansas City
417 Dunkirk	394 Sycamore	41 Aurora	487 Baker City	52 Elmira	348 Corning
454 Cedar Rapids	395 Waterbury	42 Hartford	490 Fairfield	56 Leavenworth	349 St. John
463 Pontiac	397 Ionia	46 Grand Rapids	491 Huron	64 Lebanon	351 Mankato
	400 Red Wing	55 Hamilton	497 Kaukaee	66 Lewiston	352 Brookville
	402 Quakertown	60 Keokuk	499 Trinidad	68 Albany	355 Honesdale
	406 Crawfordville	62 Richmond		70 Winona	359 Atchison
	416 Norwalk	69 Three Rivers		71 Elgin	366 Ann Arbor
	421 Burlington	73 Alton		72 Burlington	367 Ogden
	424 Stratford	76 Hannibal		74 Poughkeepsie	368 Pt. Huron
	425 Hibbing	79 Sandusky		77 Minneapolis	371 Barro
	437 Cairo	81 Peekskill		78 Hornell	373 Sherbrooke
	445 Billings	83 Nashville		80 Danville	377 Mitchell
	447 Kenosha	84 Saugerties		82 Meadville	380 Wallace
	457 Benton Harbor	89 Schenectady		85 Eau Claire	404 Austin
	471 Macon	92 Worcester		86 Mansfield	409 Kewanee
	483 Gloversville	94 Pawtucket		88 Dubuque	410 Centalla
	484 Meriden	97 Boston		98 St. Paul	415 Elkhart
	487 Baker City	106 Ogdensburg		99 Ottawa	419 Salina
	490 Fairfield	107 Erie		104 Pottsville	422 Berlin
	491 Huron	111 Des Moines		109 Aberdeen	427 Rahway
	497 Kaukaee	112 Oneonta		114 Jacksonville	433 Mobile
	499 Trinidad	113 Tacoma		121 Ithaca	434 Faribault
		115 Canton		124 Watertown	435 Kenton
		120 Muscatine		127 Mattoon	436 Olyphant
		123 Hamilton		129 Denver	439 Carbondale
		125 Norwich		132 Brooklyn	442 Cape Girardeau
		126 Ephrata		136 Hudson	443 Albuquerque
		130 Saginaw		142 Lockport	444 Walla Walla
		131 Jersey City		143 Lincoln	450 Oklahoma City
		134 La Porte		148 Caguas	452 Potoskey
		135 Appleton		150 Sioux City	455 Galena
		140 St. Catharines		156 Suffolk	466 Easton
		146 N. Brunswick		157 Rockford	468 Albion
		152 Youngstown		158 Lafayette	476 Pontiac
		153 Sioux Falls		163 Marysville	479 Wheeling
		154 Lincoln		173 Zanesville	482 Wausau
		160 Milford		175 Kingston	486 N. Westm'st'r
		161 Denver		176 Newark	488 Middletown
		168 Oshkosh		178 Bangor	489 Tola
		172 Davenport		182 Madison	494 Fall River
		174 Joliet		193 Jefferson City	495 Marshalltown
		191 Morris		194 Cayce	
		192 Manchester			
		201 Rock Island			
		210 Rome			
		212 Superior			
		221 So. Bend			
		233 Sedalia			
		247 Blue Island			
		263 Adrian			
		264 Rutland			
		266 Memphis			
		270 Ft. Dodge			
		278 London			
		281 St. Louis			
		283 Geneva			
		290 Janesville			
		304 Racine			
		310 Manistee			

REFERENDUM VOTE.

On Amendments of Union 316, McSherrystown; 499, Trinidad, and 460, San Juan, P. R. The amendment of Union 316, McSherrystown, reference the reduction of initiation fee in the First and Ninth Districts of Pennsylvania, and of Union 460, San Juan, reference Joint Advisory Board in Porto Rico, were adopted. The amendment of Union 499, Trinidad, reference Home for Aged and Disabled Members, was defeated.

The following unions returned votes on the amendments of Union 316, McSherrystown, and 499, Trinidad, too late to be counted in the vote: 12, 40, 43, 61, 105, 112, 127, 150, 194, 199, 252, 260, 270, 288, 293, 298, 330, 357, 391, 405, 481.

The following unions returned votes on the amendment of Union 460, San Juan, too late to be counted in the vote: 21, 29, 35, 92, 178, 196, 234, 404, 417, 421, 441, 453.

The following unions failed to return votes on the amendments of Union 316, McSherrystown, and 499, Trinidad: 10, 23, 78, 116, 119, 151, 176, 180, 195, 218, 223, 237, 240, 246, 256, 264, 269, 275, 277, 285, 289, 327, 328, 338, 339, 358, 364, 366, 374, 385, 386, 388, 390, 401, 412, 413, 418, 421, 436, 437, 449, 467, 472, 473, 474, 485.

The following unions failed to return votes on the amendment of Union 460, San Juan: 13, 45, 63, 78, 97, 147, 188, 195, 204, 219, 223, 246, 254, 256, 265, 289, 298, 317, 320, 322, 327, 328, 333, 339, 344, 346, 364, 366, 378, 380, 385, 386, 390, 405, 413, 418, 432, 436, 449, 459, 464, 467, 473, 474, 486.

The above unions, having failed to return votes on amendments, are hereby given notice to show why a fine of \$5.00 should not be imposed in compliance with Section 219, for such failure.

Unions.	Amend. of 316.		Amend. of 499.		Amend. of 460.		Unions.	Amend. of 316.		Amend. of 499.		Amend. of 460.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
1.	38		37		41		206.	8	14	16	4	17	
2.	133		45		36	1	207.	8		4	4	8	4
3.			5		27		208.	7	1	2	3	1	11
4.	2	2	41	106			209.	9		2	7	11	
5.	2	7	15	20			210.	14	6	12	8	18	1
6.	34	3	25	22			211.	3	15	17	3	10	8
7.	24	2	19	17			212.	12		12		12	
8.		15	13	13			213.	17		2	11	16	
9.	15	10	51	7			214.	7		7		3	4
10.							215.	18		19		17	
11.	13		13	3			216.	4	5	5	4	10	
12.							217.	9	2	10	3	13	
13.	17						218.					20	
14.	132	5	98	1	92		219.	18		18			
15.	44	1	41		44		220.	14		8	7	15	
16.	21	1	12	10	19		221.	2	35	32	4	16	
17.		35	1	72	53		222.	12	4	4	12	17	
18.	8	10	15	3	17	2	223.	13	8	12	7	7	5
19.	7		6	1	7		224.	67		64		70	
20.	16	24	36	5	20	17	225.	8		8		7	1
21.	1	7	4	4			226.	14		14		14	
22.	82		86	98			227.	98		52	50	52	
23.				10			228.	17	1	10	8	15	
24.	8	2	5	6	8		229.	6		2	4	7	
25.	43	4	46	30			230.	1	11	12	3	1	
26.	5	2	7		12		231.	16		13	3	7	
27.	113	22	19	166	51		232.	6	2	7	1	8	
28.	37	7	22	43	1		233.	6	5	1	10		
29.	7		5				234.	1	10	11	1	11	
30.		5	7	5			235.	161	35	15	11		
31.	6	2	7	1	6		236.		23	22		6	
32.	4	7	11		7		237.	8	4	7	5	8	
33.	2	18	52		80		238.					17	
34.	9		1	8	9		239.				11	12	
35.	43		20	20			240.	9			45	9	1
36.	7		7	6			241.	53	6	3		7	
37.	38	5	29	14	37	3	242.	5	2	7			9
38.	4	28	43	33			243.	7	3	11		10	
39.	61		14	37	49		244.	11		11	1	7	
40.				8			245.	10		10		32	
41.	12		16	21			246.	4	15	25		8	
42.		28	18	26	44		247.	9			9	8	
43.				8			248.	21		20	31		
44.	13	53	81	1	18		249.			11	60	92	
45.	21		20				250.				12		
46.	34		31	1	29		251.	243		15	8	15	
47.	25	4	6	22	26		252.						
48.		25	7	18			253.						
49.	27	16	27	16	14	9	254.	8					
50.	5	8	7	5	11	1	255.	137		12	7	23	8
51.	15	12	22	2	17		256.	2	4	12		11	
52.	12	2		17	18		257.	4	6	11	1	5	1
53.	16		7	9	16		258.					5	
54.	21	7	21	7	22		259.	5			5	6	
55.	14	23	63	9	35		260.	10		10		10	
56.	8		5	3	10		261.	7		7		7	
57.	11		11		9		262.					3	
58.	30		37		28		263.						
59.	6		6	6			264.						
60.	3	14	19	2	19	1	265.						
61.				21	5		266.						
62.		9	5	4	8		267.						
63.	5	3	8				268.						
64.	2	8	8	2	10		269.						
65.	6		6		6		270.						
66.	15		19	17			271.	12		6	6	12	
67.	13	15	6	20	24	1	272.	7		2	7	2	4
68.	5	3		8	8		273.	7		2	5	7	
69.	5			8	7		274.	7	11	6	13	13	5
70.	7			7			275.					16	2
71.		10	3	7	9		276.	8		8		7	
72.	34		32	3	28		277.					3	15
73.	14	15	19	3	15		278.	37	1	40	1	9	
74.	17		25	25			279.	13	7	2	18	15	5
75.	11	1	9	4	8		280.	13		12	1	13	
76.	7	9	15	2	15		281.	9		9	9	11	
77.	38	5	52	2			282.	15		10	1	8	
78.	18		13	12			283.	10		7	3	7	
79.	14	1	6	7	5	6	284.	11		3	8	8	
80.							285.					11	
81.	13	6	4	12	8	14	286.		7		7		
							287.	8	2	9	1	10	2
							288.					7	
							289.		11	16		14	
							290.	6	6	14		8	1
							291.						
							292.	8			28	13	
							293.					9	
							294.	1	23	20	5	25	
							295.	17	3	2	17	3	26
							296.	13	1	2	10	7	
							297.	4	4	1	8	6	1
							298.		9	9		10	
							299.					16	
							300.	16		16		7	
							301.	32	27		60		
							302.	14		4	10	11	
							303.		6	6		6	
							304.	13	4	19		10	9
							305.	10	11	10	10	15	4
							306.	3	7	8	2	9	1
							307.	3		1	3	6	
							308.	5		5		7	
							309.	20	4		15	14	
							310.	7		4	2	10	
							311.	9	1	5	5	1	16
							312.	13		13		9	
							313.	20	2	4	18	16	2
							314.	15		10	5	17	1
							315.	14		18		15	
							316.	295	49	2	23	25	
							317.	17	2	5	14		
							318.	3		7		7	
							319.		6		6	6	
							320.	12	4	14	2		
							321.	11	19		23		
							322.	5		4	1		
							323.		13		13		14
							324.	12		12		13	
							325.	9	3	9	1	13	
							326.	9		12		19	
							329.	10	2	11	1	20	1

Unions.	Amend. of 316. Yes. No.	Amend. of 499. Yes. No.	Amend. of 460. Yes. No.
330.....	8	8	11
331.....	8	8	7
332.....	6	3	9
333.....	30	25	32
334.....	15	2	13
335.....	13	13	8
336.....	150	4	160
337.....	16	3	16
338.....	7	2	9
340.....	7	8	7
341.....	5	5	5
342.....	1	6	7
343.....	3	5	4
344.....	9	7	9
345.....	5	5	5
346.....	7	7	7
347.....	3	3	6
348.....	11	10	1
349.....	8	8	4
350.....	3	4	5
351.....	5	5	5
352.....	10	8	2
353.....	10	2	2
354.....	9	9	9
355.....	20	22	17
356.....	10	10	7
357.....	4	4	5
358.....	11	3	9
359.....	5	1	6
360.....	6	6	6
361.....	19	19	19
362.....	10	10	15
363.....	33	1	28
364.....	5	5	5
365.....	7	7	7
366.....	3	3	2
367.....	9	9	9
368.....	18	4	14
369.....	9	10	9
370.....	21	1	22
371.....	7	7	7
372.....	3	3	17
373.....	8	8	17
374.....	3	3	13
375.....	8	8	9
376.....	10	3	16
377.....	10	3	17
378.....	14	3	13
379.....	13	12	13
380.....	7	7	8
381.....	3	7	7
382.....	12	10	13
383.....	6	2	8
384.....	14	14	5
385.....	8	8	8
386.....	6	5	6
387.....	8	1	7
388.....	5	5	5
389.....	5	5	5
390.....	11	1	10
391.....	5	5	3
392.....	12	10	9
393.....	12	10	2
394.....	6	6	6
395.....	7	9	9
396.....	6	6	6
397.....	11	2	11
398.....	8	8	8
399.....	7	1	6
400.....	5	5	8
401.....	12	12	5
402.....	7	7	10
403.....	12	10	2
404.....	6	6	6
405.....	7	9	9
406.....	6	6	6
407.....	11	2	11
408.....	8	8	8
409.....	1	1	2
410.....	11	8	4
411.....	5	3	8
412.....	230	25	150
413.....	12	13	150
414.....	6	6	6
415.....	7	7	6
416.....	5	2	3
417.....	6	4	7
418.....	6	1	3
419.....	11	9	2
420.....	10	10	10
421.....	9	9	8
422.....	4	5	9
423.....	13	5	18
424.....	13	11	2
425.....	7	7	8
426.....	7	7	7
427.....	6	3	10
428.....	32	29	34
429.....	210	8	109
430.....	16	12	3
431.....	47	4	46
432.....	7	6	8
433.....	8	8	8
434.....	8	8	8

466.....	6	12	6	14	11	..
468.....	8	..	1	7	8	..
469.....	11	..	6	4	..	8
470.....	7	..	7	..	7	..
471.....	13	1	1	13	11	3
472.....	..	..	..	..	121	..
475.....	7	..	7	..	7	..
476.....	7	..	1	7	7	1
477.....	11	..	..	11	10	..
478.....	9	..	9	..	7	..
479.....	6	..	2	4	4	..
481.....	..	..	..	..	300	100
482.....	10	..	12	11	..	..
483.....	1	16	6	12	18	..
484.....	12	..	9	10	..	..
485.....	1	16	10	11	..	..
486.....	12	18	2	10	6	..
487.....	5	..	5	5	5	..
488.....	20	9	39	4	22	..
489.....	7	..	1	6	7	..
490.....	152	7	161	..	146	..
491.....	9	..	9	..	9	..
492.....	6	..	6	..	6	..
493.....	7	..	7	..	7	..
494.....	5	..	5	..	6	1
495.....	7	..	7	..	9	..
496.....	4	9	21	..	8	..
497.....	178	..	8	79	167	7
Totals.....	7621	2698	4444	5335	7390	1105

Nominations for Seventh Vice-President.

2, Buffalo, Eli Brunell; 4, Cincinnati, R. Sexton; 6, Syracuse, Eli Brunell; 10, Providence, Wm. Strauss; 12, Oneida, Wm. Strauss; 13, New York, Wm. Strauss; 14, Chicago, Wm. Strauss; 16, Binghamton, Eli Brunell; 25, Milwaukee, Chas. F. Schmidt; 26, South Norwalk, Eli Brunell; 29, Jacksonville, W. A. Schell; 33, Indianapolis, Carl Ott; 36, Topeka, Jas. E. Butler; 37, Fort Wayne, L. P. Sanders; 39, New Haven, Eli Brunell; 41, Aurora, Eli Brunell; 42, Hartford, Eli Brunell; 44, St. Louis, Chas. Goodman; 47, Quincy, Eli Brunell; 56, Leavenworth, Jas. E. Butler; 62, Richmond, Clarence Gaumer; 66, Lewiston, Eli Brunell; 72, Burlington, H. C. Wegener; 77, Minneapolis, Jas. E. Butler; 87, Brooklyn, Wm. Strauss; 89, Schenectady, Eli Brunell; 97, Boston, J. F. Conway; 102, Kansas City, Jas. E. Butler; 103, Ansonia, Eli Brunell; 104, Pottsville, A. P. Bower; 113, Tacoma, T. F. Burns; 116, Cortland, Mr. Brunell; 118, Peoria, W. E. Stacy; 123, Warren, A. P. Bower; 126, Ephrata, A. P. Bower; 129, Denver, C. J. Moorhouse; 132, Brooklyn, Wm. Strauss; 134, LaPorte, Eli Brunell; 136, Hudson, Eli Brunell; 141, New York, Wm. Strauss; 144, New York, B. Casper; 146, New Brunswick, Eli Brunell; 148, Caguas, Wm. Strauss; 149, Brooklyn, Wm. Strauss; 153, Sioux Falls, Eli Brunell; 156, Suffolk, Eli Brunell; 160, Milford, Eli Brunell; 167, Owosso, Adolph Haupt; 168, Oshkosh, Harry H. Acton; 174, Joliet, A. C. Martin; 179, Bangor, H. H. Acton; 180, Danbury, John H. Riley; 187, Covington, Jos. Samer; 188, Seattle, Jos. Kosh; 190, Gurabo, Wm. Strauss; 194, Cayce, E. Brunell; 201, Rock Island, Emil A. Seldel; 213, New York, Wm. Strauss; 215, Logansport, Clarence Gaumer; 218, Binghamton, J. D. Palmer; 221, South Bend, Eli Brunell; 223, Peru, Ed. Zacher; 232, Sellersville, Eli Brunell; 236, Reading, A. P. Bower; 243, Jacksonville, Harry H. Acton; 251, New York, Wm. Strauss; 255, Lowell, Thos. F. Garvey; 259, Bloomington, J. Butler; 261, Knoxville, A. H. Johnson; 264, Rutland, E. Brunell; 266, Memphis, A. H. Johnson; 268, Escanaba, Eli Brunell; 269, Nashua, Wm. Strauss; 179, Plattsburg, Eli Brunell; 280, Owego, Eli Brunell; 282, Bridgeport, Wm. Strauss; 283, Geneva, E. Brunell; 290, Janesville, L. P. Sanders; 292, Brooklyn, Wm. Strauss; 293, Ft. Smith, W. J. Doyle; 295, Scranton, A. P. Bower; 299, Middletown, Eli Brunell; 305, Monmouth, W. E. Stacey; 306, Pueblo, J. E. Butler; 308, Muncie, L. P. Sanders; 315, St. Cloud, Wm. Strauss; 316, McSherrystown, Wm. Strauss; 318, Chattanooga, A. H. Johnson; 321, New Britain, Eli Brunell; 324, Gloucester, Eli Brunell; 336, Tampa, Eli Brunell; 337, Key West, James E. Butler; 348, Corning, Eli Brunell; 351, Watertown, James E. Butler; 394, Sycamore, Eli Brunell; 397, Ionia, L. P. Sanders; 407, Norwich, Eli Brunell; 408, Houghton, Eli Brunell; 419, Salina, J. E. Butler; 431, Litchfield, Chauncey Berry; 440, Tampa, Mr. Brunell; 450, Oklahoma, J. E. Butler; 454, Cedar Rapids, Adolph Haupt; 468, Albion, A. W. Kamp; 470, Portland, Eli Brunell; 475, Fitchburg, E. Brunell; 477, Manitowoc, G. H. Thompson; 484, Meriden, E. Brunell; 485, Tulsa, Wm. Strauss; 495, Marshalltown, Eli Brunell; 499, Trinidad, Eli Brunell; 500, Tampa, Eli Brunell.

The following were nominated but declined: Richard Miller, Henry F. Waack, H. Anderson, W. R. Ferguson, W. H. McKinstry, E. E. Greenfield, William Standcumbe, William J. Murphy, E. E. Greenawalt, William E. Eckenrodt, Henry F. Hilfers, Louis Prince and T. C. Hammer.

The following unions sent in their nominations after the poles closed, too late to be counted: Union 52, E. Brunell; Union 138, William Strauss; Union 441, James E. Butler; Union 76, J. E. Butler; Union 114, L. P. Hoffman; Union 185, James E. Butler.

Union 304, Racine, nominated John Sheen of Milwaukee. Union 25 of Milwaukee says it has no such member.

LOST CARDS

Section 111. Any member losing or destroying his loan book shall not be entitled to receive any benefits or a duplicate loan book before the expiration of two months, and financial secretaries of local unions must notify the International President of such loss or destruction immediately, the same to be published in the Official Journal by the International President. The International President shall be the only person to issue a duplicate.

In reporting lost cards give:

1. Full name and number.
2. Date and place of initiation.
3. Place card was last deposited, or duplicate will not be issued.

Members who lose cards are not entitled to benefits until they secure duplicates. No duplicate cards are issued except upon application through some secretary, when the time limit of two months has expired.

Month after month unscrupulous men impose upon secretaries and members under the plea of lost cards. The constitution provides a punishment for lost cards. Its purpose is to stop the carelessness and the traffic made with full cards by permitting them to be held as security.

Don't issue letters to any member claiming lost card unless you know his actual standing.

Members who secure employment should be entered as admitted to the union.

Secretaries should be careful and enter all loans granted and repaid and all balances carried from one card to another in letters and figures. The issue of duplicates will be delayed in all cases where information is not complete.

Secretaries should examine due books where claim of lost card is made.

Secretaries will please notify this office as to whether any private loans are due on cards reported lost, otherwise they are issued with only the international loan account. This does not release members from their just obligations to the unions. The absence of the private loans, however, quite often causes members to overlook those loans and suspensions follow.

37303. Matt Brown. Reported by 39. Last deposited at 90.

98816. W. E. Backel. Reported by 242. Last deposited at 242.

11342. Joe Monroe. Reported by 461. Last deposited at 414.

68405. F. O'Connor. Reported by 461. Last deposited at 414.

842. Val Gumo. Reported by 457. Last deposited at 25.

75469. Sam Thompson. Reported by 275. Last deposited at 445.

82574. Wm. Voelker. Reported by 17. Last deposited at 17.

104657. A. J. Halloran. Reported by 118. Last deposited at 394.

7694. John Eagan. Reported by 494. Last deposited at —.

54283. Jno. Eberhardt. Reported by 223. Last deposited at 120.

37099. C. Burnside. Reported by 68. Last deposited at 125.

49525. Wm. W. May. Reported by 257. Last deposited at 39.

36502. Jos. Hart. Reported by 110. Last deposited at 296.

85088. F. A. Hanson. Reported by 367. Last deposited at 307.

131061. H. E. Worrell. Reported by himself. Last deposited at 228.

116040. Emelio Sanchez. Reported by 481. Last deposited at 449.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago post office. By order Post Office Department, Washington.

Returned the following to Post Office Department since last issue of Journal: Thos. Kelley.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 81, Peekskill, N. Y.—For Roy W. Harrow.

Union 120, Muscatine, Iowa.—For John Eberhardt.

Union 20, Decatur, Ill.—For Paul Schmaeling, A. Gilbert, John Farshier.

Union 451, Bushnell, Ill.—For Earl Harper.

Union 394, Sycamore, Ill.—For Ed Herit.

Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind.—For James Graham.

Union 375, Anaconda, Mont.—For Mike Skarvet-ski.

The International President holds mail for Mr. Harry Dillon, James A. Murphy, J. G. Graham, Geo. W. Keays.

Union 14, Chicago, Ill.—For Edw. Ettinger, Dick Hemmerl, James Ward, W. Worley.

Union 253, Oakland, Cal.—For Joe Schreck.

Union 26, South Norwalk, Conn.—For Frank Little.

The herculean efforts of the men of labor to arouse the people of the country to a realization of the danger which threatens our constitutional liberties will go down in the annals of history as one of the great crusades for the maintenance and advancement of human rights.—Ex.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents. Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, JULY 15, 1910.

In another column of this issue we publish a letter by John T. Smith of Kansas City, Mo., which is full of interesting and instructive matter concerning the trade in the early days.

We personally know from experience that the statements made are not overdrawn. Five dollars and \$6 jobs at long hours and take your pay in store orders, truck or cigars was the prevailing rule.

Imagine the boss coming in Saturday morning and saying: "Jake, how many onions do you want today, any potatoes and how much sausage?" Consider taking part of your wages, small at that, in groceries, some in cigars and a little, mighty little, in cash and you have some idea of conditions prevailing in the trade before the advent of the International Union.

Cigar makers often worked all winter taking occasionally a little cash and just enough "truck" store orders to live on or boarding house orders and leaving the balance of wages, stand with the boss to wake up in the spring and find the boss had skipped out, failed or otherwise unable to pay up.

These same good old times—for the boss—would prevail today if it was not for the unions. They do prevail in so far as wages, hours of labor, truck and many other adverse conditions in non-union shops. As evidence of this read the reports of the organizers printed regularly in the Official Journal.

We know of many instances in non-union shops where the makers get so many ounces of wrappers for a thousand cigars and if they fall short they are docked or charged for the cigars they are short. These unfortunates go to and return from work with a lantern.

All this has been changed insofar as the organized cigarmaker is concerned. He now enjoys the eight-hour day, fair wages, weekly payments in cash and is accorded something like fair treatment when compared with that accorded him before organization or to non-unionists of today.

The tenement house, prison labor and the Chinese peril which threatened to overwhelm us at one time have been abolished, due solely to the activity of the unions.

What the International Union has done for its members and the trade in general by way of improvement can and will be done for all cigarmakers. The work of organization will be carried forward with renewed vigor with no such word as fail in our minds.

The record of accomplishments of the past are before you and proves that what we have done for ourselves can and will be done for others. We are constantly sending out organization circulars to the workers in unorganized districts. Organizers are making a hand to hand, house to house canvass in the effort to get members and they are meeting with reasonable success.

We ask the earnest co-operation and assist-

ance of all members in the effort to completely organize our trade. It can be done, it will be done. Have faith, get the fever and be a booster.

Over \$15,000,000 annually is poured into the coffers of those who exploit and advertise fake consumption cures, according to a statement issued today by the National Association for the Study of Prevention of Tuberculosis;

and for this vast sum the victims receive nothing in return, but are often permanently injured and in the majority of cases cheated out of the chance for a real cure. Worse still, most of this money is paid by those who can least afford it.

The National Association has investigated several hundred so-called "cures" and "treatments" for tuberculosis now being advertised throughout the country, and finds that more than \$3,000,000 a year is being spent in soliciting the patronage of the public. On examination, it has been found that the great majority of these "cures" contain harmful and habit-forming drugs, such as morphine, opium and chloroform. None of them will cure consumption. The only cure for this disease that has ever been discovered is the combination of fresh air, rest and wholesome food. All of the "cures" that attempt to destroy the tubercle bacillus without these or to stop the progress of the disease in some mysterious way are branded as frauds and impositions.

No drug, gas or other material has yet been discovered which, when eaten, inhaled or injected into the body, will kill the germs of tuberculosis. Fresh air, which contains more oxygen than any substance known, will destroy the germs of tuberculosis, if it is breathed continuously for a long enough period, and if rest and wholesome food are employed at the same time to build up the body.

While there are many perplexing conditions confronting the trade today none are more serious than conditions

**WE WILL
FINALLY
SUCCEED.**

which formally existed and which have been successfully overcome by trade union activity.

At the same time none should assume a position of false security or fancy that things will right themselves. To successfully combat hostile conditions we must study the whole situation, and where necessary apply heroic measures. Under our system of initiative and referendum it is necessary for the membership at large, who make the laws, to thoroughly understand the situation and then apply the proper remedies.

The first essential to success is organization, after which conservative action. Ours is a competitive trade and the unorganized must be taken out of the way before the organized portion can hope to fully realize the full fruits of organized effort. There is no patent panacea that will solve the question, there is no one thing that will do it except complete organization. Some make the mistake of thinking the label will solve the problem. While the label is a wonderful help and power of strength to us, it will not do the work alone. The sooner we get over this notion and buckle down to the real task of organizing the trade the sooner we will realize the fulfillment of our hopes and aspirations.

The union has wrought a wonderful improvement in the lives and condition of its members, and the only reason it has not done more is

because of the short sighted policy of those who still remain aloof.

Our system, hours, label, benefits, funds and general policy has, in the main, been proven right by the success so far achieved, and while we realize that self preservation is the first law of nature, and that it is the duty of the International Union to first consider and protect the best interests of our members, and we shall do so. Still one of the ways to do this is to push forward to the limit the work of completing the organization of the trade.

Let us resolve to organize the unorganized regardless of conditions of work or where found.

Anything to prevent the workers from joining the union is always the policy of the non-union employer. Otto Eisenlohr & Bros., who are the largest independent firm of non-union manufacturers in this country and who have

**ANYTHING TO
BEAT THE
UNION.**

eight or ten large factories scattered through Pennsylvania, have inaugurated an employees' relief association. The name of the association is "Otto Eisenlohr & Bros. Employees' Relief Association." The alleged purpose is printed as follows: "The object of the association is to raise a fund from admission fees, weekly dues and other sources to be used for the payment of sick and death benefit to members." The dues are 10 cents per-week, payable in advance and an assessment of 25 cents on each member whenever the funds of the association are less than \$500. The benefits paid are sick benefit \$5 per week for a period of thirteen weeks and \$100 death benefit. This association was started by the bosses and is clearly an attempt to discourage their employees from joining the International Union, which pays not only sick and death benefits, but out of work and strike benefit, and offers what is of greater importance—protection in the matter of wages, hours of labor, etc.

The International Union is a voluntary association of men and women, organized first, last and all the time for the protection and advancement of the moral, material and intellectual welfare of its members and those engaged

**FREEDOM OF
THOUGHT
AND ACTION.**

in the effort to obtain a livelihood in our craft. It positively recognizes no creed, color, race or sex, and is non-partisan. It extends the right hand of fellowship to the man or woman regardless of the accident of birth or where they may have been born. We say to you that regardless of your nationality, of your religious or political beliefs, or color or sex, that those who work at our industry in order to maintain present conditions or improve upon them, must lay aside all prejudices, all question of differences, remembering at all times that regardless of where you may have been born, regardless of what country you may have formerly owed allegiance to, that owing to unrelenting circumstances, you are working here and now at cigar making, and while the International Union recognizes your right to go to church where you may, your right to affiliate with any club, to vote as you please, your right to choose your own companions socially and otherwise, yet it says to you that while in the cigar factory, you are all brothers whose interests, regardless of questions of differences or preferences are linked together and can only be maintained by standing shoulder to shoulder in the united, just and fair demand

for fair wages, reasonable hours and decent shop conditions.

Go to your churches, vote politically as you please, go to your social gatherings for recreation and social purposes, if you will and without restraint from the International Union, but once a week or two weeks, or once a month go to the meeting of your union, there to, and with your fellow workers, maintain conditions that bring about bread and butter and the sustenance of life.

There are some interesting figures and conditions surrounding the cigar industry which all members should know,

CENTRALIZING THE CIGAR INDUSTRY. consider and then act. Statistics show there were manufactured during the calendar year of 1909, 8,017,119, 975 cigars. This includes both the large and small cigars.

Of this number 6,919,998,570 were large cigars on which \$3 per thousand tax was paid, and the balance, or a little over 1,000,000,000, represented the little cigars, or the kind that pay 54 cents per thousand tax. This shows a wonderful increase in the cigar industry in the last thirty years.

While we, as the workers, the cigarmakers, the employes are not responsible for conditions insofar as the manufacturing end of the cigar industry is concerned, we, however as union men in establishing prices, length, sizes and other conditions, are in some sense indirectly responsible, although to a small extent, for conditions as they affect union manufacturers.

While it is true that we have increased the membership about in proportion as the industry has increased, there are no substantial reasons why we should not increase in membership faster than we have. One of the interesting things in connection with the trade is that in the last ten years the number of cigar manufacturers has decreased from 31,435 to 23,882 manufacturers.

This shows a decrease in the number of factories of 7,553, despite the fact that during that period the output of cigars steadily increased. We don't have to look far for one of the chief reasons for the decrease in the number of manufacturers, which everybody knows is due to the cigar trust, the American Tobacco Company and the consolidation of Kerbs, Wertheim & Shiffer, Hirschhorn & Mack and several other large concerns into what is known as the United Cigar Manufacturers Company. The annual output of cigars of this concern nearly equals that of the trust, the American Tobacco Company. About twenty years ago the output of the largest factory in this combine was about 25,000,000 cigars annually, while the output of this combination of successors to that firm today is said to be nearly 400,000,000, an increase of 375 per cent in twenty years. These big concerns are non-union.

They are able to buy cheap because they buy in enormous quantities. They pay less for making their cigars and are enabled to give extensive credit. If it was not for the Cigarmakers' International Union the cigar industry would have been completely monopolized by one or two big concerns long before this. In any event, the figures show that the number of firms are decreasing while the output is increasing. Manufacturers and members know some of the reasons why as well as we, if not better.

We have printed from time to time the facts and figures as they relate to the trade. The

membership if they take occasion to read the articles and the editorials published from time to time are fully informed of conditions as they apply to the industry. The small manufacturers should carefully study conditions and to make improvements wherever possible and hustle. It is claimed that the old-fashioned shapes, lead pencil sizes, and the short 4 and 4½ cigars are rapidly going out of existence.

Thirty years ago the average length of a cigar was 4 to 4½, while today the average length has increased to at least 4½, if not 4¾, especially on nickel cigars. Twenty, twenty-five and thirty years ago, when the prevailing length was from 4 to 4½ and in rare instances 4¾, all the bills of prices of course started with 4 or 4½ or less—so much per M. While we have no authoritative figures, we estimate that fully eighty per cent, if not eighty-five per cent, of the 6,919,000,000 cigars are sold for a nickel or less.

If the cigar industry is ever completely monopolized or controlled by the few it will be a sorry day for the smoker. We, however, as working men and women can organize and through organization receive fair wages and conditions.

For the good of the industry, however, we hold that it would be much better that the industry is conducted as in former years by many manufacturers and through individual effort.

The production of cigars of the country as shown by the official statements of stamp receipts during the months of May, 1909, and of 1910, respectively, was as follows:

	May.	
	1909.	1910.
Cigars at \$3.....	543,408,963	582,057,560
Little cigars, 54c.....	88,963,500	98,179,500
	Increase.	
Cigars at \$3.....		38,648,597
Little cigars at 54c.....		9,216,000
	Total to June 1.	
Cigars at \$3.....		2,708,814,320
Little cigars, 54c.....		446,611,611

The first real agitation and protest against tenement house cigar making was started by the Cigarmakers International Union in 1873. The big strike of 1877 involving over 12,000 cigarmakers was partly due to the tenement house system of work. Many attempts to prohibit the system by legislation were attempted. We were successful in two instances, but in each case the court of appeals declared the law unconstitutional. The persistent agitation against this pernicious system was kept up by the International Union, and it is now practically a thing of the past.

The bunch breaking and roll up team system on both hand and mould work is the prevailing order and method of cigar making in all of the big non-union shops except in Tampa, Fla., and it will soon be introduced there if they don't organize and stick to the union.

Nearly all of the trust and United Cigar Manufacturers Company's shops are operated under that system. This makes it a serious proposition, and one that requires consideration, thought and study on the part of all members and unions.

Mr. G. R. French has resigned as organizer to accept a position as traveling salesman for a leaf house.

Boom the label; boost all labels; do your duty as a union man.

There is no hope for independent non-union manufacturers against being driven out of business by the trust except to join the union manufacturers and with the help of the unions put the trust out of business or compel it to pay fair wages. The trust is also non-union and pays the same low wages that the non-union independents do. In that respect they are on equal terms. The trust will cut prices and keep on crowding till they occupy the whole non-union field.

It is claimed that the entire building for the Ohio Valley Exposition which will be held in Cincinnati, O., August 29 to September 24, have been built by organized labor. Practically all of the work was done by day labor instead of by contract. Claud Hage, who has the matter in charge, says he has secured better results by this plan than he ever secured under the contract system.

To be entirely successful in the great struggle before us to completely organize the trade and bring about fair wages and conditions that all workers are so justly entitled to we should co-operate with fair minded well meaning union manufacturers to the fullest extent that will not interfere with our just rights, earning capacity, etc.

In the battles now being fought and those to come if a spirit of conservative fairness, conciliation, justice and arbitration if necessary is adopted, success will crown every effort.

Reward the hatters for the magnificent fight they made for the label and unionism by purchasing hats with their label sewed under the sweat band and urge all others to do likewise.

Mr. A. Zeitler of Albany, N. Y., was the first president of the International Union. Elected in 1864, he soon thereafter enlisted in the civil war and was killed on the field of battle.

The New Jersey State Federation of Labor meets at Newark, N. J., August 15 next. H. F. Hilfers of Newark, N. J., is the secretary.

We reprint herewith the arbitration agreement between the Danbury Hat Manufacturers' Association and the United **ARBITRATION.** Hatters of North America.

You will remember this arbitration agreement was adopted after one of the most prolonged and bitterly contested strikes this country has ever witnessed. The arbitration plan is interesting and instructive.

1. Agreement between the Danbury and Bethel Hat Manufacturers' Association, a voluntary association, having its usual place of business in the town of Danbury, county of Fairfield and state of Connecticut, designated as the party of the first part, the United Hatters of North America, a voluntary association having its usual place of business in the city, county and state of New York, to be known and designated as the party of the second part, and the Hat Trimmers' Union of Danbury, New Milford and Newburgh, having its usual place of business in Danbury, Conn., to be known and designated as the party of the third part, witnesseth:

2. That for the purpose of establishing working agreements and a method of peacefully settling all questions of joint concern, and in consideration of the mutual benefit to be derived therefrom, the said parties severally and jointly agree that any and all ques-

tions or controversies between the parties hereto, of whatsoever nature, which may arise in the future or which now exist, shall upon failure to agree, be at once submitted for settlement to a joint arbitration committee, except that the union label of the United Hatters of North America shall not be a subject for arbitration, and which committee shall consist of an equal number of representatives from each association, to be affected by their decision, and the findings and decisions of said committee shall be final and binding upon all parties hereto, and upon their respective members regardless of any constitution or by-laws of the said United Hatters of North America, the Trimmers' Union of Danbury, New Milford and Newburgh, or the Danbury & Bethel Hat Manufacturers' Association.

3. The arbitration committee above mentioned shall be chosen by the respective association of which the parties hereto are members, that is to say, in case of a dispute between the Trimmers' Union aforesaid and the Manufacturers' Association or any of its members, one-half of said committee shall be chosen by the Trimmers' Union which is a party to said dispute and the other half by the Manufacturers' Association, and in case of a dispute between the United Hatters of North America or any of its members, and the Manufacturers' Association the same rule shall prevail.

4. In the event that the arbitration committee shall be unable to decide by a majority vote, any question or questions which shall be submitted to them, under this agreement, an umpire shall be chosen, who must not be either a workman or an employer of workmen. He shall not serve, however, unless his presence is made necessary by failure of the committee to agree within five days after they have taken jurisdiction of the question or questions to be determined. The umpire when chosen shall act as presiding officer at all meetings of the committee and have a casting vote in case of a tie.

The final arbitrator, or umpire, in case the representatives of the respective parties to this agreement whose interests are involved, shall be unable, or fail to agree on some one, within five days after the submission of any question, shall be appointed at the request of the committee or of either party by the chairman of the board of arbitration of the National Civic Federation of New York city. In case the board of arbitration of the National Civic Federation of New York city shall not be in existence, or be actively engaged in carrying out its declared purposes, at the time when it becomes necessary, under the terms of this agreement, to appoint a final arbitrator or umpire, then said final arbitrator or umpire shall be appointed by the then governor of the state of Connecticut.

5. The duty of the committee shall be to consider such matters of mutual interest and concern to the employers or of the employees in this trade as may be referred to it in due form by either of the parties to this agreement, transmitting its conclusions thereon to each association as soon as reached. Either of the parties to this agreement shall have the right to call the attention of the other at any time to any infringement of the agreements, rules and regulations established under this agreement, or of any new rule; or amendment to the agreement which it is desired to have adopted, and ask for an immediate settlement of the dispute involved, if there be any such.

6. For the proper conduct of business, a chairman shall be chosen at each meeting of

the committee, said chairman to be a member of the committee with equal voice and vote, but he shall preside only for the meeting at which he is so chosen. The duty of the chairman shall be that usually incumbent on a presiding officer.

7. A clerk shall be chosen at the first meeting of any committee appointed to hear and settle any controversy arising under this agreement, who shall not be a member of said committee. The clerk's duties shall be to attend all meetings of the committee, to keep a true and accurate record of the same and transmit all findings to the associations interested and attend to the usual duties of the office. Any expense incurred for arbitration shall be borne equally by the parties to this agreement involved in the dispute.

8. A majority vote shall decide all questions. In case of the absence or inability to serve of any member, the president of the association by which he or she was appointed shall have the right to appoint a substitute in his or her place. In case the individual interests of any arbitrator may be affected by the decision of any controversy before the committee, he shall be disqualified to act as arbitrator on said committee, and the side so affected shall appoint at once another arbitrator to act in his place.

9. The parties hereto also agree that this agreement shall not be annulled by withdrawal of either party or otherwise, except after date of expiration of working rules established or to be established hereunder, notice to be filed by either party so intending, with the other party to this agreement, at least three months prior to said date, and that no amendment shall be made to this agreement except upon like notice and concurrent vote.

10. The effect of the above agreement is understood to be that in no event shall strikes or lockouts be permitted, but that all questions and differences shall be submitted to the joint committee aforesaid, work to proceed without stoppage or embarrassment.

11. Any decision by arbitration shall be final and binding, and such decision if possible shall be rendered within thirty days after submission of the question in dispute to the final arbiter. When any given question of general policy in the relations between employers and employed has been twice decided in the same way (even though the cases have arisen in different factories) the same general question shall not again be raised in any factory during the life of the working agreement.

12. This agreement shall continue in force until June 1, 1920.

A state-wide campaign for the suppression of tuberculosis was set in motion when the former Illinois State Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which has been practically out of existence since 1906, was reorganized and revived at a meeting held in Chicago Wednesday, June 15, at the call of a joint committee appointed for this purpose by the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute.

His honor, Governor Charles S. Deneen, was elected honorary president of the association, and Dr. William A. Evans, commissioner of health of Chicago, was made president. The other officers elected are: First vice president, Dr. T. O. Hardesty, Jacksonville; second vice president, Dr. George Thomas Palmer, Springfield; secretary, Frank E. Wing, Chicago; treasurer, David R. Forgan, Chicago. The members of the central committee are: J. W. Pettit, Ottawa; Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, Chicago; Dr. Ethan A. Gray, Chicago; Dr. George

W. Webster, Chicago; Dr. E. M. Sala, Rock Island; Mr. G. W. Perkins, Chicago; Professor Wm. E. Watt, Chicago; Mrs. M. C. Bourland, Pontiac; Mr. W. M. Blair, Chicago; Mr. J. M. Barwell, Waukegan.

Trades unionism in Great Britain has grown to be a tremendous power, a power felt both on the industrial and political field. It has even triumphed over the aristocratic House of Lords, as in the Taff-Vale case. Some idea of its financial stability is to be adduced from the fact that last year over twelve million dollars was collected in the shape of dues and that a reserve fund exceeding thirty million dollars has been accumulated. The British unions believe in the dues and give substantial benefits, insure their tools, grant them a weekly allowance when unemployed, and in old age when the worker is no longer able to follow his trade his declining years are made comfortable and cosy by an old age pension. This all comes out of the union treasury. By the payment of high dues the British unionists have built up treasuries that have more than met all claims against them. While the played-out non-union worker is bundled off to end his days in the workhouse the union worker is assured of a manly independence when advancing years incapacitate him from manual labor. The trades unions alone have stood between the British workman and actual pauperism, for it is understood that only the non-union workers of the workhouse are inmates of the workhouse.—Industrial Banner.

SCRAPS.

By an Old Timer.

In these times of severe competition with the trust and big non-union manufacturers there are many little things that the unions can do without injury to themselves or loss of earning power to assist honestly inclined loyal union manufacturers, and we should not hesitate to do so.

There are still many old time shops in which the boss does not stand over the men with a club to exact the last ounce of workmanship, less stock, etc. These privileges should be and undoubtedly are appreciated by the great majority.

Leaf tobacco is dear and growing more so all the time. While no employer is justified in compelling the worker to cut beyond a reasonable point or where it will slow up his earning capacity he nevertheless is justified in asking that all workers be fair and reasonable in the use of stock. Fair treatment begets fair treatment and works both ways, as a rule.

Good workmanship improves any quality of tobacco. Good tobacco improperly worked detracts from the quality of the cigar. Fair tobacco if skillfully worked improves the quality of the cigar.

The more a cigar wrapper is stretched, polished and pounded when being wrapped on the bunch, the more it detracts from the quality of the smoke. The least handling when being worked the better for the cigar.

The nature of a cigar leaf is such that the more it is stretched and rolled while being worked the greater the injury. Manufacturers who want them polished up often stand in their own light and are working against their own best interest.

If tobacco, especially wrappers, could stand abuse such as bruising and stretching machines to make cigars would have been a success long ago. It is because of the nature of tobacco that it cannot be best worked except by hand, and the more skilled the hand the better for the finished cigar.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 21st edition of the constitution:

By Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn.:

Amend Section 219 of the Constitution by adding: "And if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

Section to read as follows: "Each local union shall have the right to propose, through the columns of the Official Journal, amendments to the International Constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal, containing such amendments, and report to the International President. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined \$5. But no union shall be fined for not taking action on a proposed amendment, unless the same has been submitted by the International President by circular. Any amendment receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a vote of local unions within thirty days, and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

By Union 316, McSherrystown, Pa.:

Amend Sec. 67 by adding after the word "adoption," on the last line, the following:

"And accept in the 1st and 9th districts of Pennsylvania, where the initiation fee for applicants for membership shall be 50 cents for a period of three months, beginning the first day of the month following the adoption of this amendment."

"That should the results in increased membership from the operation of this amendment justify an extension of time the International Executive Board is hereby empowered to extend the time for an additional three months or such additional periods as they may deem necessary."

Sec. 67, as amended, to read accordingly.

By Union 460, San Juan, P. R.:

Amend Sec. 210, by adding: wing:

A. The District of Porto Rico shall embrace the entire island and all Local Unions of the island, who shall elect a "Joint Advisory Board."

B. The "Joint Advisory Board" shall adopt rules of procedure, calculated for the best welfare of the Unions in Porto Rico, but not conflicting with the International Constitution.

C. The basis of representation shall be decided by the Unions in Porto Rico, but shall be not less than one delegate for each Local Union.

Sec. 210, as amended, to read accordingly.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

At a regular meeting held June 28, 1910, the following amendment was adopted by Union 9, Troy: TUBERCULOSIS SPECIAL.

Sick laws not to interfere with present sick laws, the above to be governed the same as the present law.

1st. All tuberculosis members reporting sick and who place themselves under the care of a tuberculosis sanatorium or camp, or who are men of family and have the responsibility of a home, be allowed \$10.00 per week.

2d. If the member be in sick benefit the amount drawn by said member of the present law, namely \$45.00, should be drawn, the same to be credited as International benefit.

3d. Should the draw more than \$45.00 the amount drawn to be credited as a deficiency in the union said member has his card deposited and the same to be reported to the International office, and the International President to levy an assessment on all 15, 20 and 30-cent members to make up said deficiency.

4th. The said tuberculosis members to receive benefit while they are sick or until they become cured.

5th. All members who are afflicted with tuberculosis, whether entitled to benefit or not in accordance to present sick law, shall be entitled to benefits under the Special Tuberculosis Law.

The amendment of Union 9, Troy, N. Y., as published in the May Journal, as follows:

Amend Sec. 166. Section to read as follows: "Local unions shall, wherever practical, organize State or Province, or District Label Leagues for state or district label agitation. Each local union in a state or district where a league exists, or thereafter be formed, must be a part thereof."

Same to take effect at once if adopted.

Received the endorsement of 316, McSherrystown; 91, Allentown; 141, New York; 231, Amsterdam; 72, Burlington; 22, Detroit; 213, New York; 280, Owego; 511, Auburn; 13, New York; 315, St. Cloud; 179, Bangor; 396, Northampton; 236, Reading; 2, Buffalo; 144, New York; 475, Fitchburg; 106, Ogdensburg; 44, St. Louis; 142, Lockport; 232, Sellersville; 12, Oneida; 202, Portland; 123, Warren; 140, St. Catharines; 278, London; 53, Elmira; 54, Evansville; 301, Akron.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., offers the fol-

lowing amendment to Section 156 of the Constitution: To strike out of Section 156 the last clause, as follows: "But in no case shall a manufacturer be permitted to use the label who offers presents as an inducement for the sale of his goods."

Union 481, Bayamon, proposes the following amendment to be published in the Official Journal: In Section 67, third line, after the words, "initiation of \$3," it shall read: "Except in Porto Rico, where there shall be paid \$1.50 for one year, payable in installments of 50 cents every two weeks."

Amendment proposed by Union 149, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Amend the Blue Label Laws, Sec. 156, by adding after the words (on page 42, fourth line): "This shall not debar a local union from establishing a price above \$20.00 per thousand." Add the following words: "When a higher price has been established by any local union the same shall apply to all manufacturers or their agents selling label goods within the jurisdiction of said union."

Local Union 450, of Oklahoma City, proposes the following amendment to the Constitution: "The office of town collector of Hot Springs, Ark., is a position which requires as much attention as many of our locals require of their secretary, and as there is so many of our members there for treatment and some need and require the assistance of the town collector at all hours, for which he receives no recompense, the town collector of Hot Springs shall receive a salary of \$10.00 per month, to be paid by the union paying the sick benefits, same to be paid out of the International Fund."

UNION NOTES

Important to Elmer A. Fisk (45970): The charges of conduct unbecoming a union member, of abusing and calling Financial Secretary P. H. Sheehan of this local vile names, and also charging him with being an absconder, to which you pleaded guilty at the Executive Board hearing on June 11th, and begged the mercy of the local, were read before the body at the regular meeting on June 13th. By vote of the body you were fined \$1.00, and the secretary was instructed to submit same for publication in our Official Journal, and also reason for same. Secretary holding Mr. Fisk's card will please enter same. By Union 49, Springfield, Mass.

Union 406, Crawfordsville, Ind., writes: "Any cigarmaker accepting a job in Sweitzer's shop (Herman or Christ Sweitzer) will be fined by this union \$25.00. By order of the union. They are both corrupt."

Dan De Lant is requested to send his address to the financial secretary of Union 483, Geneva, N. Y., before the next issue of the Journal.

Secretary holding the card of John Quinn (54951) please notify financial secretary of Union 233, Geneva, N. Y.

Vincent Miller (12527) is requested to remit at once the \$2.15 room rent and board bill he left at 57, Champaign. Secretary please collect and remit.

Secretary holding the card of P. H. Taylor will please collect \$10.00 for board bill and remit to Union 33, Indianapolis.

Secretary holding card of Wm. Wythman (6589) please collect \$5.00 board bill and remit to Union 33, Indianapolis.

Charles Rausch (43842) was suspended by Union 162 of Green Bay for non-payment of dues in June, 1910.

Notice to Secretaries: The card of Earl M. Pope (106298) shows credit of \$9.65 on International fine paid to Union 200, Galesburg, Ill. This is an error and secretary of union accepting said card please make correction by annulling said credit. The credit of \$9.65 antedated by two years the present traveling card, issued July 9, 1910. Also notify Gus C. Rausch, secretary, Union 200, Galesburg, Ill.

H. S. Bender (73312) appeared before the meeting of Union 278, London, and was exonerated in reference to charges published in last month's Journal. Abe Lamper (92310) is requested to correspond with secretary of Union 94, Pawtucket, R. I. Very important matter.

Notes by Union 97, Boston: Reduction of insurance rates will give manufacturers money for other expenses.—I don't like coupon idea; cigars should sell on merits.—We will import less Sumatra in future.—Seventy-five million cigars have been sent to this country.—Cigars cannot be made for export in Manila between sunset and sunrise.—Great wealth in the hands of a few causes a decay in manhood.—We ought to employ 5,000 cigarmakers in Boston.—Boom the label.—Formation of label section in Central Labor Union due to work of 97.—Don't lose sight of old age pension.—The total amount contributed to hatters was \$209,172.15 from United States and Canada. It ought to have been four times this.—If we would all pay our International and private loans promptly and keep dues right up to date it would swell our treasury sufficient to enlarge benefits.—If all moneys were centralized the interest would pay running expenses.—Reduce the hours of female labor. This is the key to the situation.—Let our watchword be: 5 hours a day, 5 days a week, \$5 a day.—Every local should affiliate with their central body and with the state branch of A. F. of L.

Union 186, Flint, Mich., reports trade good and jobs open.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Albert Ette (11823) will confer a great favor by notifying Mrs. Pauline Ette, 1833 Lind street, Quincy, Ill.

Mr. George Ressler, cigar manufacturer, would like to correspond with Mr. Adolph Parbs (68744). Address in care of secretary of Union 417, Dunkirk, N. Y., or to Mr. George Ressler, Lion street, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Anybody knowing the whereabouts of Jacob Bouzard will please let the secretary of Union 236, Reading, Pa., hear from him, as Mr. Bouzard's wife is very sick.

Phil C. Mayer (27013) would like to hear from Wm. Riley, Fond du Lac, Wis., reference money order sent him from Decatur, May 29, 1910. Address care of secretary of Union 20, Decatur.

A. F. Simmonds of Union 81, Peekskill, N. Y., wishes to hear from Henry Johnson.

H. Wood would like to hear from Chas. Sherer. By Union 293, Fort Smith, Ark.

Mr. Clem Schaubert is requested to correspond with Mr. M. Eckert, 402 Greenwood, Blue Island, Ill., before the next issue of the Journal.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of F. S. Lobban, please inform his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Thurston, Flint, Mich.

Guy L. Brundige would like to hear from Emery Collins (49646) and Robert Kennedy (35979). Address care of Emil Lorke, 221 Third street, Reno, Nev.

Mr. J. L. Barnett, Suffield, Conn., would like to hear from Jas. L. Cronon. By Union 156, Suffield, Conn.

C. F. Swartz would like to hear from A. J. Hamp. Address Saskatoon, Sask., care of Saskatoon Cigar Factory.

F. H. Bruce would like to hear from Henry Thompson, of Racine, Wis. Address Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.

C. J. Mahoney would like to hear from B. C. Coke (56855). By Union 439, Carbondale, Pa.

Will George Jacobs write to M. L. Jacobs, 54 Main street, Bangor, Me.

J. W. Madden would like to hear from Frank Casgub. Important. Address 243 N. 2d street, Memphis, Tenn.

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return same to union making the request.

The member sowing private loan to Union No. 238, Sacramento, Cal., are hereby cautioned to commence payment at once, or they will find to their sorrow that the constitution was enforced.

Notice to secretaries of unions where I am indebted for private loans: "I am still disabled." Signed, Wm. Cosgrove (34923).

All members knowing themselves to be indebted to Union 33, Indianapolis, for private loans granted them, had better pay up or stand the consequences.

All members owing private loans to Union 118, Peoria, Ill., are herewith notified and requested to pay their amounts and by doing so will help us to a great extent, as part of our membership is on strike and need more financial assistance. Remember that this union helped you when you were in need and now it is up to you to return favors.

All persons owing private loans to No. 451, Bushnell, of over one year standing, please pay up as the local fund is low.

Secretaries holding cards of members owing Union 312, Livingston, Mont., private loans please collect same as soon as possible and remit to Union 312.

Secretary holding the card of W. F. Howard (95927) please collect balance of private loan, \$5.50, and forward to Union 471, Macon, Ga.

Unions holding the cards of Herrick Johnson (69336) and Edw. Jackson (85337) please collect at once, \$15.00 each, private loan. We need the money.

Union 357, Vancouver, will suspend the following members owing private loans if they do not pay up in the meantime: C. Williams (102152); 4; Ira Hartman (99076); 4; B. Bellevieu (9854); D. Burns (77776); 1; O. Mayrlich (49383); 4; W. J. Meek (111564); 4; P. Maloney (106375); E. O'Brien (97889); 3; W. Cristoll (109353); 3; M. W. Balfour (119065); 4; A. Anderson; 3; F. Schatter (10000); 4; E. Donlan (116677); 4; F. Timler (1047); 3; W. Mead (10940); 3; J. Narbuth (75275); 3; J. J. Lutzler; 2; A. H. Meyer (29021); 3; 25.

Union No. 129, Denver Colo., requests the members whose names appear here as owing this union private loans to make a little effort to send in this money. This union has been very lenient with them. If the constitution had been enforced the most of them would have been suspended now: B. J. Conroy (7272); 32.40; Arturo Hernandez (113461); 36; H. Korinek (53458); 30; E. B. Young (102647); 15; C. F. Beach; 35; Paul Knorr (44118); 35; F. Broomfield (3567); 32; E. Enright (73406);

DEATH BENEFIT PAID IN JULY, 1908.

No. of Union.	Name of Member.	No. of Card	Date of Initiation.	By Union No.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount Paid.
9	Jerry Mahoney	26146	Mar. 24, 1882	9	Consumption	26	\$550.00
9	Wife of C. Bosselman	10439	April 7, 1883	22	.....	52	40.00
9	Mother of John Splittorf	15473	July 26, 1883	9	.....	74	40.00
14	Wife of Geo. Virzine	62872	Jan. 20, 1903	14	Cancer of bowels	.....	40.00
14	Mrs. W. Helbig	39414	Feb. 17, 1893	14	Gastritis	75	550.00
15	Paul Hartman	3559	July 26, 1902	14	Accidental drowning	35	81.00
18	Wife of Samuel Cook	53810	Aug. 18, 1903	97	Cancer of liver	62	40.00
25	Geo. Hitz	51822	July 20, 1891	25	Bright's disease	30	550.00
25	Henry Notbasch	45851	April 7, 1890	25	Peritonitis	74	550.00
25	Carl Huber	15781	Nov. 4, 1889	25	Suicide	74	210.55
27	John J. McGuire	1882	Dec. 1, 1886	27	Carc. oesophagus	.....	550.00
27	H. G. Marshall	55027	April 29, 1890	90	Chron. Int. Neph.	64	550.00
29	Turner Knight	96758	July 27, 1901	29	Locomotor ataxia	37	200.00
32	John Schwartz	70445	Mar. 7, 1892	80	Consumption	33	550.00
39	S. Stefens	56504	July 8, 1890	90	Suicide	45	550.00
44	Chas. Fristde	50802	Dec. 1, 1894	44	Bright's Disease	30	350.00
46	Ada Fleck	99265	May 15, 1902	46	Peritonitis	28	200.00
48	Frank Orlans	7299	Aug. 22, 1892	14	Pneumonia	69	550.00
49	Anna Kullaneck	7100	Jan. 13, 1883	49	Tuberculosis	62	550.00
57	Paul Schultz	98844	April 9, 1902	57	Tuberculosis	24	200.00
58	Leonard Grahw	101813	Sept. 26, 1903	167	Pulm. tuberculosis	21	50.00
58	F. X. Richeleu	74376	Aug. 26, 1893	58	Paral. of brain	49	350.00
60	Geo. Kraft	7923	Feb. 4, 1881	60	Typhoid fever	46	550.00
81	John H. Murray	36198	Mar. 2, 1885	26	Consumption	53	550.00
90	Wm. Van Horn	57167	July 29, 1890	90	Celeb. apoplexy	63	550.00
90	Carl Westphal	56310	Mar. 10, 1891	90	Ole. Pulm. Hemap.	51	550.00
90	Leonard Menz	55043	Nov. 24, 1886	90	Cancer of liver	48	550.00
90	Wife of Ph. Kemmett	22384	Aug. 30, 1890	144	Cere. apoplexy	.....	40.00
97	W. H. Shannon	33450	June 21, 1884	97	Nitral stenosis	54	550.00
97	A. Brittan	.....	Sept. 18, 1895	97	Cancer	40	350.00
97	Wife of J. V. Broderick	67503	Jan. 19, 1901	97	.....	.....	40.00
97	Wife of W. Meyers	35146	April 24, 1896	9	.....	.....	40.00
97	A. Barth	56674	April 1, 1890	90	Suicide	55	97.60
121	C. H. Doffertheim	32859	Dec. 1, 1883	55	.....	63	550.00
129	H. Adamowsky	80009	Aug. 29, 1898	143	Paralysis	55	225.00
129	Chas. A. Byers	31539	June 10, 1899	272	Suicide	48	130.60
129	Wallace Smith	48135	May 29, 1899	258	Murdered by shooting	.....	200.00
136	Wife of Ed. Garner	8080	Aug. 2, 1879	9	Paralysis	63	40.00
138	Jos. Becker	74501	Oct. 9, 1893	101	Apoplexy	64	350.00
141	J. Stehlik	90568	June 9, 1903	141	Fatty deg. of heart	46	200.00
141	Albuna Deskocil	53883	April 11, 1905	141	From operation	50	50.00
144	S. Abrahams	32323	Oct. 3, 1885	144	Carc. of colon	56	550.00
149	Chas. Schenck	50096	April 3, 1889	149	Gast. carcinoma	49	200.00
151	Adolfo Villier	112045	Oct. 29, 1904	449	Tuberculosis	43	50.00
165	Howard B. Kraft	31850	Mar. 8, 1884	100	Hypst. pneumonia	56	550.00
175	A. L. Near	49707	Aug. 6, 1886	175	Cereb. apoplexy	78	550.00
206	John J. Flaherty	98562	Jan. 19, 1903	206	Comp. of diseases	38	200.00
212	H. Martinek	50814	April 1, 1907	212	Heart failure	46	.....
220	R. Pedesciaux	36477	Nov. 28, 1905	220	Pulm. Tuber.	47	50.00
225	A. F. Miller	82400	June 24, 1899	297	Tuberculosis	.....	200.00
242	J. B. Connolly	76670	June 16, 1900	242	Tuberculosis	.....	50.00
251	Wife of A. Gassner	38607	May 9, 1890	251	Bron. pneu. pulm.	.....	40.00
253	J. Alonzo	39529	Oct., 1885	258	Consumption	.....	550.00
257	Miss Anna Lader	.....	Nov. 17, 1902	257	Consumption	43	200.00
262	J. E. Sellenreich	74536	Feb. 2, 1894	262	Heart failure	50	350.00
265	Wife of W. L. Cushing	93816	Oct. 15, 1900	6	Diabetes	.....	40.00
285	Theo. Hundt	54492	Oct. 4, 1886	14	Consumption	.....	73.00
291	C. H. Commens	60036	Feb. 18, 1888	228	.....	71	449.50
292	J. A. Job	67333	May 1, 1891	251	Suicide	55	550.00
304	Paul Knecht	68829	Aug. 25, 1895	304	Cancer of stomach	48	350.00
306	Wife of Geo. B. Warren	65801	Jan. 10, 1891	306	.....	.....	40.00
337	Bgd. Roberts	89475	May 26, 1900	337	Consumption	46	200.00
373	S. Leclerc	104828	Mar. 7, 1903	373	Consumpt. of throat	36	200.00
408	Fred Barry	84256	June 1, 1899	408	Blood poison	28	200.00
414	Roy E. Wood	99848	Mar. 23, 1906	278	Drowned	20	50.00
443	Fred. Ferber	49018	Jan. 3, 1888	259	Tuberculosis	40	430.60
488	Her. Hemeyer	97509	Nov. 11, 1901	488	Suicide	54	200.00
500	Aveline Garcia	92918	Mar. 20, 1904	449	Consumption	40	50.00

317: R. W. Harrow (81772), \$3; W. J. Williams (64480), \$2; E. R. Snear (32718), \$2. The following members who have been suspended by other unions also owe this union and should they rejoin the secretaries will please collect from them: H. M. Good (53280), \$18; Fay K. Brown (103618), \$3; M. W. Balfour (119065), \$2; J. J. Monahan (65842), \$2; J. J. Pollard (86580), \$2; C. W. Eastberg (86951), \$2, and J. A. Rhein (21301), \$2.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., at its regular meeting July 5th suspended the following members for failing to pay their private loans due this union: D. Greenberg (1584), \$15; F. R. McIntyre (43488), \$6; Sam Ratner (36253), \$15; Jas. Sherman (61384), \$3; Arthur L. Carter (62730), \$2; John Briant (114998), \$2; Jesus Gaville (115438), \$17; Pedro Buelna (119002), \$2; F. Kemler (6089), \$2; J. F. McEvoy (99403), \$2.

Don't sneer at the efforts of weak unions; yours had to crawl before it could walk; you sneer at the efforts of your fellow workers when you retain your traveling card after striking a town where the local is a little weak. Deposit your card and add your efforts and wisdom to the little bunch of willing workers, and there will be fewer weaklings among the smaller cities and some of the big ones.—Mixer and Server.

Unions Must Fight For Justice.

Professor W. Z. Ripley of Harvard, speaking at the recent convention of the International Bricklayers and Masons' union in Boston, said: "This is a peculiarly critical time in the development of trades unionism in this country. In the first place, there has been economic de-

pression caused by the panic of two years ago, and the employers have used the situation to eliminate wherever possible the organized men. The trusts have been tried by fire. Many have succumbed by reason of weakness or fraud or deceit in their organization. But some of the great combinations have become impregnable. They are now trying to destroy the trades unions, the only organizations capable of coping with them if there is to be even-handed justice and right."—The Artisan.

NECESIDAD DE LA UNION.

Métodos Suaves.

Toda Asociación obrera debe tender tenazmente a controlar su oficio de una manera efectiva. Su asperación mas constante debe consistir en atrear a su seno a todos los obreros que se empleen en las labores de su ramo.

Es harto sabido que la fuerza moral que se deriva de las Uniones tiene como base mayor huma de individuos, y que tanto más potente resulta esa fuerza, cuanto mas nutrido sea el núcleo creado.

Los ejemplos pueden verse en todas partes a poco que se examine.

A donde quiera que el observador dirija la vista, de seguro encontrará contestación a esta pregunta: ¿Cuales son los trabajadores que gozan de mayor respecto, de mas consideración y que obtienen mas remuneración por su trabajo?

Los obreros que se unen entre sí, los que defienden el interés actual é inmediato de todos, sobreponiendo lo al particular bastardo de uno ó de varios pocos, aquellos son las trarabajadores que mas grandes beneficios alcanzan dentro del régimen defectuoso existente, en el cual casi todo se subordina, como es sabido á procedimientos de carácter impositivo antes que á los dictados de severa justicia.

Un organismo fundado en la reunión gremial de todos los individuos que se emplean en la misma industria, arte ú oficio, es siempre respectable desde cualquier punto de vista que se le observe. Así mismo, es influyente en asuntos de gobierno del país donde radica aunque no se mezcle directamente en la política. Esto sucede así, por que nadie, ni siquiera los más poderosos gobiernos, desconocen la importancia decisiva que puede tener en momentos críticos la conjunción de varias voluntades de la masa obrera encaminadas hacia un objetivo común.

Ademas; ¿quien sería capaz de oponer resistencia á la marcha de Instituciones serias, que teniendo por objeto la conservación de los beneficios logrados hasta el momento actual, tomasen tambien á su cargo la tarea de preparar á los hombres para ese mañana que todos ansiamos, el cual si tarda mucho en llegar consiste en que no hay todavía la necesaria preparación para alcanzarlo? ¿Quien desconocerá el derecho que todos por igual tenemos á mejorar cada día nuestras condiciones morales y materiales, especialmente en sus aspectos físicos, intelectuales y económicos.

Nuestro Unionismo mantiene la acción permanente de reclamar mayores salarios y menor cantidad de horas por jornada de trabajo, y trata de conseguir esos deseos con el menor sacrificio posible de sus miembros.

Tales deseos y tal derecho, no habrá nadie que fueda desconocerlos en ningun caso, pero es preciso que todos comprendamos que solamente la gran fuerza de las Uniones gremiales es la que está llamada á ponerlos en ejercicio y a impulsarles, á objeto de que su mision sea cumplida y fructiferos los resultados.

Ninguno debe esperar por otros para crear y fortalecer las Uniones, las cuales nadie habrá de crearlas ni sostenerlas si no somos nosotros mismos, y una prueba bien manifiesta de que las Uniones que recomendamos son buenas, puede verse en el hecho de que los capitalistas, los industriales y los trusts, las combaten á muerte con las armas menos nobles.

La unión estrecha, la organización sistemática de los trabajadores de cualquier rama de la Industria, atrae sobre ellos positivas ventajas bajo todos los puntos de vista que el asunto se examine.

Desde el mismo instante en que es constituida una asociación de semejante clase, las personas que á ella pertenecen ganan en potencia y en dignidad colectiva mucho más de lo que se supone que pierden en libertad individual: Maxime, cuando la libertad individual, que muchos hombres creen poseer en la disgregación que propagan, es una libertad negativa, que nadie puede ejercitar; ya que los ciudadanos en tal caso, esclavos de cierta suma de necesidades que no pueden ser satisfechas dentro de un régimen sistemáticamente individualista.

Le rama de la Industria que logra reunir en una sola Union á todos sus obreros, mejora en el acto las condiciones económicas de todas las familias que dependen de ella; y es harto sabido, que, á la mejorita de situación económica corresponde siempre la relativa felicidad de los hogares.

Cuando prevalece la Unión, los salarios aumentan proporcionalmente a las necesidades de los obreros y a la prosperidad que alcanza el genero en los mercados. Desde el instante que se constituye aquella adquieren los trabajadores para sí una parte de los rendimientos del género, puesto que, atentos a los progresos de la industria, los obreros unidos reclaman los consiguientes beneficios con la debida oportunidad. En cambio, cuando los trabajadores yacen en la disgregación que vituperamos, no pueden obtener esa parte indicada de los beneficios, por que no poseen la necesaria fuerza para reclamarla, y, por tanto, toda la ganancia aunque llegue a ser fabulosamente excesiva, va a pasar a las cajas de los industriales.

Por otro lado, así como obtienen una parte proporcional de las utilidades de la producción, los trabajadores, con el solo hecho de constituir sus respectivas Uniones, también adquieren preponderancia en lo que respecta a los negocios públicos, tomando participación, siquiera sea indirecta, en todos los asuntos que afectan a la colectividad en general; de tal manera, que nada podrá hacerse en un pueblo de trabajadores unidos, sin contar de antemano con el asentimiento de ellos.

De todo esto hay demostraciones evidentes sin necesidad de recurrir a ejemplos determinados: Tómese como punto de comparación con la época actual, el estado en que hallábanse los obreros ochenta años atrás, y se comprenderá fácilmente lo que decimos. En aquel entonces hacia poco que los derechos del hombre habían sido reconocidos y proclamados; y no obstante ese acontecimiento los obreros seguían ganando mezquinos jornales. Trabajaban dieciséis horas por día y no se les tomaba parecer para cosa ninguna; ni siquiera cuando se les impulsaba hacia la barricada para servir los intereses de cualquier partido.

Estúdiense nuestra posición actual y se notará de seguida la diferencia que existe respecto de aquella época.

Ahora ganamos jornales elevados si se les compara con aquellos que cobraban nuestros abuelos. Son muchos los gremios que tienen adoptada la norma de ocho horas como jornada máxima de trabajo; otros obreros trabajan nueve ó diez horas por día, y son pocos los que actualmente tienen el martirio de estar pegados al yunque más de doce horas.

De manera sea, que además de la subida de jornales, que ha proporcionado algunas comodidades a los trabajadores de que antes no gozaban, se ha obtenido la notable rebaja de cinco horas como término medio en el empleo de nuestras diarias energías, la cual es ventaja de suma importancia, puesto que hace del hombre trabajador un ciudadano con tiempo disponible para su descanso y el necesario para higienizarse, recrearse ó instruirse.

Nadie podrá negar, por grande que sea su obcecación, que tales ventajas débense casi en su totalidad a la fructífera labor de las Uniones de oficios semejantes a la "Unión Internacional de Tabaqueros de América," la cual contiene en su programa y en sus leyes, cuanto es necesario para conservar conquistas realizadas, y también lo que mas precisa para llenar las aspiraciones razonables de idealismos practicales.

Así pues, propendemos a la completa reunión de todos los tabaqueros en el seno de nuestra Unión Internacional, porque de esa fusión de voluntades depende el progresivo bienestar de los obreros de este oficio y una relativa felicidad para todos. Pero deseamos que los no organizados vengán a nuestro campo por la conveniencia general y por propio convencimiento.

La imposición solo debe emplearse cuando un pequeño mantiene con su actitud la desmoralización y la miseria en la comunidad.

De otra manera, esto es, cuando un contingente numeroso y decidido rehuse estar al lado nuestra, resultara contra producente el empleo de la coacción impositiva y el daño vendrá a ser inmenso para todos puesto que producirá la más horrible de las luchas. La guerra intestina.

L'histoire enseigne que les organisations du travail, sous une forme ou sous une autre, existent depuis plus de cinq cents ans et un n'a pas besoin de posséder une puissance de perception exceptionnelle pour se rendre compte qu'aucune institution façonnée par la main de l'homme ne pourrait exister un aussi long temps sans qu'elle comporte des avantages pratiques aux membres qui la composent.

Les chaleurs de l'été ne devraient pas exercer d'influence néfaste sur l'enthousiasme d'un bon ouvrier unioniste.

La force acquise par l'organisation gagnera en définitive les individualistes.

La journée de travail plus courte signifie que davantage d'hommes seront employés: de là, une augmentation de consommateurs. Davantage de consommateurs exigent une plus considérable production; d'où, activité commerciale, c'est-à dire, prospérité générale.

Le meilleur placement qu'un ouvrier puisse faire, c'est l'argent qu'il paie à la Trésorerie de l'Union. Il rapporte un pour cent de profit plus considérable que n'importe quelle mine d'or et en même temps il lui est avantageux sur ces deux points spéciaux-ci: qu'il rapporte des dividendes, non seulement en argent, mais aussi en sécurité personnelle et respect de soi-même que nul autre placement ne rapporte.

Les organisations du travail sous une forme ou sous une autre, ont existé depuis plus de cinq siècles et il n'est pas raisonnable de penser qu'une organisation humaine aurait pu vivre si longtemps, à moins qu'elle n'ait fait quelque bien au monde.

Votre métier vous doit être aussi cher que votre réputation. Gardez-le contre les attaques de personnalités sans scrupules et mal avisées. Si vous permettez à sa qualité de descendre, vous laisserez de ce fait votre plus bel atout se perdre. Négligence et abus vous retarderont, bon soin et sagesse vous protégeront et, feront aller en avant, et en haut.

Votre plus haute ambition devrait être votre propre élévation et celle de vos camarades. L'organisation, l'éducation, la conciliation apporteront des résultats, quoique le sacrifice personnel soit parfois nécessaire.

La tâche de faire avancer et de compléter le travail d'organisation, bien qu'il soit difficile, devrait être plus facile aujourd'hui qu'il ne l'était au début. Nous avons à présent l'expérience du passé qui est un atout de valeur et ne devrait pas être diminué.

Nous avons cessé d'être une expérience; nous sommes une actualité, une réalité solide qui a réussi. Nous pouvons donc maintenant aller de l'avant, sûrs que nous sommes dans le droit et que nous DEVONS fatalement réussir.

Lorsque le type qui a une hache à aiguiser ou un irrésistible désir de "rouspéter" vous dira que nous ne pouvons pas réussir et trouve à redire à tout et à tous (excepté à lui même), vous n'avez qu'à lui faire remarquer tout ce qui a été déjà fait et servez-vous de cette démonstration comme d'une justification de votre

conviction optimiste et comme une preuve irréfutable qu'il a tort, si vous ne voulez pas lui faire comprendre autre chose qui s'exprime par un mot qui signifie "qu'il-dit le contraire de la vérité."

Les membres épargneront à leur union, au bureau international et à leurs amis et parents beaucoup de temps et de peine s'ils veulent bien remplir les feuilles fournies gratuitement par l'union internationale, désignant clairement leur bénéficiaire.

Citoyens de l'étiquette unioniste.

Dans nos fabriques du Nord et du Sud, dans les "sweat shops" de New York, dans les fabriques de verre de New Jersey, aux mines de la Pennsylvanie et dans les moulins à coton des Etats du Sud, des milliers de petits enfants Américains sont écrasés et mutilés, et rabougrés et convertis en autant de pelts Chinois blancs. Nous devons changer tout cela. Nous sommes en train d'apprendre à exiger des vêtements, des souliers et des chapeaux fabriqués dans des conditions de travail convenables et marqués de l'étiquette de l'union. Ce que nous voulons maintenant, ce sont des citoyens de l'étiquette unioniste, tout autant que des marchandises à étiquette. Nos citoyens ne doivent pas être formés dans les "sweatshops" ni dans la fabrique: ils doivent être formés dans les écoles. L'école Américaine est le seul atelier de travail unioniste pour l'enfant Américain. Seul, le produit de l'école peut être estampillé de l'étiquette unioniste.

Aucune puissance humaine ne peut l'arrêter.

"Le pendule dans le monde du travail est en mouvement. Notre but, c'est d'organiser les travailleurs d'Amérique et aucune puissance humaine ne peut arrêter cela. Rien n'existe qui puisse défendre que nous atteignons le salut absolu du peuple et l'amélioration générale de sa vie.

"Les travailleurs se sont rendus compte qu'ils sont aussi les producteurs et les consommateurs et que l'homme qui produit et qui consomme peut, s'il dirige intelligemment ses efforts, se rendre maître de la situation."

Lidé bez kuráže a jinf.

Nikdy v celé době co pisatel pamatuje (a to se datuje přes 30 roků zpět neustálé činnosti jakožto člena mezinárodní unie) se nemohlo říci, že bychom byli neslyšeli malomyslné zehráni: "Co jest to všecko platné?" — že "řemeslo jest na psu" — a "naš se namahat — my se nezorganizujem." Přes všechny tyto pessimistické předpovědi, mužové nezlozných důvěry, srdnatosti a odhodlanosti se nikdy nenechali odstrašiti neb zastaviti ve své práci zbudování mezinárodní unii.

Před třiceti pěti či čtyřiceti roky nalezalo se naše řemeslo v daleko horším postavení nežli dnes. Pět a šest dolarové "džaby" převládaly a "vyberte si mzdu ve zboží, anebo na poukázku," bylo pravidlem po celé zemi a takřka ve všech kapech. Někdo se nelekajíc drali jsme se ku předu až k dnešnímu našemu skvělému výniku, čítající 51,000 lojalních členů mezinárodní unie.

My odstranili výměnný system, přemohli jsme hrůzy tenementních domů, vypudili číňany, zkrátili dobu pracovní na osm hodin denně, snížili procento úmrtí současnými na 51 procent na 24 procent, prodloužili dobu žití našich členů o 15 roků, šest měsíců a čtyři dny, zvýšili mzdu z 10 procent na 100 procent a vydali bezmála devět milionů dolarů na podpory našim členům. A co více, my budeme pokračovat, až docela zorganizujeme celé řemeslo.

Přes všechny prospěšné výhody, dosažené mezinárodní unii, najdou se mužové, kteří praví: "A co jest to všecko platné; řemeslo se stále

horší." Ti, kdož oslabují činnost unie a usilují zmenšovat její nepopíratelné, obdivuhodné vý-
moženosti, jsou doposud v našich řadách. Ne-
zdají se vidět žádný pokrok, nemají naděje,
ačkoli ví, anebo měli by vědět lépe.

Oni, anebo mnohý z nich, přišli na řemeslo,
až když po těžkém, dlouholetém strádání a od-
řekání mzdy zvýšeny a celkový stav od několika
let za neudržitelný považovaný se příznivě zmé-
nil. Vytýkají nám, že jsme se vyvinuli v pod-
porující jednotu (přáli bychom si mít více
pojistek), že nezvyšujeme mzdy, atd. Pravda
jest, že my stále zvyšujeme mzdy v organi-
zovaných městech a kdekoliv unie existují a jinak
zlepšující postavení — skutečnost známa všem
vyjma těm, kteří nechtějí vidět a rozumět.

Unie ve všech řemeslech, platící pojistné, jsou
nejpříznivější a nejstálější. Nízké příspěvky, tak
jako nízké mzdy, tvoří laciné, slabé unie a bez-
nadějně, bezoporné muže. Dosud zbývá mnoho
práce k vykonání. My musíme a také ji pro-
vedeme dle zásad tak úspěšně sledovaných v
minulosti, až řemeslo naše bude docela zorga-
nizováno. Ten samý nezodolný duch, osvětlující
naši cestu, nesoucí nás k našemu nynějšímu
skvělému postavení, provede, vzdor všem pře-
kážkám, vytčený úkol. My musíme, my můžeme
a my zorganizujeme naše řemeslo pod prapo-
rem mezinárodní unie. Nebud'te malomyslní,
bud'te kurážní!

Povinnosti muže.

V nedávné přednášce občanského kroužku
Chicago Commons na téma "Povinnosti muže",
prohlásil Dr. Abbott, že křivda učiněná jednomu
člověku, znamená křivdu všem. Jest povinností
každého námezdního dělníka přistoupiti k unii;
pravít' dále:

"Byť já dělníkem, nikdy bych nebyl bez
uniové karty. Čím více jest člověk samostat-
ným, tím více může pro sebe dokázat a tím
více jest to jeho nejpřednější povinností přidati
se k dělnické unii a vypomáhati těm, kteří jsou
méně schopni sami sobě pomoci. Nemusí to býti
bitva kapitálu oproti práci anebo třídy proti
třídám, ale kombinace všech mocí za účelem do-
sažení vzájemného dobra."

Žádná průmyslová organizace nepotřebuje tak
málo kapitálu jako řemeslnická unie. Pár dol-
larů každý a trochu lidového rozumu, jest vše,
co dělníci k tomu potřebují. Trubl jest to, že
většina neorganizovaných řemesel může sehnati
daleko lehčejí peníze nežli rozum — a ten se
nedá koupit — ten se musí vyvinout.

Poslání řemeslnických unii.

Budoucnost řemeslnických unii závisí u velké
míře na stanovisku, jaké jich členstvo zaujme.
Systémem těchto unii probíhá sentiment, směru-
jící k rozšíření prospěšnosti dělnické unie.

To málo býti docíleno nežli rozšířením vědo-
mosti jednotlivých členů. Již nyní pozorujeme
vývin této idee při debatách o velkých hospo-
dářských otázkách a v blízké budoucnosti věno-
vané otázce zákonů v národním i státním za-
stupitelstvu.

Před několika roky to bylo dosti lehké prosa-
diti nedbalé zákony v kongresu i v státních
sněmech bez vážných protestů lidu. Nyní jest
však jinak a každým rokem to bývá obtížnější
klamati lid stran hodnoty zákonů našimi záko-
nodárci přijímaných.

Unie zabránily přijetí více škodlivých zákonů
nežli kdokoli jiný, což dokazuje, že řemeslnické
unie mají další jiné velké poslání nežli pouze
vymýšlet stávky a vydržovati bojkoty, jak ně-
kteří redaktori našich denních listů sobě před-
stavují.

Až to, co zde praveno, jest pravdivé, jest
neméně pravdou, že jest v našich organizacích
příliš málo studentů. Dělníci nechtějí ten zá-
jem v dělnických uních, jaký hnutí to zaslu-
huje. Naše členstvo nestuduje zájmy organi-
zované práce jak by mělo. Ve skutečnosti my
nemáme dosti členů mezi našimi uniovými
řemeslníky, abychom mohli učiniti pokrok, jaký
hnutí to zasluhuje.

Vzdor tomu jest pozorovati, že se ujmá pře-
mýšlení a vzrůstá pečlivá rozvážnost mezi na-

ším členstvem. Semeno, jež má nésti ovoce,
by moc organizované práce byla citěna po celé
této zemi a nebyla obmezována na vyhrávaní
stávek, bylo zaseto.

Vliv řemeslnické unie jest určen do jisté míry
k formulování zákonů této země a při dalším
několikaletém pokroku v tomto směru užijme
lepšího druhu zákony v zájmu lidu jakožto přímý
následek tohoto vlivu.

Dělnické unie mají úkol daleko vyšší nežli
jich nejnadanější příznivci si směli představit
— a pomalu ale jistě si klestí cestu k vyplnění
tohoto vznešeného poslání.

Die Ungebuld.

Nichts hat mehr geholfen, die Arbeiter unten zu
halten, als ihre eigene Ungebuld. Männer, die fast
ihr Belang nicht den geringsten Hoffnungsstrahl
gesehen, müssen, wenn sie schließlich so weit ge-
bracht sind, sich für gegenseitige Hilfe und Schutz
zu organisieren, sofort Resultate sehen, sonst sind
sie gleich wieder zum Aufgeben bereit. Sie nennen
die Organisation wohl sogar einen Schwindel und
sinken träge wieder in ihren früheren Zustand zu-
rück, wo sie ohne Hoffnung leben.

Die Geschichte der Gewerkschaften ist voll von
Beispielen solcher Ungebuld, die nur zu oft vom
Fehlen gesunder Vernunft und rechten Fühlens
kommt. Männer, die buchstäblich gedemütigt wor-
den, organisierten eine Union und verlangten und
erwarteten kraft ihrer Mitgliederzahl, die vielleicht
einen Tag alt war, sofort eine Lohnerhöhung.
Auch verlangten sie Unterstützung in ihrem Kampf
gegen Ungerechtigkeiten, die sie feige jahrelang er-
tragen, und wenn sie ihnen verweigert wurde,
dann verschwand auch sofort jede Ähnlichkeit mit
einer Union — so zerstört denn die Ungebuld die
Hoffnung selber.

Die Ungebuld ist eine der schrecklichsten Waffen,
die die Arbeiter gegen sich selber führen, und selbst
heute gibt es Männer, die wirklich weiser sein soll-
ten, aber die alle Anzeichen der Ungebuld zeigen.
Wohl möchten sie die Ungerechtigkeiten los sein,
aber sie haben keine Geduld mit Verbesserungsverfu-
hren, die nicht sofort und augenblicklich wirken. Sol-
che Leute würden beim Hausbauen Stein auf Stein
legen, aber beim Hausniederreißen würden sie die
Träger niederstoßen und sich in den fallenden
Ruinen begraben lassen.

Wenn Gewerkschaften den arbeitenden Männern
und Frauen zum Segen sein sollen, müssen sie ihre
Erfahrungen machen und eifrig erprobt werden.
Die einfache Thatsache, daß man eine Union ge-
gründet, beweist nichts, als daß organisiert wurde —
wenn die Organisation wirken soll, muß enger Zu-
sammenschluß und Festigkeit da sein. Eine Union
kann vieles sein, aber nur nicht Einigkeit in Ge-
danken, Handeln und Worten, wenn man sich nicht
die Zeit nimmt, sie in vollkommene Ordnung zu
bringen und auf eine gute feste Grundlage zu stel-
len, nicht nur finanziell, sondern auch bezüglich be-
stimmter Ziele in Sachen, die den betreffenden Be-
ruf besonders interessieren.

Uebel werden nie vertrieben, noch Unrecht recht
gemacht durch übereilte Anordnung oder leidens-
chaftliches Handeln. Jede Seite einer Beschwerde
und jedes vorgeschlagene Abhilfsmittel sollten sorg-
fältig besprochen werden, und wenn dann die ersten
Versuche mißlingen, ist nicht die Union an sich da-
für verantwortlich zu machen, sondern die einzel-
nen Mängel und Fehler, die dann bloßzulegen und
in der Zukunft zu vermeiden sind.

Die Jugend ist voll Leben, leidenschaftlich und
ungebuldig, und sie wird folglich viele Unflughei-
ten begehen. Junge Unions, oder die, die jung an
Union-Erfahrung sind, sollten sich aber vor Un-
flugheiten hüten, wenn sie nicht sehr böse Erfah-
rungen machen wollen. Es ist besser, wenn sie
langsam vorgehen, aber ganz bestimmte Ziele fest
vor Augen behalten, dann werden sie nur wenige
Mißerfolge haben, während ihre Siege und Erfolge
groß und bedeutend sein werden. — E.

Daß alle Vorurtheile und Feindschaften drau-
ßen, es du in die Union-Halle trittst. Sei Mann
genug, die Tugenden deines Feindes und die Feh-
ler deines Freundes zu kennen und stimme für oder
mit deinem Feinde oder gegen deinen Freund, wenn

dein gesundes Urtheil dir sagt, daß du damit der
Wohlfahrt deiner Union dienst.

Die Gewerkschaften halten die Löhne hoch und
schützen den Arbeiter.

Jeder Arbeiter sollte einer Union angehören.
Und in der ganzen Welt sieht man die Arbeiter
mit Verstand und Thakraft sich den Gewerkschaften
ihres Berufs anschließen.

Es gibt ihrer, die so bange vor den Unions der
Arbeitgeber sind, daß sie sich nicht anschließen. Für
die ist nichts zu hoffen. Sie sind der Slaverei
verfallen kraft des Gesetzes ihres Wesens.

Die Hoffnung der Welt liegt in den verständi-
gen und lebendigen Anweirtern, die am Aufbau der
Gewerkschaften sind.

Was du nicht thun sollst.

Höre nicht auf die Trägen, werde sie lieber auf.
Warte nicht auf ein Morgen, das niemals
kommt.

Warte nicht, bis jemand anders es anfängt, fang
es selber an.

Halte nicht für unmöglich, was zehn Millionen
Arbeiter bewirken haben.

Du sollst nicht aufgeben, Beharrlichkeit gewinnt.

Behalte immer die Gewerkschaftsbestrebung im
Auge und thue alles, was in deiner Kraft steht,
unsere Ausflüchte zu bessern. Eine sehr gute Regel
ist es, beim Kauf von Waaren immer nach der
Union-Marke zu sehen.

In Industrien, wo die Arbeiter muthlos sind,
da sind die Zustände schlimm, die Stunden lang,
die Löhne klein — man denke an die Schwid-
den. Mit seltenen, wenn überhaupt welchen Aus-
nahmen, hat die Organisation der Arbeiter bessere
Zustände, kürzere Stunden und höhere Löhne zur
Folge gehabt.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)	
Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five .....	.22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate .....	.35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid .....	.50
1 200-page label register, prepaid .....	.60
1 100-page label register, prepaid .....	.40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 in. ....	.20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 in. ....	.25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, com- mencing 1908, five years, prepaid .....	.40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps .....	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamps canceler, good for five years .....	.15
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect" .....	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00

The above articles will ONLY be supplied when
the order for same is accompanied with the requi-
site amount. Orders to the contrary will not be
recognised.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c
due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; mem-
bership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank
due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards;
90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with
cards; 15-yr. with l. cards; loan receipt books; pos-
tal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designa-
tion (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of
employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk.
reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk.
trav. cards; O. of Wk. and loan receipts blanks;
constitutions; sick relief cert.; monthly report
blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks;
strike report blanks; "financial sec. seal; organi-
zation circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- ‡ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 Albert Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
- *405 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
- *433 Chas. Peterson, 531 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith.
- 441 E. B. Graupner, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 Matt Lewis, Room 103, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- †228 Robt. Ricker, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
- Chas. I. McKinley, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
- *238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- †253 J. Aronson, 453 8th st., Oakland.
- †288 Wm. D. McElliot, 1127 J st., Fresno.
- 291 F. J. Hepp, Box 335, San Jose.
- *332 J. S. Hertzbrun, 1422 D st., San Diego.
- †338 Carl Swap, Box 264, Eureka.
- 339 F. King, 507 State st., Santa Barbara.
- 453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242 Nevada City.
- 469 J. R. Reed, 1811 L st., Bakersfield.

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- *55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
- 158 A. Garlepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- *59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Box 165, Brantford, Ont.
- 140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
- *211 J. Lovell Smith, 2515 Rose st., Victoria, B. C.
- 278 Wm. Heslop, 52 Blackfriars st., London, Ont.
- R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
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- 357 John C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
- *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 378 Joseph Kerr, 726 14th st., Brandon, Man.
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- 414 Lou A. Bigue, 94 Granville st., Winnipeg.
- *420 J. Pearce, Box 154, 20 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- 422 S. Welkeuser, 150 E. King st., Berlin, Ont.
- *424 James Hagarty, 179 St. David st., Stratford, Ont.
- *432 H. S. Pike, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
- 461 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
- 465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
- 486 Herman Knudsen, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

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- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
- *306 J. J. Listerman, 628 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
- 492 C. W. Platner, 306 Cameron ave., Colorado Springs.
- 499 T. C. Hammer, Box 614, Trinidad.

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- †39 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
- *42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central E. J. W. Box 340, Hartford.
- 103 J. Zeigler, 18 Clifton ave., Ansonia.
- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
- 156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Suffield.
- *180 John H. Riley, 147 Main st., Danbury.
- *282 Geo. Engelhard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *299 Chas. Anderson, 264 Main st., Middletown.
- *321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
- 395 Val. Hahn, 46 E. Main st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
- *398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
- *407 R. A. Krohn, 144 Boswell ave., Norwich.
- 484 Wm. Pfitzenmeyer, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 23, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

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- †110 Ralph Allmuth, 814 D st. N. E., Washington.
- W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.

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- 29 A. Chas. Robinson, 1742 Florida ave., Jacksonville.
- 248 Wm. F. Marzyck, 818 W. Adams st., Jacksonville.
- 289 Wm. S. Hill, Miami.
- †336 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 262, Ybor City (Tampa).
- 337 Wallace Pinder, 301 Eliz. st., Key West.
- 354 Pedro S. Acevedo, Box 438, Key West.
- Octavio Gutierrez, Box 438, Key West.
- 356 Al. Byrd, Box 176, Palatka.
- *384 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
- †440 F. Fernandez, P. O. Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Arsenio Sierra, 702 7th ave., Tampa.
- 462 Ramon Torres, 237 Howard av., Box 135, W. Tampa.
- 464 Stephen Zaragoza, Box 333, Pensacola.
- L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.

- 493 Angel Alonso, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
- Jose R. Colmenares, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
- 500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

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- 252 Geo. C. Gidish, Box 125, Brunswick.
- 344 H. T. Barnes, 61½ E. Alabama st., Atlanta.
- 471 F. H. Herman, Box 215, Americus (Macon).
- 478 L. J. Torres, 107 Beeman st., La Grange.

IDAHO.

- 256 W. Granholm, Box 596, Boise.
- 380 W. G. Fenn, 706 Cedar st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lentz, 198 E. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
- †15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
- 20 Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
- *38 H. Bogaske, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
- 41 Elmer A. Ford, 292 Oak ave., Aurora.
- Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
- 47 Alex. Roswog, 729 N. 22d st., Quincy.
- *Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
- *57 C. A. Brooks, 601 W. Vine st., Champaign.
- 71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
- *73 John J. Grossheim, 512 Oak st., Alton.
- *80 A. C. Zimmerman, 831 Johnston st., Danville.
- 99 Frank D. May, 1419 Columbus st., Ottawa.
- *Phil Seiffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
- †114 L. P. Hoffman, 531 Reed st., Jacksonville.
- †118 Edmund Schuur, 201 Garden st., Peoria.
- †127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
- 154 Geo. Auer, 105 5th st., Lincoln.
- *157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton ave., Rockford.
- *174 N. J. Green, 508 Division st., Joliet.
- 178 Wm. Wetzlau, Box 14, Olney.
- *183 H. D. Kindig, 404 S. 5th ave., Mendota.
- 191 Otto Ludwig, 304 Liberty st., Morris.
- *200 Gus C. Rausch, 357 E. Ferris st., Galesburg.
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- 207 Ray Bell, Box 202, Carthage.
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- *247 Frank Miller, 281 Vermont st., Blue Island.
- *250 Henry Wilhelm, 13 N. Airy st., Belleville.
- 258 P. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., Streator.
- *259 Lambert Schwoerer, 412 E. Beecher st., Bloomington.
- *274 O. C. Hill, 409 Court st., Pekin.
- *297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A., Canton.
- *305 Adolph Walters, 623 N. 2d st., Monmouth.
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- 365 John Euteneuer, Box 423, Havana.
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- 394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
- *409 Chris. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
- 410 Ammie Schultz, 110 N. Locust st., Centralia.
- 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
- 431 Elmer Ellis, Box 45, Litchfield.
- *437 B. C. Coke, 300 12th st., Cairo.
- 455 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
- *451 John W. Hunt, Box 87, Bushnell.
- 455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 Chas. Baler, 87 West av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108½ W. Court St., Connersville.
- Chas. Gartlein, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
- 33 Geo. Ricker, 625 E. New York st., Indianapolis.
- *Fred J. Keefer, 949 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
- 37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
- 50 C. Wirth, 1119 S. 2nd st., Terre Haute.
- C. Stoeckler, 2018 S. 7th st., Terre Haute.
- *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
- *62 Chas. Heckman, 609 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 Jos. Gaekle, 138 Madison st., La Porte.
- 158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
- 159 Frank Hilley, R. R. No. 12, Box 11, Marion.
- 195 Frank Sims, 654 Catterlin st., Frankfort.
- 197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
- 204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
- *214 Emery B. Gott, 427 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
- *215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
- *221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
- *235 Ed. Bender, 113½ S. Broadway, Peru.
- 237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
- *300 C. B. Wakefield, 2714 Franklin st., Michigan City.
- 308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
- *335 Aug. Ebert, 743 Sohl st., Hammond.
- 352 John A. Marxer, Brookville.
- *379 Chas. Scholder, 122 W. 8th st., Rochester.
- *382 R. Hudson, 330 W. 2d st., Rushville.
- 399 Julius Yungmans, 409 Main st., Vincennes.
- 406 E. W. Schmitt, 126½ W. Main st., Crawfordsville.
- Warner Swearingen, 605 Liberty st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John McGregor, 420 Main st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 Al Hunter, 18½ Palean st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
- *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 Harry Ahrold, 721 Lyon st., Des Moines.
- *120 H. F. Kurlger, 613 W. 5th st., Muscatine.
- 150 Adolph Haupt, 211 4th st., Sioux City.
- 155 Ralph Wable, Mt. Pleasant.
- *172 Emil Joens, 1615 Liberty st., Davenport.
- *177 P. H. Heuermann, 412 N. 22d st., Council Bluffs.
- *181 T. Estabrook, Hutton's Cigar Store, Fort Madison.
- 223 J. C. Fisher, General Delivery, Ottumwa.
- 239 Ed. Kemer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
- *270 Neil Murphy, Hower blk., Ft. Dodge.

- 277 E. L. Fisher, 302 1st av., W., Oskaloosa.
- 328 Geo. Hall, 219 W. Adams st., Creston.
- *454 Robt. Drevikosky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 W. E. Bennett, care W. G. Wood Cigar Co., Albia.
- *490 Robt. Bauman, Fairfield.
- 495 C. Murray, 109 N. 5th st., Marshalltown.
- T. Buchwald, 5 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- 496 John Nelling, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.
- Ed. M. Tynan, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 804½ Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 705 Walnut st., Leavenworth.
- 163 John Luther, Marysville.
- 286 Geo. Herburger, 2223 N. Lawrence av., Wichita.
- 345 C. G. Warrington, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
- 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.
- 419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
- 489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 John Gimble, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
- *105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
- 185 F. A. Vincent, 1021 N. 10th st., Paducah.
- 187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).
- 350 W. M. Tuttle, 816 Neville av., Lexington (Paris).

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Henry Tatje, 416 Soraparu st., New Orleans.
- †220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne st., New Orleans.
- *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 Albert Boucher, 41 Emery st., Biddeford.
- *66 C. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
- 179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 34 Sanford st., Bangor.
- 273 J. F. McLaughlin, 82 Broad st., Rockland.
- 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Faca st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 M. F. Burnham, 165 E. Main st., Marlboro.
- *28 S. J. T. Wall, 8 School st., C. T. U. Hall, Westfield.
- 49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
- *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
- *51 Chas. Bernier, 100 Lyman st., Holyoke.
- *65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
- *82 Geo. Apholt, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
- †97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *160 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
- 206 H. P. Huftnagle, 5 Eagle st., North Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
- 324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
- C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
- 328 G. W. Dunbar, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
- 396 P. Bejamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 J. Allman, 34 North st., Fitchburg.
- 494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
- †22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
- 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 31 Michigan av., Grand Rapids.
- 69 Chas. T. Mallo, Jr., 119 Hoffman st., Three Rivers.
- *130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
- *167 Wm. Leith, 115 West Main st., Owosso.
- *169 H. J. Taunt, 201 So. C. st., Cheboygan.
- *184 A. W. Lefter, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A, Bay City.
- 186 T. J. Broderick, 309 2nd st. E., Flint.
- *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
- †208 John Meier, Box 594, Kalamazoo.
- 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
- *263 John G. Terbill, 15 Compney st., Adrian.
- *268 Henry Anderson, 414 S. Charlotte st., Escanaba.
- *272 Harry Deacon, 510 Beaver st., N. Lansing.
- †284 David Morgan, 249 W. Kirby av., Detroit.
- 302 A. G. Heidenreich, Box 498, Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
- *314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
- *330 A. Rosenfeld, 412 State st., Alpena.
- 340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
- 366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
- *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
- 397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
- 403 J. Harrington, 326 V. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
- *408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
- *413 J. P. Meehan, 141 Iroquois st., Laurium (Calumet).
- 452 C. E. Savage, 412 Jennings ave., Petoskey.
- *457 Amos D. Hill, 1010 Michigan ave., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
- *463 Harry V. Isaacs, Box 487, Pontiac.
- 468 A. W. Kamp, 115 W. Walnut st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Phil Pauly, 272 E. 3d st., Winona.
- †77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
- *98 Frank Rapp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
- 271 J. Mrachek, 20 W. 3d st., Rochester.
- 294 Frank Heidman, 507½ E. 8th st., Duluth.
- John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
- 331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

- *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 520 Plum st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 Harold Mulford, Box 433, Hibbing.
 434 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Faribault.
 448 Frank Jaspersen, Hotel Antlers, Brainerd.

MISSOURI.

- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 232 E. Commercial st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Elchenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 John Elchenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 M. Anthony, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. E. Butler, 18 E. 17th st., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 Clyde M. Brown, 119 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 *231 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 Chas. A. Patterson, 610 Main st., Joplin.
 442 B. J. Messmer, 626 Good Hope st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 R. Schmutz, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 905, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 C. C. Lightner, 1703 W. Division st., Grand Island.

- *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Henry Reimers, 416 S. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 Emil Lorke, 221 3d st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
 Ernest Bender, 33 Hamilton ave., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).

- *Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *117 Andrew E. Hanks, 121 South st., Orange.
 *131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Olean ave., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingston ave., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 205 Bergenline ave., Union Hill.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).

- 199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
 230 F. Wathier, 434 High st., Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Dellus, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).

- *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klaiber, 818 Division st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- *2 Fred Weigel, 271 Genesee st., Buffalo.
 15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Chas. Reiff, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
 *9 Jas. Horan, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Willson, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 12 H. L. Williams, 17 William st., Oneida.
 *E. C. Hunter, 30 E. Elm st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 553 Grove st., Elmira.
 *68 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 Jas. L. McKale, Room 23, Beaver blk., Albany.
 74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.

- Chas. H. Hahn, 32 Grand st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 *84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 *87 James Orr, 7716 4th ave., Brooklyn.
 *89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
 *90 Jacob Sinn, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 John H. Ostendorf, 80 1/2 Tomkins st., Cortland.
 121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 E. Bupp, 321 E. State st., Ithaca.

- *124 A. Allen, 254 North Hamilton st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Mackey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Sam. Nachman, 323A East 89th st., New York.
 Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First ave., New York.
 218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *225 C. H. Everett, 292 Chenango st., Binghamton.
 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
 *251 C. L. Lindau, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.
 *265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, Robinson Terrace, Plattsburgh.

- 280 E. M. Reynolds, North av., Owego.
 *283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange st., Geneva.
 *292 Thos. E. Silvester, 465 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.
 *298 J. H. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 J. Stahlberger, 72 Walnut st., Auburn.
 327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsackie.
 334 W. A. Philip, 2 Clark st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
 *348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
 392 Jose Fernandez, 240 Sempter st., New York.
 Pedro Escandon, 1118 39th st., New York.
 *417 Jos. Walter, 17 N. Gazette st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *430 Peter Mooney, 725 Emery st., Fulton.
 483 Chauncy Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 117 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
 *43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
 45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 75 J. W. Baker, 563 S. Grant ave., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 709 Shelby st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudenman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Max Bodenheimer, 203 McKinley ave., Canton.
 123 Carl Gagle, 532 N. 7th st., Hamilton.
 *A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Jos. Kettl, 28 E. Main st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 27 N. Hazel st., Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 Jos. A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 33 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
 219 Phillip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batt, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerhelm, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 385 J. M. Helsel, 1122 Chillicothe st., Portsmouth.
 *416 L. C. Colson, 110 E. Seminary st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 401 M. L. Noll, 118 N. Union ave., Shawnee.
 450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Room 34, National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, Box 812, Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schults, Box 137, Penn st., Meadville.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Mathehner, 2628 Cochran st., Erie.
 *108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
 *122 E. J. Tribout, 20 Eddy st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 Geo. H. Ulrich, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 *A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
 John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 Geo. W. Boas, 636 First st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kozwinkle, 1121 Prospect av., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 608 W. Locust st., Scranton.
 301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *D. S. Lieb, Box 96, Akron.
 309 Wilson Enck, Box 21, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weatcher, Box 94, Rothsville.
 *316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *317 Harry Ahrendts, 36 Metcalf st., Wilkes Barre.
 Wm. Zeller, 64 Oregon st., Wilkes-Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetschins, 125 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 Wm. Kinzinger, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
 *439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Adolfo R. Vega, Carretera 43—San Juan.
 —Juan G. Garcia, Carretera 43.
 148 P. Vega Santos, Viganouido st., Caguas.
 Atanasio Terres, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Avellino Candelario, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
 Guillermo Colon, Gurabo.
 194 Manuel Fernandez, Box 54, Cavey.
 Luis Barrera, Box 54, Cavey.
 333 Jose Gomez Blanco, San Lorenzo.
 Arnoldo Ramirez, San Lorenzo.
 374 Francisco Dohal, Mayaguez.
 Luis Guilbot, Mayaguez.
 376 Manuel Lassus, Utuado.

Angel Rodriguez, Utuado.

- 386 Antonio Perez, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
 Emilio R. Arce, Ciales, P. R.
 *388 Juan Sanchez Narguer, Box 163, Utuado.
 Enrique Jordan, Box 163, Utuado.
 390 Juan Chaleman, Federacion Libre, Vega Baja.
 Alfonso Davila, Vega Baja.
 449 Carlos Bacra, Calle Isabel No. 16, Ponce.
 Bacio Evercs, Calle Union 90, Ponce.
 458 Ramon Mojica, Cidra, P. R.
 Felix Lopez, Cidra, P. R.
 460 Joaquin Bonilla, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 Pedro Garcia Andigar, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 467 Joaquin Ocasio, Box 337, Arecibo.
 Felix Gonzales, Fed. Libre, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 Modesto Sierro, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
 Agustin Miranda, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
 473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
 Jesus Colon, 27 Trere st., Catano, P. R.
 474 Porfirio Diaz, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
 Henvenegillet Diaz, Aguas Buenas.
 481 Cirilo Aviles, Box 163, Condado "B," Bayamon.
 Felix Annoni, Box 163, Puebloito Nuevo, Bayamon.
 485 Manual A. Lopez, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
 Barterio Bowas, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachmann, 150 Carpenter st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 123 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 Robt. M. Jackman, Box 448, Sioux Falls.
 275 Fred. A. Riedel, 209 N. State st., Aberdeen.
 377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
 *387 Wm. Horst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
 491 Geo. McMurray, Box 149, Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 John P. Gross, 713 Church st., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 93 So. 3d st., Memphis.
 318 Wm. E. Eckenrod, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 M. Romero, Box 673, El Paso.
 Moises Naples, 807 E. Fourth st., El Paso.
 *216 J. P. Fagan, 1119 Broadway, Galveston.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 615 Main st., Dallas.
 *235 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 G. M. Cointepas, 719 E. Lamar st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 A. C. Fleitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 M. F. Fisher, 510 N. 30th st., Richmond.
 J. A. Provoo, 3 W. Clay st., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 C. L. Halbleib, care of Old Dominion Cigar Fact., W. Main st., Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Millette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 E. Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
 *188 J. Kokes, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, Box 1844, Spokane.
 *391 J. G. Duppenthaler, 1005 Harris av., So. Bel-
 lingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jos. Tachida, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 75 Tower st., Kingston, Jamaica.
 J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
 *John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
 *34 W. C. Halbleib, 615 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Jos. J. Wagner, 1107 Jackson st., La Crosse.
 *85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
 *135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
 *162 Frank Ambach, 1156 Willow st., Green Bay.
 168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 H. McDonald, 1102 4th st. N., Superior.
 Fred. Toepfer, 1912 21st st., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
 *287 Jas. N. Johnson, 613 Jenkins st., Menominee, Mich. (Marquette).
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
 304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *341 C. H. Martin, 513 Oak st., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurms, 20 Baxter st., Waukesha.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
 *477 Jos. Schmitt, 19 1/2 Western av., Manitowoc.
 *482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIV.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 15, 1910.

No. 10

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 820, Monon Building, 334 Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS.....President
320 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
SAM'L GOMPERS.....First Vice-President
Care Box 30, Station D, New York, N. Y.
THOS. F. TRACY.....Second Vice-President
11 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.
A. GARIEPY.....Third Vice-President
239 Avenue Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can.
W. H. FITZGERALD.....Fourth Vice-President
799 Division St., Portland, Ore.
G. P. BRADFORD.....Fifth Vice-President
1612 8th Ave., Ybor City (Tampa), Fla.
E. G. HALL.....Sixth Vice-President
323 3d Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.
GIBSON WEBER.....Treasurer
1625 N. Bouvier St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

2 Buffalo	1.00	25 Milwaukee	1.00
3 Paterson	1.00	26 So. Norwalk	1.00
4 Cincinnati	1.00	27 Toronto	1.00
5 Rochester	1.00	30 Moberly	1.00
11 St. Albans	1.00	33 Indianapolis	1.00
12 Oneida	1.00	34 Chippewa Falls	1.00
14 Chicago	1.00	35 Dayton	1.00
15 Chicago	1.00	37 Ft. Wayne	1.00
16 Birmingham	1.00	41 Aurora	1.00
17 Cleveland	1.00	43 Urbana	1.00
18 Brattleboro	1.00	45 Springfield	1.00
19 Sault Ste Marie	1.00	46 Grand Rapids	1.00
20 Decatur	1.00	49 Springfield	1.00
21 Marlboro	1.00	50 Terre Haute	1.00
23 Springfield	1.00	55 Hamilton	1.00
24 Muskegon	1.00	57 Champaign	1.00

NOTICE.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards, in possession of the union, should be returned to the International Union.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after February 28 do not use any numbers from 20001 to 43000, inclusive, unless the numbers become vacant on your own books, except to give old numbers to members owing loans. Secretaries in need of numbers for new members not owing loans should send to the International Office for them.

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included. The last paragraph, or last twelve lines of Section 67, on page 20, is the old law and doesn't belong in the Constitution.

NOTICE.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply

changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 30-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for labor agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

NOTICE—How to duplicate Loan Cards.

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink and figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 300 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save unnecessary delay and annoyance you order on the regular blank, giving your name and address.

NOTICE.

We are repeatedly asked whether it is necessary in the event of death to issue a card and send it to this office. The request for cards of deceased members only applies where members have been accepted by card, and especially where cards show a loan account, as the account must be checked up and closed. No card need be issued to or for any member except he retires absolutely, when an Absolute Retiring Card is issued, or if a 20-cent beneficiary member wishes to change to another union's jurisdiction, then a transfer card is issued. Or if a 15 or 30-cent member wishes to travel then a Blue or Loan Card is issued in accordance with length of membership. But in no case need cards be issued to members simply because they are members, as that is a needless loss of time and in the aggregate entails considerable useless expense.

DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1910.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by T. M. Carroll, of Union No. 97, of Boston, Mass, against a decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Fitzgerald, Bradford, Hall and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was: Mr. Carroll appealed against Union No. 97, claiming that said union had disregarded the decision of the International President in regard to paying unequal benefits to different members. The officers of the union claim that they had complied with the decision as soon as it was received. The International President decided that Union 97 had complied with his decision. The member thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That as the union had complied with the decision as soon as received, no other decision could be made in this case. The claim of Mr. Carroll that the assessments were illegal had no foundation in fact, as the disbursement of these assessments was the only question at issue. That the International President can see no good ground for the appeal.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally yours,

Sam'l Gompers,
First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1910.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union 129, of Denver, Colo., against a decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Fitzgerald, Bradford, Hall and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was Union 129 fined a member \$25 for conduct unbecoming a union man and struck him out of a position of foreman. The member appealed against the fine. The International President sustained his appeal. The union thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the evidence clearly shows that the member resigned his job as foreman in order to avoid a strike; that the firm refused to accept his resignation and would have stood by him against the union, but that he insisted upon resigning, and refused to work and have a strike. That the evidence shows that the member acted while foreman in no way more antagonistic than the average foreman is forced by necessity to act, and that the fact that he lost his position is ample punishment under the circumstances. That there is no evidence that the member committed any crime that would justify the fine in addition to the loss of his position.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded the decision of the International President is sustained.

Sam'l Gompers,
First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1910.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union No. 440, of Tampa, Fla., against a decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Fitzgerald, Bradford, Hall and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was Union 440 fined a certain shop collector the sum of \$4.75 for being one day late in making his returns. The member appealed against the action of the union to the International President, claiming that this was his first offense and that it was through an oversight that he was late. The International President sustained his appeal. The union thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his appeal upon substantially the following grounds: That the fine was excessive for the offense for which this member was punished. That as this was his first offense and he was only one day late in making this report, the International President is of opinion that a punishment of this magnitude was excessive, and for that reason reversed the action of the union.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded the decision of the International President is sustained.

Sam'l Gompers,
First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1910.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by John H. Shuermann, of Union 92, of Worcester, Mass., against a decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Fitzgerald, Bradford, Hall and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was a member of Union 92 claims that a certain factory in Worcester was violating section 156 of the constitution in giving away presents with his

cigars. The union states that this firm did not give away presents, but that the retail store selling these cigars had bargain sales in which presents were added; that this firm when notified of a technical violation of the law always complied with the demands of the union. The International President decided against the appeal of the member, who thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the evidence shows that the charges brought by this member against this shop was dismissed by an overwhelming majority; that this firm has been a strictly union shop for fifty years, and that whenever any local by-law or rule of the International Union had been violated, it was immediately corrected upon notice being given; that the presents complained of, if any were given, are in the retail store, which is a separate department, and even there, if any technical violation of the anti-present giving law was brought to the store's attention, it promptly made the correction; that in view of these facts the International President can see no good reason for reversing the action of the union.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally yours,

Sam'l Gompers,
First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1910.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, President Cigarmakers' International Union, Monon Building, Chicago:

Dear Sir—A considerable delay was caused in the following cases:

Appeal of John H. Shuermann, of Union 92, Worcester, Mass.; Local No. 440, Tampa, Fla.; Local 129, Denver, Colo.; T. M. Carroll, Local 97, Boston, Mass.

This was due to the fact that Vice President Jerry Cronin died away from his home and the papers in these appeal cases were sent to his home postoffice address, where they laid for several months. This, notwithstanding the fact that I had written for the papers on several occasions.

Sam'l Gompers,
First Vice President.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

J. W. Murphy appealed against 39, New Haven, for levying assessment in aid of the Philadelphia strike and against antedating the start of the assessment prior to the meeting at which it was levied. The appeal was sustained.

F. M. Schaerger appealed against 225, Los Angeles, for refusing to cause his reinstatement after being discharged. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Oppenheim appealed against 251, New York, for trying him and reprimanding him for refusing to give up papers of record belonging to the union. The appeal was not sustained.

J. H. Aberdeen appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

J. A. Gonzales appealed against 57, Vancouver, for fining him. The appeal cannot be recognized; failed to appeal within the limit.

W. Costello, secretary, appealed against 112, Oneonta, for granting one day's out of work benefit to a member who had a job and could

have gone to work. The appeal was sustained.

R. Alvarez appealed against 467, Arecibo, for suspending him. The appeal was not sustained.

N. Hohfet appealed against 208, Kalamazoo, for fining him for working in strike shop. The appeal cannot be recognized, having failed to appeal within the limit.

O. A. Sipple and four others appealed against 113, Tacoma, for levying assessments for label agitation purposes. The appeal was not sustained.

G. W. Keays appealed against 38, Springfield, for fining him \$2 and holding him for unpaid board bill. The appeal was not sustained.

C. Tarnor appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him. Appellant shows that he run over through sickness and being out of town and a misunderstanding. Statement agreed to by the union. The appeal was sustained.

A. Flotow appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him. Appellant shows that he paid dues to shop collector, but that collector's wife died and he forgot to turn in the dues. The appeal was sustained.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT.

Terre Hill, Pa., Aug. 5.—Lancaster Union 257 is making every effort to build up their organization. They are adding new members every week and now have a membership of about 400. They have decided to establish headquarters down town where the financial secretary will be on Saturdays to transact business. Members of the organizing committee are divided in pairs and are making a house to house canvass to get members. New organization committee was appointed and not a member selected refused to serve and if the splendid work that has been done by the retiring committee is continued by their successors I feel they will in due time add another hundred members and be able to establish permanent headquarters.

Lebanon Union 64 has been adding members. At Meockles factory where the strike against a reduction on one job from \$5.00 to \$4.50 was resisted successfully about April 1st, they have organized all but 7 of the cigar makers and packers employed. About 3 weeks ago Union 64 decided to ask for an increase in wages of 50 cents on all jobs and after many conferences their demands were granted. It is now expected that the 7 cigar makers remaining outside the Union in this factory will become members.

This successful demand clearly demonstrates what can be accomplished everywhere in the cheap districts if the cigar makers will organize.

Terre Hill. There are about 150 cigar makers employed here working on jobs ranging from \$2.75 mold work, to \$5.50 hand work. An effort was made to organize a local here. Meeting was called and bills announcing same were distributed to the cigar makers by calling to see them at their homes. I was assisted by the members working in the union factory under 126 Ephrata also the one member in the open shops. We did everything we could. But the meeting was not a success. When we called on them almost all promised to be present, but failed to show up at the meeting. The Union members have promised to continue their efforts and when they secure a sufficient number to make a promising start, another effort will be made to establish a local there.

CORRESPONDENCE

Sawtelle, Cal., July 12, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the C. M. I. U.:

Gentlemen—Persuant to a suggestion by the president in the editorial columns of the June Journal with reference to the Home, viz., "Before we seriously consider building a home we could and should get the opinions and desires of those who are most concerned."

I am living within a stone's throw of a home with 3,500 inmates, the wards of the United States, and am therefore in a position to form an opinion based on knowledge acquired right on the grounds.

And I am perfectly safe in saying that 90 per cent of the inmates of this home would much prefer a pension to a home.

Naturally the question arises, Why?

First—Because in the case of married men no provision is made for the wife, and a man who would desert his wife for a proxy home doesn't even deserve that.

Second—In spite of the greatest effort on the part of those in charge, favoritism will creep in.

Third—To take an old person away from his accustomed environment and place him among entire strangers is, to say the least, anything but agreeable.

Fourth—The average pensioner could make a dollar go farther outside of the home than the managers could make it go inside.

It seems to me that both a home and a pension would be best, giving the recipient the option.

Many of the veterans here are so averse to the Home that they have taken rooms outside, and eke out an existence on their pensions, ranging from \$12 to \$24 per month.

From good authority I am informed that it costs the government about \$171 per annum for each inmate, and as the keep is nothing extra, I presume it would cost us fully as much, if not more, on account of the government buying its supplies in greater quantities. There is a great deal of complaint about the fare most of the time, and as cigarmakers are past masters in the art of kicking, and improve with age, the management would be put on its good behavior all the time, while with a pension they would have to arrange their own bill of fare. Nevertheless we should also have the home for single men, who would prefer it, and sick members without homes.

It has occurred to me that the article in our constitution covering the out-of-work benefit might be so amended as to cover the provision for a pension. If the union ever intends to extend a helping hand to its faithful old members, it is about time to commence. Every member certainly knows how difficult it is for an old man to get a job, and how hard it is for him to hold it when he is so fortunate as to get it.

Many of us old heads feel as competent as we ever did, but the world has little use for the aged. I for one have paid dues, assessments and voluntary contributions to the Cigarmakers' International Union for forty-six years, being a period after the suspension of so many local unions in 1873 and 1874 to 1879, when I paid dues to San Francisco local union, not then affiliated with the C. M. I. U. I am still holding my own, but I know of several of my old friends who cannot but are still paying dues and assessments with money earned God only knows how, living in hopes that some day the young men in the union will wake up

to the fact that our union had pioneers who made great sacrifices and in many instances were blacklisted for organizing unions and advocating union principles. By all means, give those who are entitled to it the option of a pension or a home. Not next month or next year, but now. Fraternally,

F. H. Gill.

Tuberculosis Special.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1910.

I wish to state in reference to the tuberculosis special amendment proposed by Union No. 9, Troy, N. Y., if said amendment be adopted I do not believe \$1 weekly dues would be sufficient to meet the demand on the sick benefit fund that would be drawn by tuberculosis members. Under said amendment a tuberculosis member can draw \$520 per year sick benefit. Look over the members in the local you are working under and if said amendment be adopted will be entitled to \$520 per year. Said amendment reads in third section: Should he draw more than \$65, the amount drawn to be credited as a deficiency in the union said member has his card deposited and the same to be reported to the international office and the international president to levy an assessment on all 15, 20 and 30 cent members to make up said deficiency.

Section 67 of the international constitution reads in part: Applicants that are affected with chronic diseases or that are over 50 years of age can become members by paying regular initiation fee and 15 cents weekly dues, but they shall not be entitled to any out of work, sick and no more than \$50 death benefit.

If said tuberculosis special amendment proposed by Union No. 9, Troy, N. Y., be adopted, 15-cent members shall be paying assessments in a fund from which they would receive no redress, or the said amendment, if adopted, shall conflict with section 67 of the international constitution.

The proposed amendment reads in part: Sick laws not to interfere with present sick laws, the above to be governed the same as the present law.

In the fifth section of amendment proposed, reads as follows: All members who are afflicted with tuberculosis, whether entitled to benefit or not, in accordance to present sick law, shall be entitled to benefit under the special tuberculosis law.

The proposed amendment as it reads conflicts with itself. And as I stated before in this article the receipts of it would not meet the demand.

The amendment proposed by Union No. 9, Troy, N. Y., specifying \$10 per week, or \$520 per year, to tuberculosis member is unjust to members affected with other chronic diseases than tuberculosis, for which the international constitution provides for \$5 per week for thirteen weeks, \$65 per year.

W. D. Willson.

Decatur, Ill.

Union No. 20 has restricted the shop of Harry Schneider and demanded a \$100.00 label forfeit for violation of apprentice law. Mr. Schneider readily complied.

Saloon license has again been granted in this city. At present writing about thirty are doing business, and we expect more to start every day. This has helped the trade much. Strangers catch on here regularly and at present there are jobs open. The United Cigar Store opened here July 23rd, and did a

good business the first day when they gave away a souvenir with every purchase. We had one put over on us as we did not expect them to open till a week later. However the members here got busy, and by picketing and handing out cards advertising the label also pamphlets and a system of newspaper advertising, we will curtail the trade of this Rope Shop so that it will not injure the home trade or put any union concern out of business. They may, however, hurt some of the cut rate drug stores who have never been favorable to union goods and in this worthy project we wish them success.

The secretary of No. 20 will transact no business during working hours. He can be seen at Journal address at all other times.

Chas. Wright, Secy.

Kansas City.

Owing to an unexpected turn of affairs, I am compelled to withdraw from the race for the office of 7th vice president. Since the list of candidates was sent out to be voted upon I have been tendered and have accepted the foremanship of the factory in which I have been working for the past year and a half, which makes it necessary for me to take a 20-cent membership, consequently I will not be eligible to the office of 7th vice president.

I desire at this time to thank the membership at large for all past favors and especially those who have so kindly spoken well of, and voted for me for the office of seventh vice president.

I feel that even should I not stand much show of being elected, I am greatly honored by getting the votes I have.

It is a source of great pleasure to me to feel that after holding the office of financial secretary of Union No. 102, for 9 years and one month, I have the good will of most of the members of Local No. 102 and many others. I can only say I appreciate this to the fullest extent.

Whatever capacity I may fill or wherever I may be, I will stand by the C. M. I. U. and for the welfare of the C. M. I. U. let me take this opportunity to offer a suggestion or two.

I think there should be some means adopted to protect our label from unscrupulous manufacturers. In my opinion the C. M. I. U. should either regulate the goods that go under the Union Label or take over the cigar industry to itself and run it on scientific principles.

I believe our referendum system of making laws is good and I also believe that a convention every few years is good. With best wishes for the membership at large, I am

James E. Butler.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1910.

The various schemes that employers of labor have put in practice during the last ten years, and are continually enlarging upon, are impositions, and should be exposed, as their object is to draw the attention of the workers from the benefits of trade unions and blind and deceive them as to their true interests. These schemes vary in name and character. They are masked and practiced under different titles, but all have the same effect and object—to expand the profits of the employer and shrink the earnings of the worker. A large number of employers have instituted what they term beneficial associations in their factories and shops. They tell their employes that they can obtain through these beneficial

associations all that they can through trade unions and for less dues, and that they need have no fear of being involved in strikes and lockouts; that they, the employers, will grant all reasonable demands if conditions will permit, but of course they are to be the judges as to whether their demands are reasonable, or whether conditions will permit.

I am sorry to say this kind of bait catches lots of suckers.

Then we have the profit sharing scheme, which has about the same result. In exceptional instances it may be honestly administered, but in the great majority of cases is carried out about like this: Suppose me to be the employer and I should say to one of my men, "Tom, you have worked for me a long time. I like you and feel like doing you a good turn. I tell you what I will do. I have a nice pig pen. I will buy a young pig, and if you will buy the feed during the year, when I kill it I will share with you." Tom, believing it to be a fair proposition, accepts it. Tom comes around regularly with his bag of corn, anticipating that he will receive a fair share when I kill the hog. Tom comes around with a wheelbarrow to get his share of the hog, when I cut off the head, tail and feet and give to Tom as his share of the hog. That doesn't appear to be a very fair division considering that Tom has furnished the feed for a whole year, but that is about the size of the rake-off that labor gets from profit sharing.

Then, again, we have the very liberal employers, who are lauded every Christmas for their liberality to their employes. Some give them turkeys, some give them supper, and when they get them down to the table they tell their employes how good they, their employers, have been and how thankful their employes should be for having steady employment. Others hand out \$5 or \$10 gold pieces to their hands, according to the time they have worked for them.

M. O. Eisenlohr is one of those very liberal employers who are lauded by the Philadelphia public press for his liberality. Now in regard to Mr. Eisenlohr. I want to say that I worked for him over twenty years ago when he had fifteen hands employed. He then paid \$8 for making the Cinso cigar, and made money, or he could not have established the large number of factories that he now controls. When he first started his factory in the cheap district of Pennsylvania he paid \$5 for making the Cinso. Mr. Eisenlohr gets the same selling price for the Cinso that he did when he paid \$8 for making. Now if he made money when he paid \$8 per thousand for making them, and he evidently did make money, or he could not have expanded so rapidly and extensively, what must he make when he only pays \$5 for them? In order to get hands away from other manufacturers he has made two more advances of 50 cents per thousand. He now pays \$6.50. There are about 2,000 cigar-makers working in the Eisenlohr factories. They average about 1,500 cigars per week. That means at the present time that Eisenlohr is saving \$2.25 over and above what he formerly paid. Now it seems that he could well afford to hand back \$5 or \$10 to each hand every Christmas as a blind to the public. He also runs those beneficial associations in each factory, and no doubt when Christmas comes he will present each association with a new gavel in order to have a resolution adopted by each association declaring Otto Eisenlohr to be the most fatherly and beneficent manufacturer

in the country, not excepting old woman Post of Battle Creek, Mich. All of these schemes are designed to act as a magnet to attract the attention of the worker from the trade union movement.

I. W. Bisbing.

A PEACEFUL STRIKE.

Kansas City, Mo.

One of the most peaceful strikes on record was conducted by the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods in their efforts to gain the eight hour day. During the entire period of cessation of work no disturbances are recorded.

The hours of employment in the saddlery industry prior to the strike varied from nine to ten, and the wages the lowest received by any skilled mechanics, the average yearly wage being less than \$12.00 per week.

While their efforts to establish the eight hour day proved unsuccessful, nevertheless, it resulted in putting into effect a universal nine hour day.

Notwithstanding the peaceful attitude of the Leather Workers during the entire trouble they were bitterly opposed by the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, who declared early in the strike that their doors would be forever barred to members of the Brotherhood. This, however, only had the effect of making the men all the more determined, and they decided rather than submit to such overbearing tyrants they would leave the trade, and no less than 1,000 secured employment at other occupations.

The Saddlery Association in order to get even decided to hire boys and unskilled labor and teach them the trade in three or four weeks; this, however, proved a dismal failure and the individual firms began to break over and offered a compromise of nine hours with a substantial increase in wages, which was accepted by the Brotherhood.

There are still a few firms holding out to their own detriment. An officer of the Brotherhood recently stated that they have only a small number of men still on strike, but that they felt confident that when business picks up they will also make terms with the organization, and a universal nine hour day will be the result of their efforts.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Auditorium, City Hall, Fort William, Ontario, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, September 12th, 1910, and continuing on Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th and 14th September, in Fort William. On Thursday, 15th September, the Convention will convene in the Finnish Labor Temple, Port Arthur, and will continue in Session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Among other matters calling for immediate attention are the following:

1. The Immigration laws.
2. The Belcourt Bill, to destroy international trade unionism, which may be brought forward again next session.
3. The Eight-hour Bill and its present position. Determined opposition has been made to this bill, and Labor must keep alive to secure its passage.
4. The Act respecting co-operation.
5. Effect of the amendments to the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act.
6. The Technical Education Commission.
7. The Anti-Combines Bill in its relation to the trades-union movement.
8. Proposed Amendments to the Elections Act, to make election day a public holiday, etc.
9. Payment of wages on railways fortnightly, and many other features.

Never more than now has there been greater necessity for vigilance in safeguarding the rights of Labor. Organized bodies on every hand are contesting for their own protection, and in this regard Labor no longer has the field to itself. If Labor is to receive its portion it will have to keep watchful every hour of every day.

Send your best, most experienced and faithful men to the Convention, and elect them NOW. If you neglect to do so, don't complain that your particular interests have been overlooked or neg-

lected. This is the time of prosperity, and Labor must keep up with the procession.

P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Indianapolis, July 11, 1910.

To all Organized Labor of Indiana—Greeting:

We desire to embrace this opportunity and take the liberty of addressing these few lines to the trade unionists of our State. An appeal, not for financial aid, but your moral support in behalf of the union cigar makers of Indiana.

We find on investigation that there are many union men, who whether thoughtlessly or as a matter of indifference, have not given us the support in return for the loyalty and sacrifices on our part to the cause of unionism. We know that while the rank and file of organized labor means well and has extended to us many favors for which we feel very grateful, yet, there is much more that could be done, and as we said at the outset there are quite a number who forget the duty they owe the other union man.

It has reached a point in the cigar industry—the union part of it—that conditions are such that we need the support and good will of the entire labor movement and its friends. We believe we are entitled to your moral support and we appeal to you to insist on your members when purchasing a cigar to see that the blue union label of the Cigar Makers' International Union is on the box or package containing the same. This union label guarantees that such cigar is made by a member of our organization at fair wages and under fair conditions.

The various cigar makers' locals of Indiana proposed to keep up advertising, agitating, etc., to keep up a constant demand for the union made cigar. In this you can be of great help to us. Will you give us that help? We believe you will. This is little favor without any extra cost to you.

The non-union cigar is no cheaper than the union made cigar. The union made cigar costs no more than the non-union made cigar. The union made cigar is made under fair conditions and the members receive the scale of prices fixed by the union, whereas the non-union made cigar is made at a price fixed by the employer which on the average is about one-half of the union scale and it is for this reason that women and children are employed by these non-union employers who pocket the profit saved on labor. In conclusion we again appeal to you for your moral support.

Thanking you in advance for any favors shown, and assuring you of our appreciation of past favors, we remain,

EMIL LEVY, President.

CLARENCE GAUMER, Secretary-Treas.

A MEETING OF CIGARMAKERS.

Held Here Sunday by Representatives of All the Unions in the First and Ninth Revenue Districts.

A conference was held Sunday afternoon at Central Labor Hall, this city, by representatives of all the sixteen cigarmakers' unions of the First and Ninth Internal Revenue Districts of Pennsylvania, which embrace Lancaster, Reading, York, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, as the most important cigar manufacturing centers. H. M. Tillbrook, President of the local union, No. 257, presided.

The object of the conference was to consider matters bearing on plans designed to improve the conditions of the cigarmakers of Eastern Pennsylvania, and to perfect plans for extending the unions, so that all cigarmakers would become members. The ultimate object is to secure a general increase of wages, though for the immediate present nothing will be done along this line.

The officers of the unions in these two districts say that lower wages are paid in these two districts than in any other parts of the country. A series of resolutions was adopted bearing on the work which it is proposed to do among cigarmakers in the line of organization. Another meeting will be held in the near future at Reading, at the call of the chairman.

Lancaster, Pa.

Every delegate present took part in the discussion of questions that were introduced and all were of the same opinion, that the time had arrived for all the unions of the two districts to combine and wage a forcible campaign of

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REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1910.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions:

Union 2, Buffalo, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in excellent order. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger indexed and posted to date all the time. Benefit cards, receipts and vouchers on file in the rotation in which the expense is entered. Very correct in every particular. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 31, 1901.....	\$ 4,138.28
Receipts to July 1, 1910.....	91,412.46
Expended over percentage in 1903-4-5-6-8 and 1909.....	1,454.40
Expense over collections, 25c assts., 1904..	.25
Total	\$97,005.39
Expense to July 1, 1910.....	85,804.36
Balance on hand would be July 1, 1910....	\$11,201.03
Funds of Union—	
July 1, 1910:	
In German-American Bank.....	\$ 878.00
In Western Savings Bank.....	3,018.08
In Buffalo Savings Bank.....	3,071.68
In Marine National Bank.....	4,026.00
In poss. Sec.-Treas. F. Weigel.....	208.27
Total	\$11,201.03

Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Benefit cards and vouchers endorsed by whoever receives the money on file for all expense. Cash account correct. Ledger nicely posted and indexed. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 23, 1907.....	\$ 3,365.75
Receipts to July 1, 1910.....	25,997.94
Expended over percentage 1907-8 and 1909.....	845.79
Due International Union on examination..	60.00
Total	\$30,269.48
Expense to July 1, 1910.....	29,480.64
Balance would be July 1, 1910.....	\$ 788.84
Funds of Union—	
July 1, 1910:	
In Syracuse Savings Bank.....	\$125.32
In Trust & Deposit Co. Bank.....	500.94
In poss. Sec.-Treas. Chas. F. Reiff.....	31.04
Total	\$ 657.30
Deficiency of Union July 1, 1910.....	\$ 131.54

Union 55, Hamilton, Ont.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition, except that instead of having sick or relief certificates, according to Sec. 135, regular vouchers signed by whoever receives the benefit have been used. Left written instructions regarding this matter. Accounts nicely balanced and a voucher correctly endorsed for every expense except one item. Ledger nicely posted showing benefits, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1905.....	\$ 3,505.85
Receipts to July 1, 1910.....	19,491.84
Expended over percentage in 1905.....	69.07
Total	\$23,066.76
Expended to July 1, 1910.....	15,746.14
Balance would be July 1, 1910.....	\$ 7,320.62
Funds of Union—	
July 1, 1910, in Bank of Hamilton:	
Account Folio "D," 298.....	\$6,791.56
Account Folio "B," 538.....	497.09
In poss. Treas. F. Fortier.....	10.88
In poss. Fin.-Sec. F. Hough.....	21.09
Total	\$ 7,320.62

Union 106, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. All benefit cards endorsed. Vouchers and original bills for expense on file in the order in which they are entered in the accounts. Cash and stamp accounts correct, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 1, 1905.....	\$ 321.85
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1910.....	2,550.95
Total	\$2,872.80
Expense to Aug. 1, 1910.....	2,444.59
Balance would be Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 428.21
Funds of Union—	
Aug. 1, 1910:	
In Ogdensburg National Bank....	\$215.00
Certificate of deposit in Ogdensburg National Bank.....	200.00
In poss. Fin.-Sec. John Glennon....	13.21
Total	\$ 428.21

Union 116, Cortland, N. Y.

For years the books and accounts here have been in poor condition. No vouchers for expense. Ledger neither indexed or dated. Bank book and reported funds until recently seldom agreed. Have the promise of better work—that the above faults will not be duplicated. Corrected the 20c dues account. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 21, 1905.....	\$ 814.19
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1910.....	3,669.88

Expended over percentage in 1909.....	18.07
Due International Union on examination..	34.29

Total	\$4,536.43
Expense to Aug. 1, 1910.....	4,093.08
Balance would be Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 443.35
Funds of Union—	
Aug. 2, 1910:	
In Cortland Savings Bank.....	\$346.23
In 1st Nat. Bank with local funds..	38.00
In poss. Fin.-Sec. J. H. Ostendorf.....	28.59
Total	\$ 412.82

Deficiency of Union Aug. 1, 1910..... \$ 30.53
No more private loans from International funds here.

Union 124, Watertown, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are now in good order. The committee that investigated the affairs of the ex-secretary did a good job and saved a lot of trouble at this time. At present cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards and vouchers on file. In the future all vouchers will be endorsed by whoever receives the money. Death benefit, \$200.00, paid March 25, 1907, will be adjusted by the International President. It is not quite clear if the member was entitled to benefit or not. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1905.....	\$1,158.50
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1910.....	4,372.79
Expended over percentage in 1907-8.....	103.46
Total	\$5,634.75
Expense to Aug. 1, 1910.....	5,268.53
Balance on hand would be Aug. 1, 1910....	\$ 366.22
Funds of Union—	
Aug. 1, 1910:	
In Jeff. Co. Savings Bank.....	\$341.56
In poss. Treas. J. Grey.....	.20
In poss. Fin. Sec. Alf. Allen.....	24.46
Total	\$ 366.22

Union 140, St. Catharines, Ont.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition; balanced at the end of each month. All benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file in the rotation in which they are entered. Ledger correctly posted, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 23, 1906.....	\$ 677.70
Receipts to July 1, 1910.....	1,619.97
Expended over percentage in 1906.....	10.21
Total	\$2,307.88
Expense to July 1, 1910.....	1,721.14
Balance would be July 1, 1910.....	\$ 586.74
Funds of Union—	
July 1, 1910:	
In Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	\$583.43
In poss. Sec.-Treas. Leo T. Coyle.....	43.10
Total	\$ 576.53

Deficiency of Union July 1, 1910..... \$ 10.21
This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during year 1906.
The secretary-treasurer, Mr. Coyle, had an unusual amount of money in his possession July 1, 1910, anticipating some extra expense early in the month.

Union 142, Lockport, N. Y.

Caught the secretary-treasurer some behind with his work, but before I left town all entries had been made. Ledger correctly posted and cash and stamp accounts all right. Benefit cards and vouchers all on file. The accounts here have been kept in very good order. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 14, 1908.....	\$ 680.69
Receipts to July 1, 1910.....	706.95
Total	\$1,387.64
Expense to July 1, 1910.....	1,017.61
Balance would be July 1, 1910.....	\$ 370.03
Funds of Union—	
July 1, 1910:	
In Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank.....	\$355.14
In poss. Sec.-Treas. Jul. Umschlag.....	14.89
Total	\$ 370.03

Union 210, Rome, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in splendid condition. Endorsed vouchers and benefit cards on file for all expense. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger indexed and dated. All accounts balanced at the end of the month. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 22, 1908.....	\$ 388.87
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1910.....	1,671.85
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	9.77
Total	\$2,070.49
Expense to Aug. 1, 1910.....	1,536.42
Balance would be Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 534.07
Funds of Union—	
Aug. 1, 1910:	
In Onelda Co. Sav. Bank.....	\$471.10

In poss. Treas. Geo. C. Brown....	6.57
In poss. Fin. Sec. Jos. Bogan.....	56.40

Total

\$534.07 was to be deposited in bank when the secretary and treasurer balance their accounts this week, on or about Aug. 4th.
Did not verify amount claimed in possession of treasurer, \$6.57.

Union 241, Syracuse, N. Y.

The books and accounts here since Secretary-Treasurer Brown has been in office are very fine. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger nicely posted and indexed. Benefit cards and vouchers endorsed by whoever receives the money on file. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 26, 1905.....	\$ 490.30
Receipts to July 1, 1910.....	2,060.11
Expended over percentage in 1905.....	17.75
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	9.21
Due International Union on examination..	28.05
Total	\$2,605.42
Expense to July 1, 1910.....	\$1,807.83
Due to Union 241 on exam.....	100.00
Total	\$1,907.83
Balance would be July 1, 1910.....	\$ 697.59
Funds of Union—	
July 1, 1910:	
In Trust & Deposit Co. Bank.....	\$589.39
In poss. Sec.-Treas. D. H. Brown.....	15.57
Total	\$ 604.96
Deficiency of Union July 1, 1910.....	\$ 92.63

Union 311, Auburn, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in very good order. Benefit cards and vouchers endorsed by whoever receives the money on file for all expenses. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger fairly well posted, but not always indexed. Interest to July 1st was entered in the bank book at the time I visited the bank to verify funds. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 30, 1907.....	\$ 524.01
Receipts to July 1, 1910.....	2,896.00
Expended over percentage in 1907-9.....	30.28
Total	\$3,450.29
Expense to July 1, 1910.....	3,164.69
Balance would be July 1, 1910.....	\$ 285.69
Funds of Union—	
July 1, 1910:	
In Cayuga Co. Sav. Bank.....	\$256.12
In poss. Fin. Sec. Jos. Stahlberger.....	15.56
Total	\$ 271.68

Deficiency of Union July 1, 1910..... \$ 13.92
This deficiency is amount expended over percentage during year 1909 and was turned over to International funds July 2, 1910. The interest to July 1st accounted for in receipts for July, 1910.

Yours fraternally,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by the union, or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans, as provided by the constitution.

Union 235, Peru, Ind., fined Frank V. Parcells (97033) \$4.50 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 149, Brooklyn, N. Y., fined Andrew Muller (39897) and Geo. C. Martin (40144) each \$10.00 for working below the bill of prices in a label shop.

Mr. J. Geilhausen (21564) was fined \$2.00 for conduct unbecoming a union cigarmaker by Union 247, Blue Island, Ill.

Union 417, Dunkirk, N. Y., fined Frank Hickey (48677) \$5.00 for not paying a board bill of \$5.50 which he owed when he left.

Union 32, Louisville, Ky., placed a fine of \$5.00 on J. V. Spalding (83407) for allowing himself to be suspended three times.

John Maxsen (112534), A. R. Zwally (106530) and John Mishler (104111) were fined \$5.00 each for allowing themselves to be suspended by Union 301, Akron, Pa.

Union 175, Kingston, N. Y., placed a fine of \$10.00 on Harry Allen (84810) for leaving town without paying his board bill. Secretary will please collect and forward to Union 175.

Union 185, Paducah, Ky., fined F. L. Shepard (1580) \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 368, Port Huron, Mich., fined Conrad Jansen (100468) and Chas. F. Hans (111993) each \$10.00 for allowing themselves to become suspended.

Union 77 of Minneapolis placed a fine of \$10.00 on Sam Zipperman (22468) for allowing himself to become suspended.

Financial Statement for July, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

212 West Superior	\$100	326 Taunton	100
223 Ottumwa	100	371 Barre	100
239 Lyons	100	408 Houghton	100
245 Ashland	100	415 Elkhart	100
259 Bloomington	100	427 Rahway	100
273 Rockland	100	438 Marion	100
287 Marinette	100	439 Carbondale	100
291 San Jose	100	442 Cape Girardeau	100
300 Michigan City	100	447 Kenosha	100
305 Monmouth	100	450 Oklahoma	100
310 Manistee	100		

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

462 Tampa	\$3.50	297 Canton	1.00
188 Seattle	.50	35 Dayton	1.00
20 Decatur	.50	66 Lewiston	1.00
154 Lincoln	1.00	486 New W'minster	3.50
371 Barre	.50	429 Niagara Falls	.75
112 Onondaga	1.50	266 Memphis	1.50
378 Brandon	1.00	191 Morris	2.80
172 Davenport	1.00	357 Van Couver	1.00
32 Louisville	1.00	241 Syracuse	1.00
86 Mansfield	.50	165 Philadelphia	1.50
306 Pueblo	1.00		
278 London	\$1.90	130 Saginaw	.50
127 Mattoon	.50	294 Duluth	1.50
412 Newport News	1.00	439 Carbondale	1.00
226 Haverhill	2.00	308 Muncie	.50
219 Mobile	1.50	344 Atlanta	1.00
225 Los Angeles	1.00	55 Hamilton	3.00
68 Albany	1.00	413 Calumet	1.00

STATIONERY.

442 Cape Girardeau	1.75	5 Rochester	1.75
331 Crookston	1.75	325 Spokane	1.75
270 Ft. Dodge	2.50	80 Danville	3.50
491 Huron	1.75	6 Syracuse	3.50
118 Peoria	1.75	71 Elgin	1.75
66 Lewiston	1.75	479 Wheeling	3.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

358 Fremont, supplies	\$ 2.00
135 Appleton, supplies	1.16
244 Rutland, supplies	.90
280 Owego, supplies	2.20
402 Quakertown, supplies	2.70
324 Gloucester, supplies	.85
490 Fairfield, supplies	1.50
2 Buffalo, supplies	10.10
29 Plattsburg, type	1.00
233 Sedalia, type	1.54
30 Athens, ink pad	.35
E. G. Hall, B. L. Label cut	.90
Returned by Union Label Department of A. F. L.	50.00
Receipts for July	\$2,246.65
Balance July 1	3,270.16
Total	\$5,516.81

Expenditures for July, 1910.

Office rent	\$ 90.00
Salary to International president (5 weeks)	150.00
Salary to clerks	496.66
Printing stationery for local unions	17.85
Printing 3,300 blank cards (membership)	66.00
Printing 4,000 postals, form 1 and 2	7.00
Printing 4,000 letter heads and cost	9.00
Printing circulars, reference 7th vice-pres.	2.50
Printing strike applications of Peoria, Janville and Tampa	28.00
Printing June Journal	231.43
Printing 1,920,000 labels and numbering	230.40
Mailing supply of monthly reports	8.00
56 1/2 reams Journal paper	168.80
Wrapping paper and twine	3.10
Spanish translation	20.10
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	225.00
I. B. Kuhn, salary and expense as organizer	150.00
F. Celcis, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
J. C. Johnston, salary and expense as agent	100.00
A. Cabrera, salary and exp. as arbitrator	100.00
W. V. Todd, salary and exp. as organizer	100.00
P. Wagmann, salary and exp. as organizer	50.00
A. Strasser, salary and exp. as organizer	100.00
W. Standcombe, salary and expense to Fitchburg	14.56
F. G. Hopp, exp. to Kalamazoo	9.66
E. Sanchez Lopes, salary and expense to Garuba	17.00
G. Bartels, salary and exp. to Philadelphia	6.00
Mrs. J. Cronin, balance due on acct. of J. Cronin for services rendered	96.80
Expressage on labels and supplies	105.97
Postage on letters and cards	52.90
Postage on Journals	23.70
3,000 postal cards	30.00
Expressage on package from Woonsocket	1.25
Expressage on package from Toledo	.30
Carting on package to Chicago unions	.75
Exchange on checks	.80
Telephone	5.80
Electric light	1.00
Label cuts	2.25
Sundries	5.80
14 telegrams not prepaid	10.15
Expense for July	\$2,838.53
Balance July 31	2,678.28
Total	\$5,516.81

DEATH BENEFIT PAID IN AUGUST, 1908.

Union No.	Name of Member.	No. of Card	Date of Inflation	By Union No.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount Paid.
1	Harry B. Eben	11226	April 30, 1881	1	Acute indigestion	71	\$850.00
1	Wife of J. Tangman		July 14, 1899	1	Tuber. pulm.		40.00
5	J. S. Clark	36136	Dec. 21, 1895	5	Tuberculosis	51	350.00
9	Wife of Jas. Tynett	3709	Jan. 12, 1880	89		60	40.00
14	Gus Schultz	39395	Dec. 2, 1885	14	Act. Sclerosis	65	550.00
14	W. C. Newman	65293	Mar. 31, 1890	14	Suicide		350.00
14	Aug. Foote	3117	July 17, 1882	14	Pneu. senility	75	250.00
14	Wife of S. Wilhelmsdorfer	65299	Feb. 21, 1891	14	Cancer		40.00
15	Paul Hartman	3539	July 26, 1902	14	Accidental drowning	35	119.00
17	Frank C. Choura	6043	April 13, 1904	17	R. R. accident	36	50.00
17	Geo. Erb	71082	June 25, 1892	17	Heart failure	38	550.00
22	Mother of M. Karaszewski	58015	Dec. 13, 1902	22	Diabetes		40.00
25	Robt. Zernia	45893	Oct. 11, 1898	25	Heart failure	62	50.00
32	Mother of John Sachs		June 13, 1896	32	Cancer of stomach		40.00
33	Frank Truhan	44856	Jan. 30, 1886	33	Cancer	68	550.00
33	Anna Denk	111215	Feb. 11, 1905	33	Tuberculosis	21	50.00
44	Wm. Zielbauer	64672			Total Disa. benefit		500.00
44	Conrad Nolte	19501			Total Disa. benefit		500.00
44	Fred. Moosman	52862	July 20, 1895	44	Cancer	60	40.00
44	Wife of Louis Hirt	25632	April 22, 1882	60	Peritonitis	45	40.00
44	Carl Roewekamp	11012	April 15, 1899	44	Bright's disease	28	200.00
44	Chas. Schmidt	2094	Sept. 1, 1879	44	Stomach trouble	64	550.00
44	Fred. Schueller	42054	April 1, 1887	44	Paralysis	53	550.00
49	S. Hart	49440	Feb. 3, 1892	28	Pneumonia	40	550.00
51	Henry Janas	37467	Nov. 27, 1884	144	Heart failure	59	550.00
54	Chas. Gebhart	4891	May 2, 1891	5	Tuberculosis	66	550.00
74	Chas. Rudman	62944	July 13, 1889	228	Suicide	46	550.00
81	Chas. Brambach	49005	Mar. 6, 1886	136	Balance		10.00
87	Moses Levy	10822	April 14, 1883	87	Oper. Ing. Hernia	46	50.00
90	C. P. Miller	55385	Dec. 14, 1900	90	Val. heart disease	54	110.80
90	Elias Chinsky	57310	May 29, 1900	90	Sarc. of Comp. D. M.	49	200.00
90	Jera Nanvers	42306	Feb. 20, 1886	10	Fatty deg. of liver	69	550.00
94	Aug. Mather	60269	June 28, 1890	94	La Grippe	53	550.00
97	A. Barth	56674	April 1, 1890	90	Suicide	55	452.40
97	J. H. Peyser	6193	May 8, 1897	97	Angina pectoris	45	350.00
110	S. J. Dement	33314	Mar. 7, 1885	199	Dropsy		50.00
114	Wife of Joe Brenner	59073			Comp. stomach & liver dis.		40.00
123	Henry C. Seever	19223	Dec. 12, 1890	123	Kid. & bladder trble.	52	550.00
125	John Cox	93583	April 3, 1905	125	Cong. of lungs	43	50.00
129	Ed. E. Hlgendorf	81798	Sept. 9, 1901	48	Consumption	34	200.00
132	Leopold Lippman	45371	June 10, 1886	74	Total disa. benefit	47	500.00
132	A. Wildenschmidt	52121	April 23, 1900	132	Cir. of liver	52	200.00
133	A. F. Gill	61641	Sept. 28, 1898	133	Soft. of brain	46	290.00
134	Wife of Jac. Pinter	59484	Mar. 3, 1906	134	Enl. heart, dropsy	50	40.00
141	Barbara Fous	44100	June 12, 1894	141	Exh. Intes. Tuberc.	38	350.00
141	Anton Krejick	53008	June 24, 1890	141	Exh. Con. Act. Neph.	53	550.00
141	Wife of Jan. Kopecky	42908	Mar. 31, 1896	141	Act. Card. Dilation	45	40.00
144	M. Goldberger	16528	Nov. 1, 1890	129	Carcin. of rect.	41	550.00
144	Wife of M. Sakim	75504	Aug. 22, 1899	165	Pulm. Hem.		40.00
149	Elizabeth Knaus	98400	May 14, 1904	149	Shock of burns	47	50.00
149	Chris. Huench	48378	Nov. 26, 1887	149			550.00
165	Christian Nigsch	55014	Feb. 9, 1888	165	Eso. Stret. & Asthm.	69	550.00
165	I. B. Nace	2158	July 16, 1892	100	Thermic fever etc.	63	550.00
166	E. F. Durr	67723	Aug. 20, 1895	48	Tuberculosis	35	350.00
182	Louis F. Schultz	114281	Jun. 13, 1908	4			
198	T. J. Wilmoth	4335	Nov. 15, 1880	50	Softing of brain	76	550.00
202	C. E. Kramer	69916	Aug. 1, 1902	196	Drowning	28	200.00
208	John O'Malley	62109	May 14, 1889	205	Heart failure		550.00
218	Wife of W. H. Davenport	110779	June 12, 1905	218	Consumption	40	40.00
218	Mrs. C. Summers	83640	July 13, 1889	218	Spinal trouble	54	550.00
219	Wife of Leo Nicholas	97856	Feb. 20, 1902	219	Operation	28	40.00
228	Wife of Jose Olmas	112514	Sept. 27, 1905	228	Card. Degen.	29	40.00
231	Robert Van Epps	85368	Oct. 10, 1899	68	Tuberculosis	38	200.00
236	C. B. Ressler	76768	Mar. 23, 1897	236	Consumption		350.00
236	John B. Heilman	7010	Oct. 24, 1892	236	Heart failure	59	550.00
240	Wife of W. T. Modlin	69756			Consumption		40.00
251	J. H. Reinders	66194	July 18, 1890	251	Ch. Int. N. Cyst-Ur.	75	550.00
266	A. Bailey	31209	July 17, 1886	32	Hm. of lungs	58	550.00
285	Theo. Hundt	54492	Oct. 4, 1886	14	Balance		259.75
316	B. F. Hostetler	89003	May 21, 1900	316	Cat-Jaundice	34	200.00
357	David Morrissey	83983	Nov. 19, 1898	357	Rupture blood vessels	44	200.00
393	S. Obershaw	73231	June 16, 1894	340	Tuberculosis	38	350.00

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return same to union making the request.

The members who drew private loans from Union 331, Crookston, Minn., prior to April 1, 1910, please pay up if you do not want your names published in the Journal.

Secretary Mitchell of Spokane is preparing a list of members who owe private loans. Get yours paid at once if you don't want to be published.

Union 313, Lima, Ohio, would like to hear from Robert Kiser (77510), as to why he does not correspond with that union in regard to private loan of \$26.50. If we do not hear from him by Sept. 1, 1910, we will take action.

The secretary of Union 20, Decatur, Ill., would like to hear from Leigh Hunt (65727), reference private loan of \$1.50 granted Sept. 7, 1909.

All members owing Union 10, Providence, R. I., private loans, please pay up at once or the names will be in the next Journal.

Secretary holding the card of Duard Hiler (111635), will please collect \$1.00 per week on the private loan of \$19.75 he owes Union 77, Minneapolis, as the union will enforce the constitution if he does not remit.

The following members owe private loans to Union 483, Gloversville, N. Y. As there are other members coming through who need a little assistance, we request that those whose names follow will please remit: H. Allen, 50c; L. Duplain, 50c; T. Miller, \$1.25; J. Purtell, \$1.00; H. Mellon, 50c; J. Crowe, 75c; T. Clauss, 75c; E. Tangney, 75c; J. Dunning, 75c; A. Fischer, 75c; T. Glavin, 75c; M. Farrell, 75c; C. Struble, 75c.

Secretary holding the card of Ed. Hanlon No.

113173, please collect \$1.80 Private Loan, and remit to Union 262, Dallas, Tex.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y.—James Dundon, of Corry, Pa., who was killed by the cars on Saturday, July 30, 1910. Committee of Union 6, Syracuse, attended burial, which was held at Syracuse on August 3d.

A forced "decision" is not an "agreement."

A subterfuge will not hide the real facts.

The truth can not be covered by false statements.

Sharp practices will not bear the test of an impartial investigation.

An "agreement" is a mutual understanding arrived at and agreed to by the interested parties.—Steam Fitter.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 15, 1910.

We have been asked several times what effect the settlement of the Buck Stove and Range case has on the jail sentence imposed upon **THE JAIL SENTENCE AND THE BUCK STOVE CASE** and Morrison for alleged violation of injunction issued and involved in this famous case.

The agreement reached by the unions involved in this case will be found in full in this issue.

It will be noted that the company agreed to withdraw its attorneys from further proceedings in the case. This, however, does not stop the court proceedings.

Long before the agreement was reached an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court and a hearing set by that court for next November. It is said that the National Boycott Association said it would furnish the money to carry the case up and see it through regardless of what the company or any one else may do.

The agreement reached does not and could not have any bearing whatsoever on the cases now in court, the law or the points involved.

The jail sentence still stands and our friends will have to do time unless the Supreme Court accepts our contention that Mr. Gompers et al still have a constitutional right to speak and write what they please subject to and responsible only to the written laws of the land.

On Aug. 6, 1910, Union 4, Cincinnati, Ohio, had the proud honor, distinction and satisfaction of celebrating its fiftieth anniversary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE

Union 4 has been in continuous existence since Aug. 6, 1860. It was one of the twenty-three unions which were present and helped found the International Union in 1864.

Several of the real old-timers who were members in 1860 are still alive and had the satisfaction of mingling with the younger generation at the celebration. It was a genuine pleasure to meet some of these old-timers who are hale, hearty and proud, and justly so, of their records.

Cincinnati, Ohio, in addition to holding one of the oldest, if not the oldest union charters insofar as continuous existence counts, has the distinction of being the place where the first union of cigarmakers was organized in this country.

It has been erroneously stated that Baltimore was the first place to know a union of cigarmakers and that the first union was in 1851. While the facts are that a local union of cigarmakers was organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, as early as 1843.

The celebration took the form of an old-fashioned outdoor picnic, where speaking, refreshments, dancing and fanning bees were the order of the day. It is needless to say that

all enjoyed themselves and that along toward the heel of the evening many started cutting wrappers and making them in the way so characteristic of and inseparably associated with a bunch of good natured, merry making, union cigarmakers.

The celebration was an unqualified success and the union merited the congratulations, felicitations and manifestations of good will, best wishes and good luck heaped upon it.

The value of fair dues and a substantial chain of benefits is best demonstrated and proven by a comparison of **FAIR DUES AND A CHAIN OF BENEFITS** facts and conditions.

In a communication by the secretary of Union 4, Cincinnati, published in the Cigarmakers' Official Journal, May, 1877, he says:

"Cigarmakers in this place doubly equal the demand. Those that are out of work would be glad to take \$1.00 or \$2.00 less per thousand and take the jobs of those that are at work, while two-thirds of those at work are not making sufficient to keep body and soul together. Think of it, men with families make \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$6.00 per week, with the rent of two decent rooms from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per month. In speaking to a cigarmaker last week who earns from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per week, and who has a wife and three children to support, I asked him how he managed to live on this pittance. His reply was 'I don't live; I am literally starving; we have meat once a week and the rest of the week we have dry bread and black coffee.' When pay day comes they pay the poor cigarmakers in poor cigars at the rate of fifteen per cent more than they charge their other customers. After working all the week for \$6.00, on pay day you get two boxes of cigars for wages. You then travel from saloon to saloon trying to convert these cigars into cash. By the time you have spent \$1.00 you take \$4.00 home to your family, having sold the cigars for \$1.00 less than they cost you, and many of the poor devils getting too much beer or whiskey and having lost all control of themselves wander from place to place until all is gone. The manufacturers manage to pick out the cigars that won't smoke, are off color, etc., to pay his hands off with.

In a letter dated Cincinnati, Ohio, 1878, the correspondent says:

"At the very lowest calculation there must be three hundred cigarmakers who receive their pay in cigars. Cigarmakers are working for \$2.50 per thousand and taking their pay in cigars. One firm pays \$2.00 per thousand and pays the men in groceries and notions. Major Rembey and John L. Everett pay \$1.75 per thousand all in cash."

The foregoing portrays the conditions that existed in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the period of commercial and industrial stagnation which existed in the 70's and before we had a chain of benefits.

While we had a union there it was all shot to pieces, with no funds of their own and none in the treasury of the International Union.

We adopted the fair dues and chain of benefits in 1879. What was the result? During the panic and period of depression we had in 1893-4-5-6-7, which was just as severe, if not more so than the one of '73, Union 4, Cincinnati, Ohio, did not lose a member, and it maintained its bill of prices. Its members were not begging for jobs to ward off starvation. They went to the union and drew benefits which were theirs by right and not as charity. The best prevailing jobs in 1877 were \$4 and \$5 per thousand, and in some cases as low as \$1.75 per M., and take your pay in cigars, groceries and notions. The lowest price there now is \$8.50 for mold (nickle) work and from \$12 to \$15 for hand (10c) work.

In the first instance they had a union, but no money or benefits and lost practically everything.

In the second instance they had money and a chain of benefits and lost nothing in so far as the union, its membership and the scale of prices was concerned.

Cincinnati was not alone in experience of

this kind. The same thing happened in nearly all other places.

The unions and bills of prices went to pieces in the panic of 1873-4-5-6-7 and 8 but since the adoption of fair dues and a chain of benefits in 1879 we have held our own in the panics that have occurred since, and we will continue to do so in the future.

We take some satisfaction in printing herewith the agreement between the American Federation of Labor, its **ONE GRAND VICTORY** allied unions and the Buck Stove & Range Co. It follows:

Buck Stove and Range Company in Agreement With A. F. of L.

A conference was held at the office of the International Molders' Union of North America, 707-712 Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 19th day of July, 1910, in which the following participated: William H. Cribben and Thomas J. Hogan, representing the Stove Founders National Defense Association; Joseph F. Valentine and John P. Frey, representing the International Molders Union of North America; T. M. Daly and Charles R. Atherton, representing the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union of North America; Frank Grimshaw and J. H. Kaefler, representing the Stove Mounters International Union; George Bechtold, representing the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, and Samuel Gompers, representing the American Federation of Labor.

The conference was held for the purpose of considering ways and means for the adjustment of the dispute between the various organizations of labor and the Buck Stove & Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., Messrs. Cribben and Hogan being authorized by the new manager of the Buck Stove & Range Co., of St. Louis Mo.

Messrs. Cribben and Hogan, for the new manager, declared that he is the supreme authority of the company; that he expects to be in the active management thereof, and as chairman of the Board of Directors is the highest official of the company; that every one of his associates in the directory and in the management of the company will be loyal to his views; that his position in reference to organized labor is that it is an institution which has come to stay for all time and that it has to be treated with wisely and conservatively and upon a friendly basis, and that these views and this attitude has always been his, and that the feeling and action of every one connected with the Buck Stove & Range Co. will henceforth be in this direction.

The representatives of labor express themselves as being in entire accord with these expressions and declarations, that there is no feeling of antagonism to the Buck Stove & Range Co., and that under its new management a friendly understanding may be reached and an agreement made by which all may co-operate to the mutual advantage of the company and organized labor. To that end the following memorandum of agreement is hereby made:

1. Within thirty (30) days the officers of the organizations herein named shall meet with the manager of the Buck Stove & Range Co. at St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of determining wages, hours of labor, and conditions

of employment of the workers in the departments which they respectively represent.

2. That the agreement in regard to wages, hours, and conditions of employment shall take effect ninety (90) days from the date thereof, based on wages and conditions existing in shops of competitors in the city of St. Louis, Mo., operating union shops, fair conditions being the purpose of this agreement.

3. That the labor organizations in interest herein named shall jointly make known and publicly declare that all controversy or difference with the Buck Stove & Range Co., of St. Louis, has been satisfactorily and honorably adjusted.

4. That the Buck Stove & Range Co., through its representatives, Messrs. Cribben and Hogan, agree that it will withdraw its attorneys from any case pending in the courts which has grown out of the dispute between the American Federation of Labor and any of its affiliated organizations on the one hand and the Buck Stove & Range Co. on the other, and that the said company will not bring any proceedings in the courts against any individual or organizations growing out of any past controversies between said company and organized labor.

5. That a copy of this memorandum and agreement will be published in the next issue of the official journals of the organizations participants in this conference, and in printed form placed conspicuously in the several labor departments of the Buck Stove & Range Co., and, as far as practical, every publicity be given to the satisfactory agreement reached between the Buck Stove & Range Co. and the American Federation of Labor.

For the Buck Stove & Range Co. and the Stove Founders National Defense Association, Wm. H. Cribben, Thos. J. Hogan.

For the International Molders Union of North America, Jos. F. Valentine, John P. Frey.

For the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union of North America, T. M. Daly, Chas. R. Atherton.

For the Stove Mounters International Union, Frank Grimshaw, J. H. Kaefer.

For the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, George Bechtold.

For the American Federation of Labor, Sam'l Gompers.

In the writings and speech of some men of labor I have noticed a vein of pessimistic discouragement which it seems to me is not warranted by facts or conditions as they apply to organized labor today.

THEY CANNOT STOP US.

It is true that we have received many hard jolts from some courts, some judges, injunctions, judge-made laws, damage suits, etc., and a hostile congress within the last few years, but the membership has increased and is still increasing.

It is true that we have been assailed by the National Manufacturers' Association with its open shoppers, by a hostile and indifferent press who have fed the public on half truths and all of our faults and none of our virtues and splendid work, but what of it? The old-timer expects this and remains with undaunted courage, refusing to surrender. And why? He knows the past, he has seen and experienced greater opposition and persecution when he had to fight almost single handed and has seen the movement grow and prosper beneath it.

Thirty-five, forty and fifty years ago it was

held to be a crime to even organize. Members of unions were arrested under alleged conspiracy laws, common laws and any old law, tried, convicted and sent to jail for even asking for an increase of wages. They did not wait for a strike in those days; they went right after the workers right on the jump.

Formerly organized labor was ignored, humiliated, brow-beaten, bulldozed and looked upon as worse than outlaws. Manufacturers' associations existed. Courts, judges, public officials, police, Pinkertons and the militia were hostile and bitter in their opposition and the general public looked on with indifference or with approval and satisfaction over the persecution.

Wages were low, hours long, conditions frightful with no rights for the workers that anybody was bound to or did respect.

Despite all of this the trade union movement has steadily grown in power, strength, usefulness and numbers and has the respect and confidence of a large portion of the general public.

The fierce attack we are now undergoing in which courts, judges, congress, presidents and others have been drawn in and have taken a hand in is a decided compliment to the stability, worth, effectiveness and usefulness of the present trade union movement. It testifies to the soundness of the movement, justifies our policies and leadership and argues well for the future.

The record of the trade union movement which under the severest opposition and relentless persecution has overcome and mastered all obstacles from within and without proves that we will successfully combat and finally master all opposition regardless of what it may be in the future. It justifies an optimistic outlook and means success. The methods, plans, work and policies of the past, changed only to meet changing conditions such as experience and ripe judgment may justify, if adhered to in the future, will surely bring success and the final organization of all workers.

The only danger, and that of a temporary nature that can overtake us, is the impatience, discouragement and lack of faith in the movement in the minds and hearts of some caused by the present onslaught.

The same undaunted courage, persistence and determination that has characterized the men of action in the past is still with us and will carry forward the work despite all opposition just as surely in the future as it has in the past. The trade union movement has raised wages, shortened the hours of labor, improved the sanitary conditions of the shop, factory and mine, abolished the truck system, decreased diseases, increased the length of life of its members, stood the workers on their feet facing in the right direction and fighting for more, and has accomplished countless other beneficial things.

The record speaks for itself and proves that the trade union movement is on the right track and justifies optimistic hope and confidence. Faith, honesty and a rugged determination will carry us on to final success.

LAW BREAKERS.

One J. Kirby, manufacturer, Dayton, Ohio, and President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and chief union buster, was arrested July 12 for violating the child labor law. State Factory Inspectors May and Curley made the arrest. Exploiting young and innocent children for profit in his

factory who should be in school may be O. K. from Kirby's moral standpoint, but the law says different.

The saw dust manufacturer of Battle Creek, who froths at the mouth every time he sees a union man, Kirby's side kick in the union busting business, isn't saying a word in denunciation of the law breakers in this instance. He is just sawing wood and saving the dust. It comes handy in his business, and in this case silence is golden.

The young natural born union man when he enters the labor movement is full of enthusiasm and impatience. As he grows older he never loses his faith and enthusiasm in the union, but gets over his impatience. He learns that the wrongs of a life time cannot be corrected in a moment.

The fellow who has been out of the union most of his life or who very seldom attends a meeting usually wants to tell the rest how the union should be conducted, and if the meeting does not take his view of it he declares the rest are boodlers, fakers or fools.

The present laws of the International Union are the result of over forty-six years of experience and represent the combined wisdom of the majority of the membership through the initiative and referendum system of law making and individual voting.

Occasionally we hear some one say what has the union ever done. The answer is, raised wages from \$3, \$4, \$5 per M., and take your pay in cigars, groceries and notions, to \$8, \$9 and \$10 per M., and low wages in cash once a week.

A perfect economic condition can only be brought about through trade union effort. A better social condition will surely follow an improved economic state. Begin at the bottom and build up. The trade union will do it.

If one-half of the time and energy now spent by certain people in the labor movement in fighting men and women in our own ranks was spent in an effort to build up the organization great good would follow.

None are too wise or too old to learn something new. When a man gets to the point that he thinks he knows it all it is a sure sign that he is an ignoramus and an unsafe counsellor.

The accumulated wrongs of centuries cannot be righted in a day or a week or a year. It takes time. The trade union movement is young. Give it a chance. It will succeed.

Remember that the other fellow is human and that he has opinions which he thinks are just as important as yours. A little tolerance towards others will help.

If any institution-human-is corrupt the right thing to do is to reform its component parts and one of the ways to do that is to start with one's self.

Impatience, hasty and ill advised actions and strikes do more to retard the growth of the trade union movement than all else combined.

If in doubt say nothing until you find the facts.

TOTAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES (For the month of June, 1910, and 12 Months of the Fiscal Year Beginning July, 1909).

	Month of June.		12 mos. end. June 30.	
	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.
Cigars (number).....	617,663,432	529,018,174	88,645,258	6,531,640,759
Little cigars (number).....	68,596,000	45,971,566	22,624,434	608,150,774
				569,785,023
				38,365,751

PRODUCT OF CIGARS OF THE UNITED STATES BY INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS.

For the Month of June, 1910, and Twelve Months of the Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 1909, Compared With Corresponding Periods of the Previous Fiscal Year.

	Month of June.		12 mos. end. June 30.	
	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.
State and District.				
Alabama.....	501,090	466,600	34,490	5,533,680
California, 1st.....	3,301,320	4,304,090	*1,002,770	44,908,224
California, 4th.....	797,300	825,000	*27,700	9,719,450
Colorado.....	1,754,287	1,890,500	*136,213	19,362,196
Connecticut.....	7,516,460	7,357,193	159,267	81,622,854
Florida.....	31,090,990	29,847,220	1,242,870	363,422,963
Georgia.....	1,595,050	1,218,683	376,367	17,841,664
Hawaii.....		22,350		31,500
Illinois, 1st.....	21,078,527	20,531,370	547,157	218,767,844
Illinois, 5th.....	2,478,550	2,316,827	161,623	28,080,453
Illinois, 8th.....		5,053,973	*5,053,973	54,829,957
Illinois, 13th.....	1,411,200	1,430,340	*19,140	16,718,370
Indiana, 6th.....	7,105,343		7,105,343	31,131,126
Indiana, 7th.....	6,176,263	4,527,350	1,648,913	60,007,890
Iowa, 3d.....	1,670,850	1,803,207	*132,357	19,434,420
Iowa, 4th.....	6,417,653	5,876,940	540,713	70,996,663
Kansas.....	1,965,427	2,102,700	*137,273	22,900,437
Kentucky, 5th.....	4,668,167	4,795,270	*127,103	49,580,004
Kentucky, 6th.....	590,140	514,380	75,760	6,528,972
Kentucky, 7th.....	295,720	281,600	14,120	3,513,420
Kentucky, 8th.....	15,000		15,000	58,510
Louisiana.....	3,217,743		3,217,743	35,245,019
Maryland.....	9,556,480	9,170,420	386,060	116,491,820
Massachusetts.....	18,486,113	18,039,987	446,126	181,905,731
Michigan, 1st.....	23,109,070	21,241,450	1,868,620	254,279,127
Michigan, 4th.....	5,095,977	4,989,303	106,674	53,379,950
Minnesota.....	6,676,970		6,676,970	66,223,778
Missouri, 1st.....	4,167,590	4,086,837	80,753	47,784,531
Missouri, 6th.....	1,612,200	1,520,940	91,260	18,436,336
Montana.....	1,109,700		1,109,700	13,016,688
Nebraska.....	2,410,313	2,523,050	*112,737	29,100,037
New Hampshire.....	3,944,350	3,424,403	519,947	39,988,309
New Jersey, 1st.....	5,322,323	4,642,070	680,253	57,019,584
New Jersey, 5th.....	41,563,827	40,796,623	767,204	460,627,121
New Mexico.....	1,250,000		1,112,500	3,852,160
New York, 1st.....	9,568,010	10,219,780	*651,770	122,748,357
New York, 2d.....	14,659,880	15,027,590	*367,710	173,980,050
New York, 3d.....	44,462,830	45,643,557	*1,180,727	514,939,420
New York, 14th.....	11,872,090	11,689,273	182,817	129,558,190
New York, 21st.....	16,999,430	16,824,040	174,390	189,656,150
New York, 28th.....	5,456,023	5,088,893	367,130	59,778,226
North Carolina, 5th.....	11,000	16,600	*5,600	150,450
N. and S. Dakota.....	1,192,500	1,051,577	140,923	11,795,007
Ohio, 1st.....	17,950,990	18,637,760	*686,770	211,215,940
Ohio, 10th.....	11,642,123	11,764,537	*122,414	132,815,005
Ohio, 11th.....	10,993,210	5,396,410	5,596,800	128,158,583
Ohio, 18th.....	17,649,960	16,964,350	685,610	175,075,300
Oregon.....	789,100	737,750	51,350	8,949,680
Pennsylvania, 1st.....	60,455,910	57,834,710	2,621,200	681,807,660
Pennsylvania, 9th.....	63,568,700	58,413,960	5,154,740	706,515,240
Pennsylvania, 12th.....	5,668,090	5,908,767	239,677	76,528,466
Pennsylvania, 23d.....	34,184,490		34,184,490	148,974,630
Porto Rico.....	15,193,040	13,329,943	1,863,097	154,335,764
South Carolina.....	1,901,380	1,923,593	*22,213	20,679,248
Tennessee.....	733,100	670,539	62,570	8,259,404
Texas, 4th.....	239,100	326,350	*87,250	3,405,836
Virginia, 2d.....	30,942,690	22,232,290	8,710,400	262,548,087
Virginia, 6th.....	794,600		794,600	4,368,817
Washington.....	1,208,530	1,235,730	*27,200	15,929,184
Wisconsin, 1st.....	6,495,640	6,178,037	317,603	74,188,007
Wisconsin, 2d.....	3,279,223	3,251,850	27,373	33,033,650

*Decrease.

It is estimated that since 1896 the cost of living has increased 44 per cent; the average increase in wages has been less than 20 per cent. Wherever the increase in wages has been anywhere near the increased cost of the chief articles of food, such increase has only been secured through effective trade organization.

The recent convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union decided to place the question of erecting a national home, similar to that of the printers, before their local unions for discussion for ten months, at the end of which time it will be put to a referendum vote of the membership.

The Maryland legislature has passed a law requiring that the union label of the allied printing trades be placed on all the printing done for the state. The bill did not meet with much opposition, as the wisdom of the provision seemed to be generally recognized.

Trade unions seek to obtain the very best they can for their membership regardless of the system or conditions under which they live.

The Farmers' Union is reported to be making considerable headway in Colorado. Its members are demanding the union label on many things and the St. Louis and Chicago jobbing houses have been compelled to furnish union goods in many parts of the state.

The decision of the Tennessee supreme court against the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky under the state anti-trust law was on May 2 affirmed by the supreme court of the United States and the Tennessee anti-monopoly law held to be constitutional.

Two large labor bodies have recently decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor—the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and the Western Federation of Miners. Of the 205 local unions in the latter body only five voted against the proposition.

It is generally conceded that the late King Edward was friendly disposed towards and a firm believer in trade unions.

Wisdom, experience and judgment come to all, but only with maturing years.

"Directions for living and sleeping in the open air," is the title of a pamphlet just issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to its local representatives in all parts of the United States.

The pamphlet is meant to be a handbook of information for anybody who desires to sleep out of doors in his own home. It emphasizes the fact that outdoor sleeping is as desirable for the well as for sick. The booklet will be sent free of charge to any one applying for it at the headquarters of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in New York, or to the secretary of any local or state anti-tuberculosis association.

Some of the subjects of which the pamphlet treats are, how to take the open-air treatment in a tenement house; how to build a small shack or cabin on a flat roof in the city; how to make one comfortable while sleeping outdoors either in hot or cold weather; how to arrange a porch on a country house; and how to build a cheap porch; the construction of tents and tent houses; the kinds of beds and bedding to use in outdoor sleeping, and various other topics. The book is well illustrated and attractively prepared.

The object of the book is to suggest particularly to consumptives who cannot secure admission to a sanatorium how they can be treated at home under the direction of a physician. In view of the fact that there are less than 25,000 hospital beds in the United States for consumptives and fully 300,000 who should be in hospitals, the National Association urges that more attention be paid to sleeping in properly provided places at home, and that in every case the best be made of the patient's environment.

Government owned and operated telephones in Western Canada have been demonstrated to be completely successful from the standpoint of cheapness and efficiency, and it is reported the system is to be rapidly extended in every direction.

Ripe wisdom, sound judgment, courage and fidelity are among the greatest assets we have in the labor movement.

Actions speak louder than words. Men are best known by their deeds rather than by what they say of themselves.

Nothing is accomplished in the foolish attempt to tear down. What we need and what counts, is to build up.

Help build up the union and it will help take care of you and yours, both socially and economically.

Don't be a knocker. Be a booster. Boost for the union, the best friend you ever had.

No living soul can say a truthful word against a properly conducted trade union.

Experience is after all the greatest teacher we have.

I do the very best I know how, the very best I can and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—Abraham Lincoln.

UNION NOTES

John Holmes (53936) is requested to correspond with the secretary of Union 143, Lincoln, Nebr. Very important matter.

Union 51, Holyoke, Mass., writes: "Mr. C. Lachine (4258), initiated December 5, 1908, by Union 58, Montreal, has to answer to the charges of scabbing in the shop of Joseph Gavonette of Holyoke in person or by letter or the fine will be put on."

Wm. Bezio, write to secretary at Spokane at once. It will pay.

If Wm. Voelker does not call for his goods, same will be sold. Anyone knowing his address, notify the secretary of Union 14, Chicago, Ill.

Any secretary holding the card of Frank Caughey (39529) will please collect \$2.35, being seven dues and one assessment, that he failed to pay for upon receipt of his card, and remit same to Union 291, San Jose, Calif.

Secretary holding the card of Earnest Dralle please notify the secretary of Union 387, Yankton, S. D.

Secretaries Please Notice—The card of Wm. Roach, issued by Union 257, Lancaster, should show \$10.00 balance from old card. Any secretary holding the card, please enter the amount.

Any secretary holding the card of Robert Kiser (77510) collect \$26.50 private loan. This was in the June Journal and we did not hear from him or any secretary. By Union 313, Lima, Ohio.

Secretary holding the card of Harry Barber please write to the secretary of Union 488, Middletown, N. Y.

Joe Amstead, secretary of Union 404, Austin, would like to hear of the whereabouts of Harry Delear (51880).

Notice to Secretaries: The card of Earl M. Pope (106298) shows credit of \$9.65 on International fine paid to Union 200, Galesburg, Ill. This is an error, and secretary of union accepting said card please make correction by annulling said credit. The credit of \$9.65 antedated by two years the present traveling card, issued July 9, 1910. Also notify Gus C. Rausch, secretary, Union 200, Galesburg, Ill.

The financial secretary of Union 103, Ansonia, will transact business at 112 Beaver street only between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. No use calling at his house, 18 Clifton avenue. Is mail address only.

The secretary of Union 20, Decatur, Ill., would like to hear from C. A. Lewis (20962), initiated by Union 300, Michigan City, reference his card, which is on deposit here.

Union 122, Warren, Pa., writes: "If Eddie West doesn't correspond with Union 122 before the next issue of the Journal this union will take action."

The secretary of Union 471, Macon, Ga., would like to hear from George Wilson (12397); also Geo. McCann, of St. Joseph, Mo. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of either kindly notify Union 471.

Union 344, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "If any local union has any advertising matter on hand that they don't need, please send it to Union 344, Atlanta, Ga., before or after Labor Day. We need it, and need it bad. Those that have been here, know how bad it is, and we have a good chance to do some good if we have something to do with."

Notes by Union 97, Boston.

Wall Street will soon gamble in spring wheat, then corn, after that cotton.

Japan, who buys raw cotton in India, sends it back manufactured, is now planting cotton in Korea.

Manilla cigars are now made in Hong Kong, China, and exported. There is no revenue tax there. Turning out from 50,000 to 60,000 a day. We wage earners want protection that protects.

If one-half the cigars consumed here were made here we should triple our membership, and this is true of every large city in the country.

When the miscellaneous trades realize we are all links in the same chain and demand the label on all commodities, the shorter work day, the living wage and the better conditions for the woman worker will be here.

The demand for the label means the formation of locals in various places when there are none at present. This means formation of central and state bodies and the uplift of the race.

So far we donated the following sums:

Textile workers.....	\$ 3.50
Carney hospital.....	50.00
Persia.....	10.00
Outing fund for children.....	10.00
Campbellton fire sufferers.....	10.00
Free home for consumptives.....	25.00
Tampa lock out.....	375.00
Lima labor paper.....	1.00

Total\$489.00

Many of these donations add to the prestige of the labor movement, and strengthen the label.

We need a convention and we should add an old age pension to our chain of benefits.

The trend is towards independent political action but not partizan politics.

We would like a photograph of a Judge who will not grant a temporary injunction against a labor organization.

Instead of working over time in the 9th district, why not organize and get a living wage for an eight-hour day.

"Whether you work by the piece
Or work by the day,

The shorter the hours,
The greater the pay."

First organize.

Then reduce hours.

Then increase the wage.

Let the worker demand:

Good food.

Good clothes.

Good homes.

Raise the school age.

If we don't restrict immigration the protective tariff will go.

Every worker should have books on his shelves and pictures upon his wall, and it needs a living wage to do it.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 21st edition of the constitution:

By Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn.:

Amend Section 219 of the Constitution by adding: "And if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

Section to read as follows: "Each local union shall have the right to propose, through the columns of the Official Journal, amendments to the International Constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal, containing such amendments, and report to the International President. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined \$5. But no union shall be fined for not taking action on a proposed amendment, unless the same has been submitted by the International President by circular. Any amendment receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a vote of local unions within thirty days, and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

By Union 316, McSherrytown, Pa.:

Amend Sec. 67 by adding after the word "adoption," on the last line, the following:

"And except in the 1st and 9th districts of Pennsylvania, where the initiation fee for applicants for membership shall be 50 cents for a period of three months, beginning the first day of the month following the adoption of this amendment."

"That should the results in increased membership from the operation of this amendment justify an extension of time, the International Executive Board is hereby empowered to extend the time for an additional three months, or such additional periods as they may deem necessary."

Sec. 67, as amended, to read accordingly.

By Union 460, San Juan, P. R.:

Amend Sec. 210, by adding the following:

District of Porto Rico.
A. The District of Porto Rico shall embrace the entire Island and all Local Unions of the Island, who shall elect a "Joint Advisory Board."

B. The "Joint Advisory Board" shall adopt rules of procedure, calculated for the best welfare of the Unions in Porto Rico, but not conflicting with the International Constitution.

C. The basis of representation shall be decided by the Unions in Porto Rico, but shall not be less than one delegate for each Local Union.

Sec. 210, as amended, to read accordingly.

By Local 71, of Elgin, Ill.:

Amend Section 106 by inserting between the word "loans," on line 11, and the word "loan," on line 14, the following in place of the present words:

"Members in the payment of private loans must pay cost if money has to be remitted to another union. They shall be entitled, at their own expense, to a postal receipt to be mailed to the union having been granted the private loan."

Section to read accordingly.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 9, Troy, N. Y., as published in the July Journal, as follows:

TUBERCULOSIS SPECIAL.

Sick laws not to interfere with present sick laws, the above to be governed the same as the present law.

1st. All tuberculosis members reporting sick and who place themselves under the care of a tuberculosis sanatorium or camp, or who are men of family and have the responsibility of a home, be allowed \$10.00 per week.

2d. If the member be in sick benefit the amount drawn by said member of the present law, namely, \$65.00, should be drawn, the same to be credited as International benefit.

3d. Should he draw more than \$65.00 the amount drawn to be credited as a deficiency in the union said member has his card deposited and the same to be reported to the International office, and the International President to levy an assessment on all 15, 20 and 30-cent members to make up said deficiency.

4th. The said tuberculosis members to receive benefit while they are sick or until they become cured.

5th. All members who are afflicted with tuberculosis, whether entitled to benefit or not in ac-

cordance to present sick law, shall be entitled to benefits under the Special Tuberculosis Law.
Received the endorsement of 150, Sioux City.

The amendment of 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., as published in the July Journal, as follows:

To strike out of Section 156 the last clause, as follows: "But in no case shall a manufacturer be permitted to use the label who offers presents as an inducement for the sale of his goods."

Received the endorsement of 301, Akron; 9, Troy; 183, Mendota; 499, Trinidad; 431, Litchfield; 308, Muncie; 410, Centralia; 450, Oklahoma City; 259, Bloomington; 88, Dubuque.

The amendment of Union 481, Bayamon, as published in the July Journal, as follows:

In Section 67, third line, after the words, "Initiation of \$3," it shall read: "Except in Porto Rico, where there shall be paid \$1.50 for one year, payable in installments of 50 cents every two weeks."

Received the endorsement of 301, Akron; 150, Sioux City; 9, Troy; 499, Trinidad; 69, Three Rivers; 148, Caguas.

The amendment of Union 149, Brooklyn, N. Y., as published in the July Journal, as follows:

Amend the Blue Label Laws, Sec. 156, by adding after the words (on page 42, fourth line): "This shall not debar a local union from establishing a price above \$20.00 per thousand." Add the following words: "When a higher price has been established by any local union the same shall apply to all manufacturers or their agents selling label goods within the jurisdiction of said union."

Received the endorsement of Union 9, Troy; 72, Burlington; 174, Joliet; 259, Bloomington.

The amendment of Union 450, Oklahoma City, as published in the July Journal, as follows:

"The office of town collector of Hot Springs, Ark., is a position which requires as much attention as many of our locals require of their secretary, and as there are so many of our members there for treatment, and some need and require the assistance of the town collector at all hours, for which he receives no recompense, the town collector of Hot Springs shall receive a salary of \$10.00 per month, to be paid by the union paying the sick benefits, same to be paid out of the International Fund."

Received the endorsement of 301, Akron; 90, New York; 150, Sioux City; 9, Troy; 179, Bangor; 72, Burlington; 174, Joliet; 499, Trinidad; 259, Bloomington.

Amendment by Union 144, New York:

Strike out of Section 81 all on line 13, after the word "decided," on line 15, and insert the following: "Unless the shop or shops involved shall have voted by secret ballot whether an application for strike shall be made, and if the vote is in the affirmative the same shall be referred to the Joint Advisory Board, who shall have the power to make an application for strike to the International Union without submitting the same to a referendum vote of the members affiliated with the Joint Advisory Board, but no application to strike shall be made unless a committee of the Joint Advisory Board first visits the firm to adjust the grievance." Section to read accordingly.

Amendment to Section 77, proposed by Union 217, South Chicago:

Amend Section 77 by striking out on lines 7 and 8 the comma and words after International assessments, which read, "and local assessments levied for label agitation."

Section to read as follows: "Sec. 77. Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years quitting the trade, or becoming a foreman as defined in Sec. 64, or a continuous employer of one or more members, may be placed in the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefit upon the payment of 20 cents dues per week and all International assessments. All persons in the retired beneficiary class shall be entitled to vote on all questions relating to sick or death benefits, or assessments they are subject to, but shall not be entitled to sick benefit while in a foreign country, away from the jurisdiction of the International Union. Any member failing to avail himself of this beneficiary privilege shall be granted, within thirty days, if clear on the books, an absolute retiring card, entitling the holder, upon his return to the trade, to readmission free of charge as a new member. The retiring card of any person, or the beneficiary membership of any person, violating the laws or working against the interests of the International Union, shall be annulled."

Union No. 129 Denver Colorado, offers the following amendment to the International Constitution: That an assessment of 25c be levied on all 15c and 30c members for the benefit of the locked out members, of Local Unions in Tampa, Fla. Said assessment to be disbursed under the supervision of the International President.

There is no persecution, no injustice to a great movement, but if met in the right spirit bears its harvest of good.

Out of this attempt to seal the lips of men of labor I believe will come good.—Ex.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Ed Berglund of Manchester, N. H., would like to hear from P. O'Connor (96738). By Union 192, Manchester, N. H.

H. C. Dooneman, please write to C. F. Wood, 1618 Fifth avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.

D. Groesbeck would like to hear from L. Pollisk. Address Edgerton, Wis.

Mr. R. C. Williams, 1132 Monroe street, Galesburg, Ill., writes: "Would like to know the address of my brother, Mr. Albert G. Williams. Anyone knowing if he is alive, or his last stopping place, please notify me. He was in Salt Lake City the last we heard of him seven years ago. I think his card was first taken out in Chicago about fifteen years ago."

Wm. A. McCrum, Lima, Ohio, would like to hear from Fred A. Schreier. Address care of secretary.

If anyone knows the whereabouts of Edgar Stewart please notify Mr. Chas. W. Stewart, 1108 Miami avenue, Logansport, Ind.

M. A. Burns, General Delivery, Rochester, N. Y., would like to hear from his brother, J. H. Burns. Secretary holding card please notify.

The secretary of Union 387, Yankton, S. D., would like to hear from Ernest Dralle. Important. Anyone knowing the present address of Ernest Dralle will please notify his brother at 13 Dayton street, or J. Van Tongeren, 31 Michigan avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. W. Covey, Nieland avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich., would like to hear from Oscar J. Kramer.

Guy F. Burndidge would like to hear from Emery Collins. Address care Secretary of Union 307, Reno, Nev.

If anybody knows where any of N. Rippling's relations live kindly correspond with Secretary of Union 10, Providence. He died here in February, 1910.

Geo. C. Edlish would like to hear from J. B. Smith (122133). Address care N. M. Cox, Blakely, Georgia.

Belle Bennett, 225 S. Centre avenue, Chicago, Ill., would like to hear from Fred Gelse.

R. E. Yost, of 198 E. Madison street, Chicago, Ill., would like to hear from Henry Donovan.

McCann would like to correspond with Frank Galegas. Address Secretary of Union 344, Atlanta, Georgia.

Robert Jorgensen, 500 W. A street, Iron Mountain, Mich., would like to hear from M. J. F. Follett and M. F. McMahon.

Anyone knowing the address of Nick Nellis, No. 13799, please notify the secretary of Union 88, Dubuque.

Joe Hubert would like to hear from R. Sexton. Address Box 7, Sacramento, Calif.

I. W. Walden would like to hear from Martin Garvin. Address Box 995, Billings, Mont.

Mr. L. H. Doughty, your old friend, Mr. R. E. Lalny would like to hear from you, on some important business. Address Brookfield, Mo.

W. J. Gilbertson is requested to write to his sister, as she is very anxious to hear from him. Address Mrs. M. L. O'Neill, 31 Pearl St., New York City.

G. Hayes, Eldag House, Hamilton St. Flint, Mich., would like to hear from G. Weber and J. Allen.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago post office. By order Post Office Department, Washington.

Returned the following to Post Office Department since last issue of Journal: Lester Vonocek, Harry Dillon.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 84, Saugerties, N. Y., for John Hamilton (24458).

Union 188, Seattle, Wash., for Harry Stran.

Union 426, Hibbing, Minn., for Fin Gram (33900).

Union 410, Centralia, Ill., for Charles Bebee (75031).

The International President holds mail for J. P. McKenna and Clarence A. Diehl.

Union 156, Suffield, Conn., for J. W. Van Natta.

Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y., for M. Farrell, W. D. Wilson and J. W. Heger.

Union 3, Paterson, N. J., for James A. Murphy.

Union 120, Muscatine, Iowa, for Joe Fitzpatrick (6498).

Union 252, Brunswick, Ga., for Raleigh Young.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Sam Wolfsohn, Geo. Avitt, C. D. Strickland.

Union 253, Oakland, Calif., for M. Schwartz and W. Breen.

Union 307 Reno, Nev., for John McEvoy.

Union 475 Fitchburg, Mass., for John Wambold.

LOST CARDS

104733, R. Vandenhase—Reported by Union 97; last deposited at Union 10.

51, O. A. Watts—Reported by Union 177.

40, Geo. P. Haley—Reported by Union 2; last deposited at Union 152.

12245 Elbert E. Wilds—Reported by 384; last deposited at 357.

5673, F. A. Gordan—Reported by Union 6
55799, Chas. Morande—Reported by Union 138; last deposited at Union 138.
66403, Thos. Lawless—Held at this office.
758, M. McCall—No such member initiated.
96411, Chas. E. Lantz—Reported by Union 445; last deposited at 451.

As a result of the almost bloodless conflict with Spain, the actual hostilities of which lasted less than six weeks, the United States paid in 1908 \$3,471,157 in pensions, with assurance of an annual increase for many years to come, and the rolls of the Pension Office today bear the names of 24,000 pensioners, over 19,000 of whom are invalids and survivors of this war. More than 18,000 additional claims are now pending, although the total of the Cuban army of invasion was only 20,000 men. In 1907 the United States paid in pensions a total of \$146,000,000. For 1908 the appropriation was increased to \$151,000,000.

In all the wars in which the United States has engaged disease has been responsible for more than 70 per cent. of the mortality, more than one-half of which could have easily been prevented through organization and preparedness.

Preventable disease, more than wounds, swells the pension lists. Through the Museum of Safety and Sanitation, it will be shown how to lessen this loss. Statistics of the Pension Office prove that if this unnecessary loss had been avoided the saving in pensions alone would have paid the cost of the resulting war every twenty-five years. Aside from the sorrow of the homes made desolate, consider the economic value of the 70 per cent if lives now uselessly sacrificed that might be saved as bread-winners in industrial pursuits.

I see a silver lining to the clouds and a bright star of hope in the heavens, and I see ultimately the spirit of humanity, justice and the brotherhood of man obtaining in the minds and hearts of the people of the country.—Ex.

In the whole history of our movement no greater struggle has taken place than that for the preservation and the maintenance of the right of free press and free speech.—Ex.

The people of our country have with the men of labor made it clear to the whole world that no curtailment of the rights of free press and free speech will be tolerated.—Ex.

We have come too far in the march of human progress for any set of influences to drive us back into slavery.—Ex.

Boost All the Labels

UTILIDAD DE LA UNIÓN.

Es cosa harto lamentable el tener que repeler continuamente los ataques injustos é interesados de los detractores que parten del mismo seno del trabajo.

Esta clase de enemigos que tienen las asociaciones obreras, son las mas tenaces, los que mas daño hacen á los ideales del mismo proletariado.

La mayor parte de esos que se denominan luchadores de la causa obrera, emplean su tiempo y sus mas preciosas energías en disputar contra sus propios hermanos los demas obreros.

No enseñan, ni ilustran, ni instruyen; sino

que combaten sistemáticamente á los compañeros que se permiten diferir del criterio que ellos sustentan.

Hay que oírles con que presopopeya se proclaman Leaders de la santa causa de las reivindicaciones sociales, y luego resulta que toda su acción se concreta á obstruir la obra de los obreros que de algún modo hacen algo práctico en beneficio de toda la clase.

No vituperamos la acción educadora de sabios y filósofos que riegan en el surco sana simiente de progresistas ideas.

Pero, como habremos de aplaudir á los individuos que, en su locura, obstruyen el sendero que trillan asociaciones como la nuestra, la cual tiene por objeto hacer posible la vida de los trabajadores dentro del medio en que nos vemos precisados á vivir?

Nosotros entendemos que los trabajadores necesitan ocuparse en sus propios asuntos de actualidad, ó sea en todo aquello que se relaciona con las necesidades de la vida diaria, y por esta, mas que por otras razones tambien importantes, fue por lo que se creó la Unión Internacional, Institución que procura sistemáticamente para sus asociados la mayor suma posible de mejoras y beneficios, tratando siempre de que estos le cuesten pocos sacrificios.

Entendemos también, que no debe adoptarse el temperamento agresivo en todas las cuestiones que hayan de dilucidarse entre capital y trabajo, porque la experiencia nos ha demostrado que esa clase de guerras depauperan al trabajador más de lo que dañan al capitalista. Este se repone pronto de las pérdidas que le ocasiona una huelga, mientras que los trabajadores padecen la indecible en ella, y sufren hondas consecuencias mucho tiempo después de concluida la contienda.

Quizás sea esa la causa de que tantos detractores nos hayan combatido desde la fundación hasta la fecha, á pesar de que nuestros propagandistas no acometen á los de otras tendencias de otra manera que con argumentos suaves y razones evidentes.

Sea de ello lo que quiera, es lo cierto que se nos combate con saña por muchos individuos que debieran emplear su inquina en atacar á los verdaderos enemigos del trabajo que son los "trusts," los ajotistas y especialmente la ignorancia de los hombres, mediante la cual se hacen posibles todas las grandes y pequeñas explotaciones.

Y no es que nosotros nos quejamos de que así procedan contra esos elementos que sistemáticamente combaten á los obreros, pretendiendo que con esos ataques les defienden y redimen.

Nosotros no tenemos motivos de queja si bien se mira el asunto, pues nuestra Institución ha crecido y se ha desarrollado en el estruendo de los ataques dirigidos por esa y por otras clases de enemigos. Lo que hay es que nos apena ver tan mal dirigidas, tan mal empleadas, esas fuerzas y energías que si fuesen bien distribuidas, la clase obrera ganaría en ello tanto como ahora pierde.

¿Cuan otra sería la situación actual de los trabajadores en general, y cuanto más de prisa andaría el carro del progreso, si tanta energía perdida en las luchas intestinas hasta el presente, se hubiese empleado con habilidad en instruir á las "masas"!

Si por cada hálito de odio y de envidia y de rencillas y de desconfianzas, que ha venido invirtiendo en el seno del trabajo la pasión mal sana, hubiere dejado caer en el surco algunos granos de cariño, de amor á la clase y de enseñanzas razonables, es muy posible que la

simbólica carabana estuviese numerosas millas más allá de donde se halla actualmente.

Pero; ¿qué puede hacer para destruir al enemigo común, quien tiene que emplear su tiempo y sus energías en repeler las agresiones de los mismos obreros, muchos de los cuales se introducen en el seno de nuestra Sociedad para herirnos con más certeza?

Afortunadamente muchos de sus trabajos se estrellan contra la realidad de los hechos como sucede cuando nuestros detractores hablan de la inutilidad de la Unión.

Ellos afirman con frescura inaudita, que el oficio de tabaquero está cada vez peor, á pesar de que la Unión Internacional de Tabaqueros existe; y como consecuencia de su aserto, deducen la inutilidad de nuestra Unión. A conclusiones erróneas, deducciones falsas.

En general, en los Estados Unidos de Norte América el oficio de tabaquero no has desmejorado nada como quiere suponerse gratuitamente. Por lo contrario; has obtenido mejoras demucha importancia.

Hace treinta años que nuestra Unión ejerce alguna influencia en la industria tabacalera, y podemos mostrar los datos necesarios para desvirtuar el aserto de nuestras detractores.

Hace treinta años, repetimos, eran las condiciones del trabajo en esa rama de la riqueza del país, mucho peores de lo que son actualmente, como puede ver todo el que quiera examinar ó prestar atención á los preciosos datos que suministra la historia.

En aquella fecha se pagaba el millar de tabacos al tabaquero, á razón de cinco ó seis pesos, y el pago efestuébase en vales que al hacerlos efectivos en los establecimientos designados, sufrían un notable descuento, como es consiguiente en tales casos.

Conociendo esos precios y ese sistema de pagar al obrero, no es preciso decir mas para que se comprenda la triste y desmedrada situación que atravesaba al oficio antes de que la Unión Internacional de Tabaqueros ejerciese en él su influencia salutífera.

Ensucesivos artículos continuaremos tratando este tema interesantísimo, el cual es siempre de actualidad á juicio nuestro.

BAVARDAGES.

Le bavardage et la jalousie de métier occasionnent plus de troubles dans l'union que n'importe quel autre cause. Une controverse d'une nature mesquine et insignifiante s'élève d'abord, et la langue désœuvrée de l'insinuation entreprend sur le champ de semer le discord en ouvrant une campagne qui ni sert qu'à étendre le ravage. Sur ce, la difficulté grossit et devient un sujet de première grandeur qui souvent divise l'union en plusieurs factions, occasionne des grèves hâtives et une grande perte de terrain et une animosité que des années arrivant à peine à éteindre. La jalousie et la rivalité de patrons en concurrence sont souvent les instigatrices du mal. Ils disent une demi-vérité et avant qu'elle ne soit très vieille, elle est devenue un mensonge complet. Les journalistes ont d'habitude assez à faire pour s'occuper de leurs propres intérêts sans se soucier de faire montre d'hystérie à propos des intérêts rivaux de patrons en concurrence. Parce qu'un patron trouve à redire à une "shop" et commence à insinuer de vilains bruits contre elle, cela n'est pas une bonne raison pour qu'un membre se mette à insulter d'autres membres et à répandre des insinuations sur des affaires dont il ignore le premier mot.

Un esprit de fraternité et d'amitié doit être encouragé et cultivé entre les membres sur toutes les questions strictement concernant

l'union. Nous pouvons différer d'opinion, virilement et d'une manière tolérante, sur les questions concernant l'union, et cependant, montrer une bonne camaraderie dans les salles de réunion. Différez d'opinion tant que vous voudrez sur toutes les affaires en dehors de l'union et sa sphère de droit, mais pour votre propre bien et le bien général de l'union, il est nécessaire de travailler en harmonie sur toutes les affaires intéressant l'union. Quand il est nécessaire de discuter des affaires de l'union, l'endroit pour le faire, c'est la salle de réunion de l'union, et non le coin des rues ou autres endroits publics. Si un membre en diffame un autre derrière son dos, dites-lui: venez avec moi le dire devant lui, et s'il s'y refuse, qualifiez hardiment son histoire de fausseté. Mettez-vous à la place de l'autre homme et faites aux autres ce que voulez qu'il vous soit fait par les autres.

ORGANISEZ, AGITEZ ET EDUQUEZ.

Efficacité de l'Organisation.

L'efficacité de l'organisation ne saurait être surfaite. Les unions ouvrières ont fait un bien incalculable. Elles ont éduqué et relevé la qualité de l'ouvrier par le monde entier; elles ont obtenu un nombre infini de bonnes lois, telles que celles concernant l'inspection des ateliers et celles contre le labeur des enfants, etc., et on peut dire en toute vérité, que sans les unions ouvrières, il n'existerait pas une seule loi ouvrière à l'heure actuelle. Au commencement du dix-neuvième siècle, l'ouvrier était considéré comme un esclave et un vassal, ignorant et dégradé, sans espoir de s'élever jamais au-dessus de la pesante, monotone routine à laquelle il était enchaîné; tandis qu'aujourd'hui, après un demi-siècle de labeur unioniste, l'ouvrier occupe une des plus honorables et dignes places dans le monde, et il est devenu évident que s'il avait existé une organisation du labeur universelle, le bien qui aurait été fait, eût été cent fois plus considérable.

Pour protéger les intérêts des gens de notre métier et de nos membres, il faut que nous soyons à même de leur dire: "Allez de l'avant; tenez-vous sur vos droits, et nous veillerons à ce que rien ne vous manque."

L'unionisme est la protection contre la tempête, le secours dans la détresse, et la sympathie pour ceux qui souffrent.

Les unions ouvrières encouragent l'éducation et déracinent l'ignorance et avancent les intérêts et augmente et maintient les gages de leurs membres. Elles protègent les membres des patrons peu scrupuleux et dénués de justice. Elles accomplissent en votre faveur ce que vous ne sauriez espérer de faire en tant qu'individu isolé. C'est donc un devoir que vous avez envers votre femme, votre famille et vos enfants que de vous affilier à une union.

Ce n'est pas le labeur organisé qui cause l'inquiétude, le mécontentement, les luttes des travailleurs, en vue d'améliorer leurs dures conditions de vie. Mais c'est le labeur organisé qui cherche à contrôler ces mouvements, à les conduire par des canaux pacifiques et sûrs, loin des sables mouvants de la violence et des précipices de l'anarchie. Et le temps arrive — à moins que les signes ne signifient rien, — où même toutes les grandes forces conservatrices du labeur organisé seront nécessaires pour maintenir la paix entre la cupidité ignorante et sans frein des chercheurs de monopoles d'un côté et les esclaves gagés, ignorants, non organisés et opprimés de l'autre.

Les Bienfaits Des Unions Ouvrières.

L'éditeur a souvent reçu des lettres d'étudiants sollicitant des renseignements au support du côté affirmatif du débat: "Les unions ouvrières font-elles du bien à l'ouvrier?"

Bien que cela soit vraiment encourageant de voir que le mouvement est un sujet d'intérêt dans les collèges, ce qui atteste son importance de jour en jour croissante, toutefois, la forme sous laquelle ce débat est présenté démontre combien grossière est la conception des unions ouvrières que se forme l'étudiant en moyenne. On pourrait tout aussi bien se demander si cela fait du bien à la santé prendre des bains, si le bifteck est nourrissant, si les écoles propagent l'éducation, si les églises servent à la religion. S'il existe des doutes sur les effets des unions ouvrières sur la condition matérielle des ouvriers, demandez donc alors le contraire, c'est-à-dire si l'absence d'unions serait un bien pour eux.

Les ouvriers peuvent-ils obtenir des meilleures conditions de travail en s'adressant individuellement aux patrons? Les ouvriers non-organisés travaillent-ils moins d'heures et reçoivent-ils une plus haute paye que ceux qui le sont? L'ouvrier non-unioniste jouit-il de plus de liberté et d'indépendance? Son bien-être est-il mieux servi les salaires que la libre concurrence lui permet d'obtenir?

En résumé: La condition de la classe ouvrière sera-t-elle élevée par la soumission pure et simple, en rendant l'ouvrier incapable de redresser un tort qui lui sera fait, en dépendant tout uniquement sur la générosité des patrons et la bonne volonté de la société, au lieu de se mettre à co-opérer en vue de s'améliorer elle-même et de se dresser unie dans l'affirmation de ses droits?

Prozíraví řemeslní unionisté věří, že dělnická otázka ve svém nejširším smyslu, zaujímá v sobě každý sociální a hospodářský problém, poutající pozornost člověčenstva. My věříme, že konečně a úplně rozluštění této velké dělnické otázky musí být dosaženo evolučními a ne revolučními metodami. Jednotlivci musí být naučeni rozuměti svým povinnostem a závazkům vůči svému spolubřiznímu dříve nežli úplné rozluštění nastane. Touto cestou, evolučními metodami, řemeslné unie dokázaly mnoho, a jsou dnes mocným činitelem v povznášení a osvícení masový lidu. Zjevy v dělnické otázce, jimž jest nejlépe porozuměno a na nichž všechny řemeslné unie se usjednotí, jsou ty, jimž věnujeme zvláštní a okamžitou pozornost. Dnes jsou to zkrácení doby pracovní, odstranění dětské práce, zdravotní opatření a zlepšení domovů a dílen. Až tyto budou rozluštěny, pak přijdou na řadu další náležitě otázky a i tyto budou řemeslnými uniemi a jich vlivem vyřízeny.

Doutníkáři by měli napomahati, kde jest to možné, organizovati jiná řemesla. Příhodný čas pro organizaci jest zde. Příštích několik roků budeme svědky ohromného oživení hnutí řemeslného dělnictva. Pomáháte-li jiným—pomáháte také sobě. Ti, jež zorganizujete, sesílí požadavek uniového lablu a následkem toho více a stálejší práce pro uniového člověka. Opatrným řízením, přesností a přidržováním se patřičných sfér, Mezinárodní Unie dosáhne během nynějšího oživení 40,000 členů, čehož plná síla počítána bude již příštího roku. Necht' heslo jest: Organizovat, agitovat a pak rozkvět uniového lablu.

Řemeslné unie věří v konání dobra kdykoliv a kdekoliv se příležitost k tomu naskytne. Majíť to srdce, rozum a odvahu čeliti stavu a podmínkám jak je nacházejí a mužně přemahají veškeré překážky, z nichž žádná se nejeví dosti děsivá anebo příliš velká aby před ní zmalovaly srdce upřímného řemeslného unionisty, kterýž poznává dobro vykonané v minulosti a možnosti pro budoucnost, kdežto průměrný re-

formator (který obvykle chce reformovati každého jenom na sebe) spokojuje se resolutováním o mluvením o krásách růžové budoucnosti.

Máme-li býti naprosto úspěšnými ve velkém před námi stojícím zápase dokonale zorganizovati naše řemeslo a přivoditi slušné mzdy a poměry na něž mají veškerí dělníci takové spravedlivé nároky, musíme spolupůsobit s vysokomyslnými, dobře smýšlejícími uniovými vyrobiteli do takové míry, aby to nebylo na úkor našich práv, výdělku, atd.

V zápasech v nynější dobu se odehrávajících jakož i v těch jež nás očekávají, vodítkem-li bude mírná přímot, smílivost, spravedlnost a bude-li potřeba i arbitrace, každý pokus korunován bude úspěchem.

Upřímný řemeslný unionismus vyznačuje pravidelné poněkud avšak jisté povznášení řemeslných tříd k vyšším, ušlechtilějším a lepším snahám v životě. Řemeslní unionisté vědí co chtějí a také ví jak by splnění svých tužeb o zlepšení svého postavení dosáhli. Pravý řemeslný unionista rozumí správnému vývinu rodiny člověka, a ať jest netrpěliv jako kdokoli o zlepení, jeho intelligence jej vede dále s pořádku-milovnými, pomalými avšak spojenými spolunionisty. Mužové tito jsou ti praví rekové v bitvě za dělnickou emancipaci. Zneuznání, porážka aniž úspěch je nezmění. Oni mají odvahu jež vyplývá z přesvědčení a může být na ně spoleháno že vždy se budou bít pro právo a spravedlnost.

Zednáři, Odd fellows a podobné jednoty pozůstávají z mužů všech povolání v životě. Ne tak s řemeslnými unii, jejich členstvo hned od začátku pozůstávalo z těch, již po staletí drželi byli na dně společenské úrovně a jimž k všelikému vzdělání příležitost upírána.

Dnes řemeslné unie mají ve svých řadách některé z nejlepších řečníků a spisovatelů o nichž bylo kdy slyšáno. Jich místní schůze mohou býti s prospěchem porovnány s ložovými schůzemi jak u vzhledu členstva tak i v práci i v debatách, kdežto jejich konvence v ohledu intelligence, vzhledu i všeobecné debaty předěly kterékoliv zákonodárné těleso v zemi, i spolkový kongres v to počítaje. Řemeslné unie povznášením intelektuálního morálního a fyzického blaha svých členů vykonali užitečný úkol na prospěch lidské společnosti vůbec, výkon, kterýž nemá sobě rovná v těch mnoha úspěších v historii vzniku a vývinu v této zemi.

Povinnost uniových členů.

Ponaučení, jež každý unionista by si měl vzíti k srdci jest ta skutečnost, že úspěch dělnického hnutí spočívá na jednotlivých pokusech členstva. Jest to v té míře, v jaké průměrný člen bere účast ve své organizaci, v jakéž tato pokračuje anebo hyne. Jest to ten muž, který uznává svou povinnost vůči unii, jenž povzbuzuje úředníky svoji přítomností a jenž bere účast na jednání, kterýž napomáhá v práci a kterýž činí pokrok nejen možným ale jistým.

Každý muž má svůj díl k vykonání a svou povinnost k vyřízení. Jiný člen to zaň činit nemůže. Pakli schází ve schůzích, zůstává sesle prázdná a o jednoho účastníka jest tam méně. Každý člen má být činitelem a něco zastat. V takové organizaci není žádný život, kde členové jsou lhostejní anebo spějí na svých veslech. Pakli to stojí za to patřiti k unii, stojí to za to, přivést ji k úspěchu. Každá unie jest právě taková jakou jí činí její členstvo. Bude bud' mrtvá anebo živá, prospívající anebo ochablá, právě v takové míře v jaké její členové chápou svoje zodpovědnosti a poctivě jim chtějí dostáti.

Die Kritiker und Fanatiker in den Arbeiterreihen deuten stets auf die Feindschläge. Wenn mal ein anarchistischer Richter mit der rohen Macht eines Einheitsbegriffs einen Streik aushebt, schwächen die Kritiker und Fanatiker Flug und sagen: „Hab ich's nicht immer gesagt? Die Arbeiter werden stets verhaufen!“

Wenn mal ein eigenmächtiger Gouverneur die Gewerkschaftler mittels Gewehre und Aufrührerkanonen einschüchtert, dann steden die Kritiker und Fanatiker ihre Köpfe zusammen und sagen: „Hab ich's nicht immer gesagt? Die Gewerkschaften haben ausgespielt?“

Nichts ist verächtlicher, als das Krächzen dieser Unglücksraben. Nichts ist auch wohl gründlicher als ihre Unwissenheit über das, was die Gewerkschaften bis jetzt erreicht haben.

Sicher ist der Kampf um die industrielle Gerechtigkeit noch nicht gewonnen. Die Besitzer erhalten noch viel mehr als die Arbeiter. Seit 1825 sind jedoch tausende von weitreichenden und dauernden Siegen durch die Arbeiterorganisationen gewonnen worden. Die Löhne sind erhöht, die Stunden verkürzt, die Verhältnisse verbessert worden, Reformen sind erzwungen und Mißstände beseitigt worden, und die ganze Stellungnahme der Gesellschaft den Lohnarbeitern gegenüber ist achtungsvoller und menschlicher geworden.

In der Kürze dieses Artikels lassen sich Statistiken und Geschichte nicht besprechen. Wir wollen nur ein paar Gegenstände in der Vergangenheit und Gegenwart des amerikanischen Arbeiters betrachten.

Man stelle die \$500 jährlich, die der Fabrikarbeiter heute durchschnittlich erhält, den \$247 gegenüber, die derselbe Arbeiter 1850 erhielt. In 50 Jahren, die Löhne zu verdoppeln und die Stunden zu verkürzen, ist sicherlich Schnellarbeit im sozialen Fortschritt.

Man vergleiche die 50 Cents täglich für 14 Arbeitsstunden, die der New Yorker Maurer 1776 erhielt, mit den \$4.80 für 8 Stunden, die er heute erhält. Nur seine Gewerkschaft hat diese Höherwertung verursacht, und er verdient heute 10 Cents mehr für eine Arbeitsstunde, als einst für vierzehn Arbeitsstunden. Welcher Revolutionsplan der Gelben der rothen Flagge hat jemals etwas Ähnliches geleistet?

Wenn es auch eine traurige Tatsache ist, daß viele fleißige amerikanische Bürger \$1 täglich und weniger erhalten, so sollte man aber nicht vergessen, daß vor 100 Jahren tausende von Weibern in dieser Republik sich an Arbeitgeber für sieben Jahre für \$100, oder \$14.28 jährlich verkaufte! Hier und einen halben Cent für den Tag! Das war das sogenannte „Redemptioner-System“, das die organisierte Arbeit abschaffte.

Viele Gesetze sind heute streng und unbillig, aber wer würde sie mit den barbarischen Verordnungen vergleichen, die vor einem Jahrhundert galten, als in einigen Staaten auf 25 Verbrechen die Todesstrafe stand? Im Jahre 1789 schlug der Vorherrn arbeitende Frauen und Kinder mit der Peitsche, wenn sie ihre Arbeit verlangsamt. Die Treitmühle hörte nicht auf zu gehen, Branger und Alos waren selten leer, das Brandeisen wurde immer gebraucht, und der Schandpfahl war stets von frischem Blut geröthet. Diese schandwürdigen Grausamkeiten erhielten sich durch Jahrhunderte, und sie wurden erst abgeschafft, als selbstbewußte, organisierte Arbeiter sich weigerten, noch länger ihre Opfer zu sein.

Das Loß der Streiter von heute ist nicht leicht, aber man vergleiche es mit dem der 21 New Yorker Schneider, die 1836 an den Streik gingen, und die um \$1150 gestraft wurden für das Verbrechen, höhere Löhne zu fordern.

Vor hundert Jahren war eine Gewerkschaft so ungeschicklich wie eine Falschmünzergilde. Die ersten Gewerkschaftler versammelten sich heimlich in Ställen oder Werkstätten. Wenn sie weniger Arbeit oder mehr Lohn forderten, waren sie Gefesübertreter und wurden bestraft. Noch im Jahre 1834 fanden die Gewerkschaftler in Boston, als sie ein Festessen geben wollten, jede Halle in der Stadt gegen sich verschlossen, und sie mußten sich eine eigene kleine Halle bauen.

Solche Verhältnisse sollte man mit den heutigen vergleichen, in denen Gewerkschaften so gesetzmäßig wie Korporationen sind.

Je mehr einer die Gewerkschaftsbewegung studirt, desto mehr wird er von ihrer entwicklungs-fähigen Natur und ihrem schließlichen Erfolg über-

zeugt. Man mag sie bekräftigen, soviel man will, ihre Errungenschaften stehen da als ewiger Beweis ihrer Thunlichkeit und Macht.

„In der Vereinigung sammelt sich die Stärke und Mannheit der Menschheit. Keiner kann für sich allein stehen.“ Einige Menschen glauben es aber zu können, und sie halten sich abseits von ihrem Mitmenschen, jedoch sie haben gewöhnlich von den Folgen ihres Thuns böß zu leiden.

Neben der Unterstützung seiner Union, wird ein vernünftiger Gewerkschaftler auch an seine örtliche Arbeiterzeitung denken. Ihre Art ist es ja allein, auf die im Kampf der Arbeit Verlaß ist, darum ist es Pflicht der Arbeiter, mit ihrer Unterstützung nicht hintanzuhalten.

Die ersten Vorkämpfer.

Überall sind die Gewerkschaften die ersten Verteidiger und Vorkämpfer der Demokratie in allen Formen. Da die Demokratie sich mit Kriegführung nicht vereinbaren läßt, bekämpfen die Gewerkschaften aller Länder die Eroberungslust und den Imperialismus. Sie bekämpfen auch den Völkerverhaß und die religiösen Vorurtheile. In diesen grundlegenden Fragen der Menschheit und Menschenrechte sind sie voll muthiger Einigkeit. Sie sind mit allen ihren Fehlern und Mängeln die größte einzelne Beeinflussung zur Duldsamkeit und Geistesfreiheit. Und doch hat man sie engherzig gehalten, weil sie sich nicht jedem erbitterten politischen Reformplan einfügen oder sich nicht jedem Plan, die Welt in einem Tag umzuarbeiten, anschließen, sondern lieber auf das Grundliegende als auf besondere Maßnahmen und unbewiesene Theorien Gewicht legen. Die organisierten Arbeiter denken langsam, aber sicher. Ihre Art ist vielleicht unbeholfen, aber ihr Ziel ist klar.

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GEORGIA.

- 252 J. J. Burch, Box 125, Brunswick.
344 H. T. Barnes, 61½ E. Alabama st., Atlanta.
471 F. H. Herman, Box 215, Americus (Macon).
478 L. J. Torres, 107 Beeman st., La Grange.

IDAHO.

- 256 W. Granholm, Box 596, Boise.
380 W. G. Fenn, 706 Cedar st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lentz, 198 E. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
†15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
20 Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
*38 H. Bogaske, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
41 Elmer A. Ford, 292 Oak ave., Aurora.
Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
47 Alex. Roswog, 729 N. 22d st., Quincy.
*Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
*57 Louis Kampelmann, Champaign.
71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
†37 John J. Grossheim, 512 Oak st., Alton.
*80 A. C. Zimmermann, 831 Johnston st., Danville.
99 Frank D. May, 1419 Columbus st., Ottawa.
*Phil Seiffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
*114 L. P. Hoffman, 531 Reed st., Jacksonville.
†12 Edmund Schnur, 201 Garden st., Peoria.
†127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
*157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton ave., Rockford.
†174 N. J. Green, 508 Division st., Joliet.
178 Wm. Wetzlau, Box 144, Olney.
†183 H. D. Kindig, 404 S. 5th ave., Mendota.
191 Otto Ludwig, 304 Liberty st., Morris.
*200 Gus C. Rausch, 357 E. Ferris st., Galesburg.
201 H. J. Hulsbrink, 331 4th av., Rock Island.
207 Jay Bell, Box 202, Carthage.
217 Benjamin Cohen, 3064 92d st., South Chicago.
222 Ed. Zacher, 1516 2d st., Peru.
†227 Nic. Medinger, 2931 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
243 Chas. Mazur, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
*247 Michael Eckert, 402 Greenwood av., Blue Island.
*250 Henry Wilhelm, 13 N. Airy st., Belleville.
258 P. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., Streator.
*259 Lambert Schwoerer, 412 E. Beecher st., Bloomington.
*274 O. C. Hill, 409 Court st., Pekin.
*297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A., Canton.
*305 Adolph Walters, 623 N. 2d st., Monmouth.
319 H. F. Fitts, 135 N. Genesee st. (upstairs), Waukegan.
365 John Euteneuer, Box 423, Havana.
389 F. G. Rives, 226½ W. Court st., Paris.
394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
*409 Chris. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
410 Annmie Schultz, 110 N. Locust st., Centralia.
423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
431 Elmer Ellis, Box 45, Litchfield.
*437 B. C. Coke, 300 12th st., Cairo.
438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
*451 John W. Hunt, Box 87, Bushnell.
455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.

- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
497 Chas. Baier, 87 West av., Kankakee.
31 A. Leister, 108½ W. Court St., Connersville.
Chas. Gartlein, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
33 Geo. Ricker, 625 E. New York st., Indianapolis.
*Fred J. Keefer, 949 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
37 L. P. Sanders, 111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
50 J. C. Wirth, 1119 S. 2nd st., Terre Haute.
C. Stoeckler, 2018 S. 7th st., Terre Haute.
*54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
62 Chas. Heckman, 609 Main st., Richmond.
134 Jos. Gaekle, 133 Madison st., La Porte.
168 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
159 Frank Hilley, R. R. No. 12, Box 11, Marion.
195 Frank Sims, 654 Catherine st., Frankfort.
197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
*214 Emery B. Goff, 427 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
*215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
*221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
*235 Ed. Bender, 113½ S. Broadway, Peru.
237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
*300 C. B. Wakefield, 2714 Franklin st., Michigan City.
308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
*335 Aug. Ebert, 743 Sohl st., Hammond.
352 John A. Marxer, Brookville.
*379 Chas. Scholder, 122 W. 8th st., Rochester.
*382 R. Hudson, 330 W. 2d st., Rushville.
399 Julius Yungmans, 409 Main st., Vincennes.
406 E. W. Schmitt, 126½ Main st., Crawfordsville.
Warner Swearingen, 126½ W. Main st., Crawfordsville.
*415 John McGregor, 420 Main st., Elkhart.

INDIANA.

- 60 Al Hunter, 18'0 Palean st., Keokuk.
*72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
*83 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
*111 Harry Ahrold, 721 Lyon st., Des Moines.
*120 H. F. Kuriger, 613 W. 5th st., Muscatine.
150 Adolph Haupt, 211 4th st., Sioux City.
155 Ralph Walble, Mt. Pleasant.
*172 Emil Joens, 1615 Liberty st., Davenport.
*177 P. H. Heuermann, 412 N. 22d st., Council Bluffs.
*181 T. Estabrook, Hutton's Cigar Store, Fort Madison.
223 J. C. Fisher, General Delivery, Ottumwa.
239 Ed. Kemer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
259 Ed. Kemer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
277 E. L. Fisher, 802 1st av., W., Oskaloosa.
328 Geo. Hall, 219 W. Adams st., Creston.
*454 Robt. Drevikosky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
456 W. E. Bennett, care W. G. Wood Cigar Co., Albia.
*490 Robt. Bauman, Fairfield.
495 C. Murray, 109 N. 5th st., Marshalltown.
T. Buchwald, 5 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
496 John Nelling, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.
Ed. M. Tynan, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 804½ Kansas av., Topeka.
*56 J. C. Corkery, 518 N. 7th st., Leavenworth.
163 John Luther, Marysville.
286 Geo. Herburger, 2223 N. Lawrence av., Wichita.
345 C. G. Warrington, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.
419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 John Gimble, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
*105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
185 F. A. Vincent, 1021 N. 10th st., Paducah.
187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Henry Tatje, 416 Soraparu st., New Orleans.
†220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne st., New Orleans.
*Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 Albert Boucher, 41 Emery st., Biddeford.
*66 C. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 34 Sanford st., Bangor.
273 J. F. McLaughlin, 82 Broad st., Rockland.
470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 M. F. Burnham, 165 E. Main st., Marlboro.
*28 S. J. T. Wall, 8 School st., C. L. U. Hall, Westfield.
49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
*Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
*51 Chas. Bernier, 100 Lyman st., Holyoke.
65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
*92 Geo. Apholt, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
†97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
*160 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
206 H. P. Huffnagle, 61 Eagle st., North Adams.
226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
*255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
326 G. W. Dunbar, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
475 R. C. Sweigard, 185 Main st., Fitchburg.
494 Geo. B. Pollard, 153 Rodman st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
†22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
*46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 31 Michigan ave., Grand Rapids.
69 Chas. T. Mallo, Jr., 119 Hoffman st., Three Rivers.
*130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
*167 Wm. Leith, 115 West Main st., Owosso.
*169 Wm. McCauley, Spencer House, Cheboygan.
*184 A. W. Lefler, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A, Bay City.
186 T. J. Broderick, 309 2nd st. E., Flint.
*205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
†208 Andrew Jansen, 105 So. Burdick st., Kalamazoo.
209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
*263 John G. Terbille, 15 Compey st., Adrian.
*268 Henry Anderson, 414 S. Charlotte st., Escanaba.
*272 Harry Deacon, 510 Beaver st., N. Lansing.
*284 David Morgan, 249 W. Kirby av., Detroit.
302 A. G. Heldenreich, Box 498, Tecumseh.
310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
*314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
*330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
366 Leo. J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
*368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
*408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
*413 J. P. Meehan, 141 Iroquois st., Laurium (Calumet).
452 C. E. Savage, 412 Jennings ave., Petoskey.
*457 Amos D. Hill, 1010 Michigan ave., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
*463 Harry V. Isaacs, Box 487, Pontiac.
468 A. W. Kamp, 115 W. Walnut st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Phil Pauly, 272 E. 3d st., Winona.
†77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
*98 Frank Rapp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
271 J. W. Hogan, Rochester.
294 Frank Heidman, 607½ E. 8th st., Duluth.
John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
*315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
321 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

- *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 520 Plum st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 Harold Mulford, Box 433, Hibbing.
 434 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Faribault.
 448 P. J. Buttermann, 424 S. 5th st., Brainerd.

MISSOURI.

- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 232 E. Commercial st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Elchenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 John Elchenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 M. Anthony, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Albert Bohem, 916 Wyandott st., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 Clyde M. Brown, 119 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 *1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 Chas. A. Patterson, 610 Main st., Joplin.
 442 B. J. Messmer, 626 Good Hope st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 1944, Livingston.
 *361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 R. Schmutz, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 905, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 C. C. Lightner, 1703 W. Division st., Grand Island.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Henry Reimers, 416 S. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 W. M. Wagner, 252 N. Virginia st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
 Ernest Bender, 33 Hamilton ave., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingstone ave., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 205 Bergenline ave., Union Hill.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
 199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
 230 F. Wathier, 434 High st., Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Dellus, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klalber, 818 Division st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 Fred Weigel, 271 Genesee st., Buffalo.
 15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 45, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Chas. Reiff, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Willson, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 12 H. L. Williams, 17 William st., Oneida.
 *E. C. Hunter, 30 E. Elm st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 553 Grove st., Elmira.
 *68 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 Jas. L. McHale, Room 23, Beaver blk., Albany.
 74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 Chas. H. Hahn, 32 Grand st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 *84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 7716 4th ave., Brooklyn.
 *89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
 *90 Jacob Sinn, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 E. S. Riegel, 9 Orchard st., Cortland.
 121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 E. Bupp, 321 E. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 A. Allen, 254 North Hamilton st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., New York.
 *213 Sam. Nachman, 323A East 89th st., New York.
 218 John C. Hills, 63 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 292 Chenango st., Binghamton.
 *231 Wm. J. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
 *251 C. L. Lindlau, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.
 *255 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, Robinson Terrace, Plattsburgh.

- 280 E. M. Reynolds, North av., Owego.
 *283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange av., Geneva.
 *292 Thos. E. Silvester, 465 Hamburg av., Brooklyn.
 298 J. H. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 J. Stahlberger, 72 Walnut st., Auburn.
 327 Geo. W. Carter, Jr., Box 253, Coxsackie.
 334 W. A. Philip, 2 Clark st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
 *348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
 392 Jose Fernandez, 240 Sempter st., New York.
 Pedro Escandon, 1118 39th st., New York.
 *417 Jos. Walter, 17 N. Gazelle st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *430 Peter Mooney, 725 Emery st., Fulton.
 483 Chauncy Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 117 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
 *43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
 45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 75 J. W. Baker, 563 S. Grant ave., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 709 Shelby st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudeman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Max Bodenheimer, 203 McKinley ave., Canton.
 123 Carl Gagle, 532 N. 7th st., Hamilton.
 *A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Jos. Kettl, 28 E. Main st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 27 N. Hazel st., Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 Jos. A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 33 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
 249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerhelm, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 385 J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st., Portsmouth.
 *416 L. C. Colson, 110 E. Seminary st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 401 M. L. Noll, 118 N. Union ave., Shawnee.
 450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Room 34, National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
 125 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, Box 812, Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schults, Box 137, Penn st., Meadville.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 54 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matiehnner, 2628 Cochran st., Erie.
 *108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
 *122 E. J. Tribout, 20 Eddy st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 Geo. H. Ulrich, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 *A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohrer, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
 John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 Geo. W. Boas, 636 First st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kozwinkle, 1121 Prospect av., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 608 W. Locust st., Scranton.
 301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *D. S. Lieb, Box 96, Akron.
 309 Wilson Enck, Box 21, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
 *316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *317 Harry Ahrendts, 36 Metcalf st., Wilkes Barre.
 *320 Earl Gotschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 Wm. Kinzinger, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
 *439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Pedro San Miguel, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 Juan G. Garcia, Puerta de Tierra.
 148 P. Vega Santos, Viganouido st., Caguas.
 Atanasio Terres, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Avellino Candelario, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
 Guillermo Colon, Gurabo.
 194 Ramon L. Fraguada, P. O. Box 8, Cayey.
 Luis Barrera, Box 54, Cayey.
 333 Ramon de Santiago, San Lorenzo.
 Jesus MaGarcia, San Lorenzo.
 374 Francisco Dobal, Mayaguez.
 Luis Guillbot, Mayaguez.
 376 Manuel Lassus, Utuado.

- Angel Rodriguez, Utuado.
 386 Antonio Perez, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
 Emilio R. Arce, Ciales, P. R.
 388 Juan Sanchez Narguer, Box 163, Utuado.
 Enrique Jordan, Box 163, Utuado.
 390 Juan Chaleman, Federacion Libre, Vega Baja.
 Alfonso Davila, Vega Baja.
 449 Carlos Bacra, Calle Isabel No. 16, Ponce.
 Raulo Everes, Calle Union 90, Ponce.
 458 Julius Navano, Cidra, P. R.
 Felix Lopez, Cidra, P. R.
 460 Joaquin Bonilla, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 Pedro Garcia Andigar, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 467 Pedro T. Prodrigues, Box 337, Arecibo.
 Joaquin Ocasio, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 Jose Mardnado, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
 Agustin Miranda, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
 473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
 Jesus Colon, 27 Trese st., Catano, P. R.
 474 Porfirio Diaz, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
 Henvenegilet Diaz, Aguas Buenas.
 481 Jose Vellon, Comerio st., Box 163, Bayamon.
 Felix Annoni, Box 163, Pueblito Nuevo, Bayamon.
 485 Manuel A. Lopez, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
 Barterlo Bowas, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachmann, 150 Carpenter st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 123 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 Robt. M. Jackman, Box 446, Sioux Falls.
 275 Fred A. Riedel, 209 N. State st., Aberdeen.
 377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
 *387 Wm. Horst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
 491 Geo. McMurray, Box 149, Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 John P. Gross, 713 Church st., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 93 So. 3d st., Memphis.
 318 Wm. E. Eckenrod, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 M. Romero, Box 673, El Paso.
 Moises Napoles, 807 E. Fourth st., El Paso.
 *216 J. P. Fagan, 1119 Broadway, Galveston.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 615 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Willson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 G. M. Cointepas, 719 E. Lamar st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 A. C. Fielitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 N. J. Smith, 914 N. 28th st., Richmond.
 J. A. Provoo, 3 W. Cay st., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 C. L. Halbleib, care of Old Dominion Cigar Fact., W. Main st., Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Milette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 E. Lewis, Box 831, Tacoma.
 188 J. Kokesch, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, Box 1844, Spokane.
 *391 J. G. Duppenhaler, 1005 Harris av., So., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 355 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jos. Tschida, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 75 Tower st., Kingston, Jamaica.
 J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

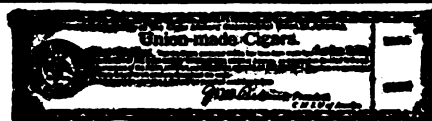
- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
 John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
 *34 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Jos. J. Wagner, 1107 Jackson st., La Crosse.
 *85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
 *135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
 *162 Frank Ambach, 1156 Willow st., Green Bay.
 168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 H. McDonald, 1102 4th st. N., Superior.
 Fred Toepfer, 1912 21st st., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
 *287 Jas. N. Johnson, 613 Jenkins st., Menominee, Mich. (Marquette).
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
 304 E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *323 Fred Knevers, 1035 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *341 C. H. Martin, 112 E. Doty ave., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wums, 20 Baxter st., Waukesha.
 *372 F. J. Mettlick, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 65 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
 *477 Jos. Schmitt, 195 Western ave., Manitowoc.
 *482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIV.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1910.

No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 320, Monon Building, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS.....President
320 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
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Care Box 30, Station D, New York, N. Y.
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1612 8th Ave., Ybor City (Tampa), Fla.
E. G. HALL.....Sixth Vice-President
923 3d Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.
GIBSON WEBER.....Treasurer
1625 N. Bouvier St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the international Union:

58 Montreal	\$100	103 Ansonia	\$100
61 La Crosse	100	105 Maysville	100
63 Corry	100	106 Ogdensburg	100
64 Lebanon	100	109 Aberdeen	100
71 Elgin	100	116 Cortland	100
74 Poughkeepsie	100	120 Muscatine	100
78 Hornell	100	122 Warren	100
79 Sandusky	100	123 Hamilton	100
81 Peekskill	100	124 Watertown	100
82 Meadville	100	135 Appleton	100
84 Saugerties	100	137 Massillon	100
85 Eau Claire	100	139 Long Hill	100
86 Mansfield	100	140 St. Catharines	100
87 Brooklyn	100	142 Lockport	100
88 Dubuque	100	143 Lincoln	100
93 Omaha	100	146 New Brunswick	100
99 Ottawa	100	147 Union Hill	100

CORRECTION.

Owing to typographical error the call for tax in the August Journal read \$1.00 instead of \$100.00, as intended in each instance.

NOTICE.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards, in possession of the union, should be returned to the International Union.

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring

card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies.

NOTICE.

We are repeatedly asked whether it is necessary in the event of death to issue a card and send it to this office. The request for cards of deceased members only applies where members have been accepted by card, and especially where cards show a loan account, as the account must be checked up and closed. No card need be issued to or for any member except he retires absolutely, when an Absolute Retiring Card is issued, or if a 20-cent beneficiary member wishes to change to another union's jurisdiction, then a transfer card is issued. Or if a 15 or 30-cent member wishes to travel then a Blue or Loan Card is issued in accordance with length of membership. But in no case need cards be issued to members simply because they are members, as that is a needless loss of time and in the aggregate entails considerable useless expense.

NOTICE.

Attention is directed to Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the International Constitution, which read as follows:

Sec. 11. The officers of the International Union shall consist of a President, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Vice-Presidents and Treasurer, who are hereby constituted the Executive Board. Every member of the International Union, provided he has been a continuous member in good standing for not less than five years prior to election, shall be eligible to any office in the International Union. The President and the Vice-Presidents to be located at different places. The Third Vice-President to be a resident member of a Canadian union.

Sec. 12. The election of officers for the Cigar Makers' International Union shall take place by a popular vote of the members thereof; an absolute majority of all votes cast being necessary to an election. At the same time and place the full quota of delegates to which the International Union shall be entitled at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor shall be elected, and all rules and regulations of this constitution shall apply in the nomination and election of delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention that obtain in the election of officers of the International Union. When the International Union is entitled to five delegates, local unions may nominate five candidates as delegates. If five are to be elected, the twenty-five candidates who receive the largest number of nominations of local unions shall be placed upon the official ballot. All candidates for delegates must be members of the International Union for at least five consecutive years.

Sec. 13. Between September 15 and November 1, preceding the time for the election of International Union officers, each local union shall nominate one candidate for each of the offices to be filled. The nominations in local unions to be taken by secret ballot. Unions failing to nominate shall be fined \$10.

Sec. 14. Within twenty-four hours after the nominations taking place in a local union the corresponding secretary shall notify the International President of the names of members nominated, of which local unions they are members and to which offices they have been placed in nomination. The International President shall furnish local unions with blank lists for this purpose. Corresponding secretaries failing to mail nominations within the time herein prescribed, shall be fined \$5. At 12 m., precisely, on November 8, after the nominations have been made, the International President shall close the nominations, and any nominations received after the above time shall not be considered.

You will notice by the foregoing that the law provides that each local shall nominate one (1) candidate for the office of International President, one

(1) candidate for First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Vice-President, and International Treasurer; and that the President and Vice-Presidents shall be located in different places and that the Third Vice-President shall be a resident member of a Canadian union, and that each local union shall nominate five (5) candidates for election as delegates to the American Federation of Labor; and that it provides a fine of \$10.00 for failure to make nominations as provided in the foregoing. The law also provides that all members who desire to be candidates must be members for five consecutive years.

All nominations have to be made by secret ballot. Nomination blanks for the purpose of recording the nominations for President, Vice-Presidents and International Treasurer, and for recording the nominations for candidates as delegates to the American Federation of Labor have been forwarded to all local unions. Candidates for delegate to the American Federation of Labor can also be nominated for any of the other offices.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AUDITORS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 11, 1910.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have examined the books, vouchers and accounts of the International President, G. W. Perkins, and verified every item of expense and receipts and find them correct in every respect and in good condition, said examination being from March 1, 1910, to August 31, 1910.

	Receipts.	Expense.
March	\$ 3,840.02	\$ 3,746.94
April	3,695.00	3,408.61
May	4,072.37	3,934.08
June	3,197.29	3,381.98
July	2,246.65	2,838.53
August	4,693.51	4,217.78

Total	\$21,744.84	\$21,527.92
Balance March 1, 1910..	2,937.09	3,154.01

Total	\$24,681.93	\$24,681.93
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E. L. Craver,
Union 45, Springfield, Ohio.
Fred Wolf,
Union 22, Detroit, Mich.
Fred Kummer,
Union 99, Ottawa, Ill.
Auditors.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

Wm. Stolba, R. Bean, J. Lee and F. I. Fredericks appealed against 475, Fitchburg, for placing them on the 90-day list when over the 8-week limit. The appeal is not sustained.

The appeal of Wm. Stolba, R. Bean, J. Lee and F. I. Fredericks against Union 475, Fitchburg, for suspending them for failure to pay assessments within the prescribed limit is not sustained.

The appeal of Wm. Stolba, R. Bean, J. Lee and F. I. Fredericks against Union 475 of Fitchburg for refusing them the right to participate in the meeting of the Union after hav-

ing paid two installments on initiation is sustained.

A. Hinde appealed against 344, Atlanta, reference one of the shops. The appeal was not sustained.

D. W. Keleher appealed against 326, Taunton, reference an assessment of 10 cents per week. The appeal was not sustained.

E. H. Wilson appealed against 275, Aberdeen, for fining him. The appeal was not sustained.

J. P. McKenzie appealed against 60, Keokuk, for fining him 25c for failing to attend meeting of the Union. The appeal was not sustained.

J. Beck appealed against 149, Brooklyn, for fining him \$25, and compelling him to deposit \$100, for misuse of the label. The appeal was not sustained.

T. Martinus appealed against the Joint Label Committee, Brooklyn, for fining him \$25 and compelling him to deposit \$100 for further use of the labels. The appeal was not sustained.

W. G. Wolfe appealed against 114, Jacksonville, for compelling him to pay 10 per cent assessment in aid of their authorized strike. The appeal was not sustained.

A. P. Schmitz appealed against 162, Green Bay, for refusing his claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

J. Davidson appealed against 165, Philadelphia, Pa., for fining him \$50, and annulling his card. The appeal was sustained.

H. E. Drake appealed against 33, Indianapolis, for holding his card for local indebtedness. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Golsch appealed against 250, Belleville, for fining him \$50 and compelling him to deposit \$100 for further use of the labels. The appeal was not sustained.

G. Nestelhut appealed against 22, Detroit, for refusing his claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

J. C. Niss appealed against 71, Elgin, for fining him for failure to attend meeting of the Union. The appellant says the time and place of the meeting was changed, that he did not know of the change, and was not notified by any one. The union says the time and place of the meeting was changed. The appeal was sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 46 Grand Rapids, Mich., to fine Henry Ganthier \$25.00 for working in the unfair shop of Goldsmith & Co., and losing his card. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 6.

Approved the application of Union 45, Springfield, Ohio, to suspend and fine Chas. Mentel, No. 68685, \$200.00 for quitting the foremanship of a union factory and starting a scab shop and employing nothing but non-union girls. Following is the vote: Four members approved the application as made; the other three members favored a fine of \$100.00.

Approved the application of Union 456, Albia, Iowa, to fine Brice Scott, No. 112,829, and Fred Scott, No. 106,440, each \$50.00 for allowing themselves to become suspended and taking jobs in non-union shops. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 6. The other member favored a fine of \$25.00.

Approved the application of Union No. 32, Louisville, Ky., to fine Lesley Ganley, No. 119,517, \$50, and suspend him for going to work in an unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 5. Of the two other members, one did not approve suspension, and the other approved a fine of \$25.00.

Approved the application of Union 457, St.

Joseph, Mich., to raise the fine imposed upon Chris. Binder, No. 104, on Dec. 1, 1909, for throwing up his card and accepting a job in a non-union shop from \$25.00 to \$75.00. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 6; Negative, 1.

Approved the application of Union 414 Win-nipeg, Man., to fine J. Welch \$100 and suspend him for working as foreman in a strike shop; also to suspend and fine the following \$50.00 each for scabbing in the same shop: T. Welch, No. 100,937, H. Venegratzky, No. 108,412; C. Gilbert, No. 21,467; R. Golden, No. 116,716; Mrs. King, No. 10,000; A. W. Dewitt, No. 114,081; E. Clancy, No. 111,846; H. Wardell, No. 116,923; M. Freeman, No. 101,170; A. Diamond, No. 105,198, and J. Zeriff, No. 105,198. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 6. The other member approved the fines, but not the annulment of the cards.

Approved the application of Union 102 Kansas City, Mo., to fine W. J. Adams \$25 for working in a non-union factory of the Jenkins Cigar Co. for the month of March. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 133 Richmond, Va., to fine W. B. Blakenship No. 10,678, \$50 for allowing himself to be suspended and for working against the interests of the union by accepting a situation as foreman or teacher in one of the factories of the American Cigar Co. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 283, Geneva, N. Y., to suspend and fine Henry Crea-ger, No. 3802, \$50 for going to work in a scab shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 4, Cincinnati, O., to annul the cards of and fine Frank A. Hempelman, No. 23,582, and H. H. Brenning, No. 20,925, \$200 each for scabbing in the A. Mayer shop. Following is the vote: Four members approved the \$200 fine and three approved a \$100 fine. One member disapproved the annulment of the cards.

CORRESPONDENCE

Coopersburg, Pa., August 8, 1910.

The factory laws of the State of Pennsylvania, for the protection of female labor, are probably the poorest north of the Mason and Dixon line. The cigar factories of this state, including the Trust factories, I venture to say, employ more females than males; hence then interest in factory legislation ought to be more pronounced and active. While the factory laws limit the week's work to sixty hours, they at the same time permit a day's work of twelve (12) hours. This in face of the fact that the laws of the state limit a day's work on all municipal and state work to eight per day.* Recently the Superior court of this state, the highest court, declared this law to be constitutional, when a contractor of Pittsburg was fined \$5.00 for violation in the lower court.

The factory laws also provide for an hour for lunch at noon, but permit the chief Factory Inspector to reduce the time, and fail to mention the limit to which it can be reduced. This is another weak spot which should be amended. The twelve hour limit should be reduced to ten, if nothing better can be obtained; and a definite line drawn when the hours shall commence and when they shall end.

The unorganized cigarmakers of this state commence to work, when trade is busy, at six o'clock in the morning, and continue to work till 11:30 a. m.; finish their dinner, going and coming, in about half an hour; then work is continued till about 6 p. m.

On Saturday they work till 11:30 a. m. In the afternoon the married women, who work in the factories making cigars, start to do the house cleaning for the whole week.

In this connection I desire to say that no law can be enforced, unless the parties directly interested, insist upon its enforcement, by complaints to the Deputy Factory Inspector, and if necessary to the Chief Factory Inspector; and if the authorized officers fail to enforce the laws, then to proceed by mandamus, compelling them to appear in court and show cause.

The laws against stealing, which are as old as civilization, cannot be enforced unless the party having been robbed makes proper complaint.

There are at present, roughly estimated, over 40,000 females employed in the cigar industry, of whom less than 5,000 are organized. This is one of the great problems we have to face in the near future; the sooner a solution is found the better. I submit the following amendment to the constitution for discussion:

Class B:

Section 1.—Any female cigarmaker, over seventeen years of age, having worked at the trade at least two years, shall be eligible to membership as follows:

The initiation fee shall be one dollar, payable within eight weeks; the weekly dues shall be 15 cents. The benefits shall be as follows:

A sick benefit of \$3.00 weekly.

A strike benefit of \$3.00 weekly.

An out of work benefit of \$1.50 weekly.

A death benefit of \$50.00.

Section 2. These laws shall only apply to females not working in blue label factories; in all other respects the laws, rules and regulations governing the sick and death benefits, out of work and strike benefits, and suspension for non-payment of dues, shall be in full force.

Section 3.—Any female member going to work in any factory using the blue label shall pay the same dues, as those enumerated in Class A, and receive the same benefits. The membership prior to this time shall be computed on the basis of two years for one.

I do not believe in the enactment of special laws, which provide a lower initiation fee for part of the State of Pennsylvania, Florida or Porto Rico, unless the benefits are reduced accordingly. Under the McSherrytown amendment, which includes the city of Philadelphia, being located in the First Internal Revenue District, a cigar maker can join for 50 cents, while in the city of New York, where trade conditions are almost equal, the initiation fee is \$3.00. Legislation of this kind is not only absurd, but opposed to all principles of equity and fairness.

The State of New Jersey employs in proportion to production, as much cheap labor, especially females, as the First and Ninth Internal Revenue Districts of Pennsylvania. The amendments I suggest are to govern the entire jurisdiction of the C. M. Int. Union of America.

For the fiscal year ended June, 1910, the First and Fifth Districts of New Jersey paid taxes for 517,646,705 cigars, of which the product of cheap female labor was over 440,000,000. Four hundred and forty million cigars. This shows where we are drifting to. It is useless to hide one's head in the sand, like the ostrich in the Sahara Desert, when the storm approaches.

The local unions of the First and Ninth Internal Revenue Districts of this state have recently discussed plans for the purpose of educating the non-union cigarmaker to protect his interests by organization and unity of action. This looks well so far as it goes. Nevertheless, I hold that the most effective way to accomplish this result will be proper factory legislation, by the reduction of the hours of labor and the absolute prohibition of night work.

It is impossible to any degree to educate married women, going to work at 6 o'clock A. M. and continuing to work until 6 P. M., and in the busy season two and three hours after supper; then to attend to the household duties and look after the children. There is

hardly any time under such conditions for education. In this connection I desire to quote from the writings of the late Mrs. Ira Stewart of Cambridge, the wife of the original Eight-Hour Philosopher of this Continent:

"Whether you work by the piece,
Or work by the day—
Reducing the hours
Increases the pay."

The above is as true today as when it was written, about forty years ago. The history of the American labor movement proves it conclusively. When the laboring men of this country worked twelve hours a day and longer they had occasional strikes and riots, but no permanent organization. They formed unions spasmodically and subsequently dissolved in short order. The securing of legislation by legitimate methods and the enforcement of the same costs money. I therefore suggest the following amendment for discussion:

The local unions of the States of Pennsylvania and Florida shall have the privilege of expending one-half of the per capita allowed for label agitation, for the purpose of securing protective legislation for children, minors and married women in the cigar factories, and for the enforcement of the same by agents and the employment of counsel if necessary.

The female labor employed in the cigar factories of this state, especially in the Trust Factories, is rapidly increasing, and I venture to predict that in less than ten years it will increase to more than 65 per cent of the total employed. The sooner action is taken the better.

There is a school for apprentices in East Greenville, Pa., where boys and girls finish their apprenticeship in six months; the tuition fee is \$15.00. After that they secure employment as full-fledged journeymen in the factory of Otto Eisenlohr & Bros. From 40 to 50 cigarmakers are thus added to the trade annually. Yours fraternally, A Strasser.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1910.

To Organized Labor and Friends, Greeting:

While it is apparent to all who have given any consideration to the matter that the promotion of the sale of union made products is on the increase, nevertheless the fact remains that some of our affiliated organizations who are not as strong in numbers as others are entitled to receive greater support and encouragement.

One of our affiliated organizations in particular, the Tobacco Workers' International Union, in their efforts to organize the men and women engaged in that industry, are combatted by a combination which is probably about the largest in this country, the American Tobacco Company.

In a recent investigation made by one of the departments of the Federal government it was reported that more than 85 per cent of the smoking and chewing tobacco and cigarettes made in this country are the output of that combination familiarly known as the "Trust." Not only was this demonstrated in the investigation, but it was also reported that a great percentage of the product of this Trust was not tobacco at all, but was a cheap substitute therefor.

When we realize the large number of workmen who use tobacco in some form or other, and consider the enormous output of the American Tobacco Company against the output of tobacco and cigarette factories operating under union conditions and using the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, it cannot be denied that this organization and its

label are not receiving the support they are entitled to from organized labor and its friends.

At the present time the Tobacco Workers' International Union has agreements with some sixty factories located in various parts of the United States and Canada who are manufacturing smoking, chewing tobacco, snuff and cigarettes that bear the label of that organization.

If our members and friends would give greater attention when making purchases of this character and insist that the union label should appear upon every package they purchase, it will be but a short time before this organization, which is making such a splendid struggle, would be numbered among the largest organizations in affiliation with this department and with the American Federation of Labor.

The American Tobacco Company having obtained almost complete control of the smoking and chewing tobacco and cigarette industry, are now branching out and endeavoring to obtain control of the product of the cigarmaking industry. It is sometimes thought by many that cigars made in the southern sections of the United States, particularly in Key West and Tampa, Fla., are imported cigars, and the impression among many is that they are not entitled to bear the label. This impression is erroneous. The organizations using union labels in the tobacco industry are entitled to greater support and patronage than they are receiving at the present time. If our members and friends will in the future agree among themselves, collectively and individually, to purchase no tobacco, cigarettes or cigars unless the same bears the label of the respective organizations, they will be lending a helpful hand to both the Tobacco Workers' International Union and the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Our members and friends are urgently requested that in the future, when making purchases of this character, they shall insist that the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union appears upon all packages of tobacco and cigarettes, and the label of the Cigarmakers' International Union appear upon boxes from which they purchase cigars.

Not only are they urged to do their duty in this direction, but to insist upon the union label appearing upon all purchases that they make, no matter what the character of the article might be. As stated above, the demand for union labeled products is on the increase, and if during the coming year we keep alive the activity that has been displayed in the past, it is bound to be of benefit to the affiliated organizations, and the trade union movement as well.

Thomas F. Tracy,
Secretary-Treasurer.

New York, Sept. 6, 1910.

It is getting more and more difficult for an old cigarmaker to get work because the small manufacturer is crushed out of business by the different trusts. The large manufacturers will not, through their superintendents and foremen, take into their employ an old man as long as they can get younger men and women. On the contrary, for a small manufacturer, an old man is many times more acceptable on account of the fact that he very seldom has any rush orders and in many cases only store trade, which business he has given up or will have to give up as it is impossible for him to compete with the united stores and the trusts.

I am seventy-one years old and although a little slow in my work I am still able to make a fair cigar, but in the last five years I have

been more out of work than at work, and if it was not for a relative of mine who helped me (and to whom I accordingly have willed my death benefit) I would have been suspended and perhaps out of existence, therefore I take the opportunity, through the Journal, to ask what will become of the old members that have been in the union twenty-five years and longer and are unable to get work. There are probably many old members in the same condition as I am, that have been waiting to see an amendment adopted, that will guarantee for old members an out-of-work benefit all the year round. I hereby take this opportunity to ask the officers and members if there should not be a way to right this wrong to the old members, not a wrong committed by the unions, but due to the concentrated, capitalistic greed for money.

H. HAGEM.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1910.

Of late the question of holding a convention of the International Union appears to be on tap, but like malt liquor, when drawn in a glass, there is much froth on top, but when allowed to settle it doesn't measure up to the apparent quality. That is to say, if the question of holding a convention of the International Union is given the cool, candid consideration of the membership at large, I believe that many might change their minds as to the necessity of holding one. In my mind there are several good things that a Convention might have done. Among them it might have raised the International President's salary to a respectable figure, and that can be accomplished by an amendment through the Journal as well. I have been a member of the International Union for thirty years; I have watched it grow from tottering infancy to stalwart manhood, and I am proud of my membership—am proud of its past history, gratified at its present standing and sanguine of its future triumphs, but I am not proud of the small salary paid our International Presidents for the services rendered. On the contrary, when I am asked by a member of another organization to state what amount our International President receives I am ashamed to state it because I know he receives less for the work he does than any other International President in the country.

Hence I sincerely hope that there is some local union big enough to propose an amendment to the Constitution to raise his salary to a fair compensation. The main reason that I oppose a convention is I don't feel that we can spare the money that it would cost as we are at present up against two big propositions—first the Tampa strike; to win that strike will cost at least \$150,000 and we must win at any sacrifice; to lose would give the International Union a bad set back; secondly we are now engaged in a campaign to organize the poorly organized districts.

I. W. Lansing.

New York, Sept. 13, 1910.

The first annual entertainment and ball of the Women's Trade Union League of New York will take place at the Grand Central Palace the evening of Nov. 11. The League is planning to make this the great social event of the year among trade unionists. The program is not yet completed, but the Entertainment Committee is arranging for music, dancing, a bazaar and other special features which will be announced later. The League will offer a banner as a reward to the Union from which comes the largest number of members. This banner will be designed by a well known artist and made up by the Badge & Banner Makers'

Union. Also rewards to those who sell the greatest number of tickets.

Helen Marot, Secretary.

Warren, Pa., Sept. 5, 1910.

Members are being victimized in Warren that were in the strike and had active parts. They are filling up the shop with men from the cheap district; there are fellows moving their furniture in here, moving into houses, and after they are settled down they go up to the factory and ask for a job. Conditions are very poor. Trade dull. **E. J. Tribout**, Secretary.

ORGANIZERS' REPORT.

London, Ont., Sept. 10.

Trade is generally good throughout the Niagara peninsula, despite the fact that some liquor licenses have been cut off and that our ultra temperance friends have been exceptionally active in promoting local option campaigns, which if they do nothing else, cause a feeling of uncertainty which reacts on trade. However, up to date, these people have pretty well confined themselves to the attempt to secure local option in the smaller and less populous municipalities, frankly stating their intention to arrive at the same result in the larger centers by means of license reduction.

I visited Humberstone, Port Colborne and Dunnville, places under the jurisdiction of Union 140 St. Catharines. There are two small factories (union) at Humberstone, both reporting good business, the label is in good demand here and fair in Port Colborne; some credit for this lies in the increased advertising given this district by the Canadian Blue Label League.

In Dunnville there is one small factory (non-union) which up to date has resisted all attempts to convert it to unionism. I covered this place as well as Port Maitland with advertising matter donated by the C. B. L. League. I next visited Simcoe, where there is one small factory (union); business is reported good, and label goods appear to be in fair demand; the label league has been doing some advertising here also.

From here I went on to Woodstock and Ingersoll. There is one factory at Woodstock, good business is reported here, and the label is in fair demand. This is one of the places in the province that used to have a fairly good labor movement; and had two cigar factories. There is little or no labor movement in existence now. Ingersoll maintained a cigar factory up until a few years ago; there is not much demand for label goods, nor much to work on to make a demand. Stratford is another place that at one time had a good labor movement. The recent G. T. R. strike and its settlement have led old timers like Jos. Heintzman to believe that as Stratford is a great railroad town, the railroad men can now be interested to help along the general labor movement.

In our trade all hands are at work; business is reported good; the label is in good demand—home-made goods generally having the call.

The label league maintains a good permanent advertising sign opposite the railroad station, as this is a large junction point; the value of the sign is unquestioned.

The recent strike and its settlement in London, Ont., has undoubtedly cleared the air for better conditions generally, and has the added value of demonstrating the power of organization to the non-unionists of our trade in that city.

The demand for union goods is steadily in-

creasing in response to the work of an active and progressive label committee ever ready to seize an occasion to advertise the label; amongst other things they have inaugurated a series of excursions, on which and at stopping-places by the way, suitable label advertising matter is distributed. The last of these excursions netted the union about one hundred dollars, which will be used for label advertising. They are also arranging with local, motion picture shows to exhibit a slide advertising the label. The labor day parade will also be taken advantage of to advertise.

The work shows results; a few years ago the label was a rarity in London; now it is in evidence, and in demand. My visit to St. Thomas disclosed about the same condition of affairs as obtained at my previous visit, matters pertaining to our trade appear to be very slow and incapable of improvement.

The label is in poor demand, and although there are many men in St. Thomas belonging to railroad organizations, they are not responsive to the appeal to demand the union label on cigars.

I noted that the Canadian Blue Label League have put up a large blue label sign at Port Stanley, which is quite a summer resort, where a large number of cigars are sold.

W. V. Todd, Org.

Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1910.

Arrived in Lima early in August to make an effort to organize the cigar makers in the San Felice factories. The Delsel-Wemmer Co., who make the "San Felice" five-cent and "El Verso" ten-cent as their leading and well advertised brands, employ about 1,300 cigar makers and packers in five factories, located in Lima, Delphos, and Wapakoneta and Sydney. The two largest factories are located in Lima. The team work system prevails on all grades of goods. At least two-thirds of the bunch breakers, rollers and packers are girls and are paid one-third less for rolling and bunch breaking than is paid the men and boys on the same jobs. There is much fear among the girls of losing their jobs and for this reason it is a very hard proposition to get them to become members. Yet there is much dissatisfaction against the firm for paying them less for the same cigar than is paid men. And among the men there are a large number who appear to feel that they can be satisfied as long as they are getting higher prices than is paid the girls. I feel the time will come when the firm will decide to equalize prices and if the cigarmakers remain unorganized the men will be reduced. But if they can be induced to see this danger and organize they can equalize by getting the girls the same price as is now paid the men. This I tried to impress on them. There is no Saturday half holiday in these factories. All must work late Saturday afternoon or lose their jobs.

An effort was made to organize them by making personal visits to their homes night after night and while some success was attained, not what had been hoped for. In the prices paid and in many other respects this firm has adopted the same system to obtain cheap labor as the large concerns in the first and ninth districts of Pennsylvania. The local Unions of the latter districts held a second conference at Reading Aug. 28 with 15 locals out of 16 represented by 33 delegates. The reports from all but 3 of the locals showed an increase in membership since the adoption of the 50 cent initiation fee. It was determined that all locals go to work with renewed efforts

to organize during this month, before the expiration of the 50 cent amendment.

It was also decided to raise funds to issue and distribute literature to the homes of the non-union cigar makers and if possible make this continuous in an endeavor to convert them to the principles of organization. While in Lima I attended and addressed meetings of Central Labor Union Carpenters and Car Workers and requested their assistance in organizing the cigar makers in the San Felice factories; also to assist the cause by creating a demand for the Blue Label.

I. B. Kuhn.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 21st edition of the constitution:

By Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn.:

Amend Section 219 of the Constitution by adding: "And if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

Section to read as follows: "Each local union shall have the right to propose, through the columns of the Official Journal, amendments to the International Constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal, containing such amendments, and report to the International President. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined \$5. But no union shall be fined for not taking action on a proposed amendment, unless the same has been submitted by the International President by circular. Any amendment receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a vote of local unions within thirty days, and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

By Union 316, McSherrytown, Pa.:

Amend Sec. 67 by adding after the word "adoption," on the last line, the following:

"And except in the 1st and 9th districts of Pennsylvania, where the initiation fee for applicants for membership shall be 50 cents for a period of three months, beginning the first day of the month following the adoption of this amendment."

"That should the results in increased membership from the operation of this amendment justify an extension of time, the International Executive Board is hereby empowered to extend the time for an additional three months, or such additional periods as they may deem necessary."

Sec. 67, as amended, to read accordingly.

By Union 460, San Juan, P. R.:

Amend Sec. 210, by adding the following:

District of Porto Rico.

A. The District of Porto Rico shall embrace the entire Island and all Local Unions of the Island, who shall elect a "Joint Advisory Board."

B. The "Joint Advisory Board" shall adopt rules of procedure, calculated for the best welfare of the Unions in Porto Rico, but not conflicting with the International Constitution.

C. The basis of representation shall be decided by the Unions in Porto Rico, but shall not be less than one delegate for each Local Union.

Sec. 210, as amended, to read accordingly.

By Local 71, of Elgin, Ill.:

Amend Section 106 by inserting between the word "loans," on line 11, and the word "loan," on line 14, the following in place of the present words:

"Members in the payment of private loans must pay cost if money has to be remitted to another union. They shall be entitled, at their own expense, to a postal receipt to be mailed to the union having been granted the private loan."

Section to read accordingly.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 278, London, Ont.—W. Cane, who died at Emerson, Manitoba, was buried at London, Ont. Committee attended funeral.—And Geo. McAuliffe, who died September 4. Committee attended funeral.

REFERENDUM VOTE.

On Amendments of Union 71, Elgin, and 14, Chicago. The amendment of Union 71, Elgin, reference Section 106, was adopted. The amendment of Union 14, reference Convention, was defeated.

The following unions returned votes on amendments too late to be counted in the vote: 13, 38, 57, 92, 142, 177, 188, 206, 212, 226, 248, 254, 260, 268, 269, 273, 288, 293, 325, 327, 352, 357, 365, 367, 385, 419, 426, 430, 465, 496, 498.

The following unions failed to return votes on amendments: 35, 45, 50, 63, 114, 147, 151, 173, 190, 195, 199, 223, 227, 234, 256, 272, 277, 286, 289, 320, 324, 326, 328, 333, 336, 354, 357, 364, 366, 369, 370, 374, 386, 388, 389, 390, 392, 402, 414, 418, 423, 432, 436, 449, 467, 470, 473, 474, 488, 500.

The above unions having failed to return votes on amendments are hereby given notice to show why a fine of \$5.00 should not be imposed in compliance with Section 219, for such failure.

Unions.	Amend. of 71, Elgin.		Amend. of 14, Chicago.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
1	52	0	33	16
2	47	0	0	68
3	26	0	17	7
4	37	0	9	27
5	45	0	22	21
6	19	2	0	136
7	26	0	0	27
8	33	4	31	9
9	71	1	51	17
10	11	0	1	12
11	13	0	0	13
12	30	0	26	8
13	114	0	146	5
14	21	0	21	2
15	26	0	26	0
16	1	1	49	1
17	1	1	49	1
18	12	2	8	7
19	7	0	7	0
20	18	15	20	16
21	7	0	0	7
22	28	0	23	6
23	12	0	8	3
24	17	0	8	6
25	27	0	30	1
26	9	0	0	9
27	18	2	15	6
28	7	0	5	4
29	12	0	12	0
30	5	0	0	5
31	7	0	5	2
32	27	0	11	7
33	26	2	62	4
34	11	0	0	11
35	5	0	5	0
36	45	2	5	49
37	43	0	42	0
38	11	0	11	0
39	11	6	19	5
40	25	1	24	12
41	6	0	0	6
42	61	0	69	2
43	49	0	39	14
44	23	4	16	11
45	8	4	12	0
46	41	1	35	9
47	12	0	6	10
48	15	0	7	13
49	15	0	8	24
50	15	12	8	24
51	35	0	23	35
52	7	0	7	0
53	0	42	40	0
54	15	2	5	13
55	23	2	16	11
56	8	0	7	1
57	10	0	0	10
58	5	0	5	0
59	12	0	4	9
60	18	0	25	12
61	4	0	0	4
62	7	0	6	1
63	11	0	6	1
64	39	0	39	0
65	24	1	17	8
66	18	0	1	21
67	12	0	11	1
68	15	0	14	0
69	30	0	30	0
70	3	0	0	3
71	14	0	12	2
72	16	0	16	1
73	17	3	9	10
74	7	0	7	0
75	16	0	0	16
76	19	0	1	17
77	21	0	16	6
78	23	0	12	8
79	25	0	12	8
80	27	0	12	8
81	28	0	12	8
82	29	0	12	8
83	30	0	12	8
84	31	0	12	8
85	32	0	12	8
86	33	0	12	8
87	34	0	12	8
88	35	0	12	8
89	36	0	12	8
90	37	0	12	8
91	38	0	12	8
92	39	0	12	8
93	40	0	12	8
94	41	0	12	8
95	42	0	12	8
96	43	0	12	8
97	44	0	12	8
98	45	0	12	8
99	46	0	12	8
100	47	0	12	8
101	48	0	12	8
102	49	0	12	8
103	50	0	12	8
104	51	0	12	8
105	52	0	12	8
106	53	0	12	8
107	54	0	12	8

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Amend. of 71, Elgin. 14, Chicago.

Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
6	5	10	1
6	0	12	4
14	0	11	4
21	10	32	7
35	0	7	28
25	0	24	0
8	0	5	3
13	0	12	1
40	0	57	2
15	0	16	0
18	0	10	4
11	0	0	9
35	0	2	35
15	1	16	2
8	0	7	1
10	4	4	6
5	3	8	4
6	0	4	2
20	0	20	0
16	0	11	9
34	8	43	3
22	0	14	0
31	0	3	54
12	0	14	1
13	0	8	5
19	0	20	0
6	0	1	5
11	0	4	7
49	0	9	34
7	0	1	5
16	0	0	16
769	91	21	84
11	0	10	1
77	14	30	90
9	0	0	7
301	19	320	1
31	0	61	1
6	18	2	22
10	0	2	8
21	0	12	8
12	1	9	4
7	0	0	7
10	2	6	8
11	6	6	6
7	0	7	0
8	0	8	0
10	0	3	5
7	1	5	3
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2	1	1	2
16	0	10	5
3	0	3	0
8	7	12	3
18	6	4	23
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25	1	20	8
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11	0	10	7
21	0	7	14
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10	0	23	4
23	0	13	1
21	9	55	9
6	0	6	0
18	14	32	0
9	0	0	9
14	0	0	14
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12	6	9	11
16	0	16	0
31	1	26	11
9	0	5	4
10	0	8	6
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30	0	12	17
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26	1	27	0
12	6	18	1
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18	0	9	10
18	0	16	2
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47	1	37	8
9	0	0	9
7	0	0	7
8	0	8	0
12	0	12	0
1	8	3	6
15	0	12	3
0	5	0	5
7	0	0	7
0	5	16	1
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PRIVATE LOANS

Will the secretary holding the card of C. H. Stefins (71585) please collect \$1.00 private loan and forward the same to Union 140, St. Catharines, Ont.?

Any secretary holding the card of Mr. Walter Conklin, kindly correspond with W. H. Conklin, 217-218 Epier block, Seattle, Wash.

Roy Auger and Wm. Bezzio, please write to Union 325, Spokane, Wash.—W. A. Mitchell, Secretary.

Matt Brown (37303), who reported his card lost, has been suspended by Union 39, New Haven.

Union 493, of Tampa, annulled the retiring card of Arturo Fernandez (2045) for failure to deposit card and working in a strike shop at St. Augustine, Fla.—Jose R. Gimenezes, Secretary.

Will the secretaries holding the cards of John Costello and Emil Sorenson please collect and remit to secretary of 290, Janesville, the following: John Costello, \$1.50; Emil Sorenson, \$2.25. These amounts are for unpaid board bills and should be attended to at once.

Charges are pending against Frank M. Hart in Union 7 for working against the interests of the union. Hart is hereby notified that the trial will proceed on October 1, 1910.

An Apology.—Union 83, Nashville, Tenn., regrets very much having advertised Mr. Edward Jackson (85337) in the July issue of the Journal, and at his request does most heartily offer an apology for publication in this month's issue. It was purely a mistake, which every man here who knows Ed regrets. He paid his private loan promptly, and could get another one if he was here and needed it. (Signed) John P. Gross, Secretary; Lucian Burton, President.

Geo. Herold (106125) was suspended from Union 89 on August 13, 1910, for non-payment of dues and assessments, also percentage on loans.

Secretary holding the card of Earnest Dralle

GOOD.		320 Athens	195 Frankfort
12 Oneida		321 New Britain	199 Atlantic City
162 Green Bay		323 Sheboygan	200 Galesburg
167 Owosso		331 Crookston	202 Portland
236 Reading		363 Waukesha	205 Battle Creek
272 Lansing		381 Watertown	209 Coldwater
384 St. Augustine		387 Yankton	214 Bluffton
		393 Cadillac	215 Logansport
		395 Waterbury	220 New Orleans
		400 Red Wing	223 Peru
		402 Quakertown	225 Los Angeles
		406 Crawfordsville	231 Amsterdam
		407 Norwich	239 Lyons
		410 Centralia	246 Salamanca
		411 Brookville	249 Findlay
		417 Dunkirk	250 Bellville
		421 Burlington	257 Lancaster
		424 Stratford	259 Bloomington
		426 Hibbing	263 Adrian
		437 Cairo	265 Memphis
		444 Walla Walla	276 Plattsmouth
		448 Brainerd	279 Plattsburgh
		450 Oklahoma City	280 Owego
		453 Cedar Rapids	282 Bridgeport
		468 Pontiac	286 Wichita
		471 Macon	287 Marinette
		483 Gloversville	294 Duluth
		484 Meriden	295 Scranton
		487 Baker City	296 Wilmington
		490 Fairfield	297 Canton
		497 Kaukaee	302 Tecumseh
		499 Trinidad	311 Auburn
			314 Jackson
			315 St. Cloud
			317 Wilkes-Barre
			318 Chattanooga
			322 Joplin
			327 Coxsackie
			330 Alpena
			333 Eureka
			340 Traverse City
			341 Neenah
			344 Atlanta
			349 St. John
			351 Markato
			353 Brookville
			355 Honesdale
			359 Atchison
			363 Ann Arbor
			368 Pt. Huron
			371 Barre
			373 Marshallfield
			378 Sherbrooke
			377 Mitchell
			384 Sycamore
			404 Austin
			409 Kewanee
			412 Newport News
			415 Elkhart
			416 Norwalk
			419 Salina
			423 Berlin
			427 Rahway
			433 Mobile
			434 Faribault
			435 Kenton
			436 Olyphant
			439 Carbondale
			442 Cape Girardeau
			443 Albuquerque
			445 Billings
			453 Petoskey
			455 Galena
			457 Benton Harbor
			466 Easton
			468 Albion
			476 Pontiac
			482 Wausau
			486 N. Westm't'r
			488 Middletown
			489 Iola
			494 Fall River
			496 Marshalltown

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 9, Troy, N. Y.—Tuberculosis Special—as published in the July Journal, received the endorsement of Union 150, Sioux City. Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., as published in the July Journal, as follows: To strike out of Section 156 the last clause, as follows: "But in no case shall a manufacturer be permitted to use the label who offers presents as an inducement for the sale of his goods."

Received the endorsement of 301, Akron; 9, Troy; 183, Mendota; 499, Trinidad; 431, Litchfield; 308, Muncie; 410, Centralia; 450, Oklahoma City; 259, Bloomington; 88, Dubuque; 114, Jacksonville; 149, Brooklyn; 132, Brooklyn; 6, Syracuse; 126, Ephrata; 262, Dallas; 296, Wilmington; 323, Sheboygan; 102, Kansas City; 341, Neenah; 135, Appleton; 247, Blue Island; 268, Escanaba; 422, Berlin; 15, Chicago; 257, Lancaster; 232, Sellersville; 466, Easton; 129, Denver; 167, Owosso; 24, Muskegon; 58, Montreal; 14, Chicago; 412, Newport News; 144, New York; 52, Elmira; 77, Minneapolis; 76, Hannibal; 270, Ft. Dodge; 197, Warsaw; 47, Quincy; 305, Monmouth; 20, Decatur.

Having received the required number of endorsements will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 481, Bayamon, as published in the July Journal, as follows:

In Section 67, third line, after the words, "Initiation of \$3," it shall read: "Except in Porto Rico, where there shall be paid \$1.50 for one year, payable in installments of 50 cents every two weeks."

Received the endorsement of 301, Akron; 150, Sioux City; 9, Troy; 499, Trinidad; 69, Three Rivers; 148, Caguanas; 114, Jacksonville; 132, Brooklyn; 102, Kansas City; 44, St. Louis; 232, Sellersville; 129, Denver; 182, Madison; 119, San Juan; 118, Peoria.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 149, Brooklyn, N. Y., as published in the July Journal, as follows:

Amend the Blue Label Laws, Sec. 156, by adding after the words (on page 42, fourth line): "This shall not debar a local union from establishing a price above \$20.00 per thousand." Add the following words: "When a higher price has been established by any local union the same shall apply to all manufacturers or their agents selling label goods within the jurisdiction of said union."

Received the endorsement of Union 9, Troy; 72, Burlington; 174, Joliet; 259, Bloomington; 275, Aberdeen; 114, Jacksonville; 132, Brooklyn; 102, Kansas City; 44, St. Louis; 129, Denver; 5, Rochester.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 450, Oklahoma City, as published in the July Journal, as follows:

"The office of town collector of Hot Springs, Ark., is a position which requires as much attention as many of our locals require of their secretary, and as there are so many of our members there for treatment, and some need and require the assistance of the town collector at all hours, for which he receives no recompense, the town collector of Hot Springs shall receive a salary of \$10.00 per month, to be paid by the union paying the sick benefits, same to be paid out of the International Fund."

Received the endorsement of 301, Akron; 90, New York; 150, Sioux City; 9, Troy; 179, Bangor; 72, Burlington; 174, Joliet; 499, Trinidad; 259, Bloomington; 114, Jacksonville; 132, Brooklyn; 102, Kansas City; 44, St. Louis; 341, Neenah; 232, Sellersville; 129, Denver; 182, Madison.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 144, New York, as published in the August Journal, as follows:

Strike out of Section 81 all on line 13, after the word "decided," on line 15, and insert the following: "Unless the shop or shops involved shall have voted by secret ballot whether an application for strike shall be made, and if the vote is in the affirmative the same shall be referred to the Joint Advisory Board, who shall have the power to make an application for strike to the International Union without submitting the same to a referendum vote of the members affiliated with the Joint Advisory Board, but no application to strike shall be made unless a committee of the Joint Advisory Board first visits the firm to adjust the grievance." Section to read accordingly.

Received the endorsement of Union 336, Tampa; 213, New York; 315, St. Cloud; 44, St. Louis.

The amendment of Union 217, South Chicago, Ill., as published in the August Journal, as follows: Amend Section 77 by striking out on lines 7 and 8 the comma and words after international assessments, which read, "and local assessments levied for label agitation."

Section to read as follows: "Sec. 77. Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years quitting the trade, or becoming a foreman as defined in Sec. 64, or a continuous employer of one or more members, may be placed in the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefit upon the payment of 20 cents dues per week and all International as-

sessments. All persons in the retired beneficiary class shall be entitled to vote on all questions relating to sick or death benefits, or assessments they are subject to, but shall not be entitled to sick benefit while in a foreign country, away from the jurisdiction of the International Union. Any member failing to avail himself of this beneficiary privilege shall be granted, within thirty days, if clear on the books, an absolute retiring card, entitling the holder, upon his return to the trade, to readmission free of charge as a new member. The retiring card of any person, or the beneficiary membership of any person, violating the laws or working against the interests of the International Union, shall be annulled."

Received the endorsement of Union 102, Kansas City; 315, St. Cloud; 301, Akron; 44, St. Louis.

The amendment of Union 129, Denver, Colo., as published in the August Journal, as follows:

Union 129, Denver, Colo., offers the following amendment to the International Constitution: That an assessment of 25c be levied on all 15c and 30c members for the benefit of the locked out members of Local Unions in Tampa, Fla. Said assessment to be disbursed under the supervision of the International President.

Received the endorsement of Union 8, Hoboken; 135, Appleton; 314, Jackson; 213, New York; 294, Duluth; 412, Newport News; 44, St. Louis; 3, Paterson; 97, Boston; 165, Philadelphia; 290, Janesville; 102, Kansas City; 316, McSherrystown; 150, Sioux City; 69, Three Rivers; 336, Tampa; 266, Memphis; 118, Peoria; 409, Kewanee; 209, Coldwater; 42, Hartford; 89, Schenectady; 99, Ottawa; 228, San Francisco; 315, St. Cloud; 174, Joliet; 167, Owosso; 301, Akron; 72, Burlington.

Union 15 of Chicago, Ill., offers the following amendment for adoption:

That an assessment of one dollar (\$1.00) be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members, to be paid in four weekly installments in aid of the locked out union cigarmakers of Tampa, Fla. The proceeds of said assessment to be disbursed under the supervision of the International President.

Amendment offered by Union 248, Jacksonville, Fla.:

That an assessment of 25 cents be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members each month to give assistance to Tampa unions, and the assessments to continue until the International Union of America has fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars in the treasury to be used for such strikes as Tampa has now, and it shall be handled by the International President and Executive Board, and when said funds be exhausted to twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars that the assessment be renewed until the amount is replaced in said fund. The President and Executive Board shall send aid immediately to said union that is in trouble, like the one in Tampa, to be used for non-benefit members.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR AUGUST, 1910.

TAX.

2 Buffalo	100	367 Ogden	100
3 Paterson	100	370 Jamestown	100
4 Cincinnati	200	373 Sherbrooke	100
5 Rochester	100	391 Bellingham	100
12 Onelda	100	396 Northampton	100
15 Chicago	100	397 Ionia	100
17 Cleveland	100	398 Stamford	100
20 Decatur	100	406 Crawfordsville	100
25 Milwaukee	100	412 Newport News	100
27 Toronto	100	416 Norwalk	100
45 Springfield	100	417 Dunkirk	100
55 Hamilton	100	421 Burlington	100
61 La Crosse	100	422 Berlin	100
81 Peekskill	100	430 Fulton	100
83 Nashville	100	431 Litchfield	100
84 Saugerties	100	432 Nelson	100
95 St. Joseph	100	434 Faribault	100
109 Aberdeen	100	445 Billings	100
238 Sacramento	100	455 Galena	100
240 Norfolk	100	461 Edmonton	100
272 Lansing	100	469 Bakersfield	100
351 Mankato	100	479 Wheeling	100
366 Ann Arbor	100		

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

121 Ithaca	50	92 Worcester	1.50
336 Tampa	14.00	15 Chicago	1.00
150 Sioux City	3.00	311 Auburn	.50
258 Streator	.50	85 Eau Claire	.50
202 Portland	1.50	280 Owego	1.00
428 Trenton	.40	173 Zanesville	.50
257 Lancaster	1.50	445 Billings	2.75
448 Brainerd	.50	381 Watertown	.50
12 Onelda	5.00	437 Cairo	.40
47 Quincy	.50	134 Laporte	1.50
91 Allentown	1.50	24 Muskegon	.50
115 Canton	.50	370 Jamestown	.50
6 Syracuse	1.00	186 Flint	.50
392 Brooklyn	2.00	33 Indianapolis	1.00
146 N. Brunswick	1.00	443 Albuquerque	1.00
42 Hartford	.50	342 Batavia	.50
245 Ashland	.50		
494 Fall River	1.00	269 Nashua	1.50
475 Fitchburg	.50	295 Scranton	1.50

RECEIPTS.

STATIONERY.

426 Hibbing	1.75
211 Victoria	1.75
489 Iola	1.75
410 Centralia	1.20

283 Geneva	1.75
454 Cedar Rapids	2.40
271 Rochester	1.75
152 Youngstown	1.75
290 Janesville	1.75
272 Peru	1.75
118 Peoria	1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

230 Millville, dates	.40
208 Kalamazoo supplies	.75
275 Aberdeen supplies	2.00
97 Boston supplies	2.70
173 Davenport supplies	2.25
99 Ottawa type	.44
154 Lincoln type	.22
115 Canton label cuts	.25
357 Vancouver label cuts	.90
Chas. Port. deficiency of Wellsville	9.20
Refund rent on type machine	1.50

Receipts for August.....\$4,693.51

Balance July 31st\$2,678.28

Total\$7,371.79

EXPENDITURES FOR AUGUST, 1910.

Office rent	90.00
Salary to International President	120.00
Salary to clerks	396.21
Printing Tampa strike application	12.50
Printing 2,900 blank cards of membership	53.00
Printing Nos. 14 and 77 amendments and voting blanks	6.50
Printing stationery for local unions	13.05
Printing circulars and voting blanks, reference 7th V. P.	11.50
Printing and cost of 2,000 special envelopes	6.50
Printing 2,880,000 blue labels and numbering same	345.60
Printing July Journal	270.59
A. Garlepy, printing Canadian labels	42.60
Traveling expenses International President to Lima and Cincinnati, O.	27.65
A. Strasser, salary and expenses as financier	150.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	155.00
I. B. Kuhn, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
F. Celcis, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
H. Kuhn, salary and expenses as special organizer	100.00
Phil Wagaman, salary and expense as special organizer	80.00
E. Sanches Lopez, salary and expense as special organizer	87.00
A. Cabera, salary and expense as arbitrator	75.00
J. C. Johnston, salary and expense as arbitrator	75.00
W. McCabe, salary and expense in label case	10.00
Wm. Strauss, expense in Anderson case	1.15
Cashier's transactions	9.60
Tax to A. F. L. for May	212.80
Tax to Label Department A. F. L. May	106.40
Office desk	27.00
462 265/500 reams blue label paper	1,105.70
Postage on letters and cards	65.14
Postage for Journals	23.97
3,000 postal cards	30.00
Expressage on labels and supplies	103.79
Telephone service	6.25
Exchange on checks	1.45
Electric light	1.00
Carting labels to Chicago unions	1.00
Charges on package from Edmonton	.85
Sundries	1.00
14 telegrams not prepaid	8.48

Expense for Aug., 1910.....4,217.73

Bal. Aug. 313,154.01

Total\$7,371.79

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice. By order Postoffice Department, Washington.

Returned the following to Post Office Department since last issue of Journal: Jas. A. Murphy, J. G. Graham, Harry Dillon.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Sam Wolfsohn, C. D. Strickland, Geo. Avitt, E. B. Young, Chas. Schaller, A. E. Surrency and Ralph Jacobs.

Union 299, Middletown, Conn., for F. E. Nichols (68906).

Union 83, Nashville, Tenn., for Dick Owens (95699) and W. F. Howard (95927).

Union 17, Cleveland, O., for James T. Collins, Charles Baidson and J. O'Brien.

Union 463, Pontiac, Mich., for Herman Smith.

Union 14, Chicago, Ill., for Chas. Cassidy, Henry Hempker, E. Jarvis, Robt. Komnatske, James Morand and Louis Martin.

International President, for Mr. Fred Helbock (2), Chas. Kuma, Mr. Eddie J. Kelsey.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., for Robert Clark.

Union 41, Aurora, Ill., for M. Delaney, Chas. Jensen, A. C. Bateman.

Union 491, Huron, S. D., for G. C. Jeter, Abe Miller, Wm. Mead.

Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn., for Frank Lusk.

Fred Fish, J. Bombardin, Wm. Kunitz.

Union 393, Cadillac, Mich., for Henry Dorner (454).

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents.
Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1910.

If the history of the past does nothing else it can and should inspire confidence in the future and the stability of the International Union.

FUTURE IS PROMISING.

A glimpse into the past shows that in St. Louis, Mo., in 1876 unorganized cigarmakers worked for as low as \$2.50 per M for making cigars. The prevailing jobs at that time were \$4 and \$5 per thousand and take your pay in cigars-truck. A member who was there at the time recently said that he counted nearly one hundred men standing in line Monday morning before a cigar factory waiting for a chance to get in and ask for a \$4 job.

While the workers were compelled to take their pay in cigars they were charged at the rate of \$25 per thousand, but were compelled to sell them in the open market in many instances for as low as \$13 per M. They were robbed both going and coming. They were paid starvation wages for making them, then charged the top price when taking them as pay—wages—and then forced, owing to competition, to sell them for one-half what they paid for them.

With no organization, no union treasury and no benefits the workers were at the mercy of the employers and the times.

To-day Union 44, St. Louis, has a bill which is about \$10 low, with scarcely a non-unionist in the city. What has been done there can be done elsewhere with organization. The same relatively low wages, long hours and other adverse conditions exist in all places where there is little or no organization. The past, when measured up with the present, justifies hope and inspires confidence and faith in the ability of the International Union to finally do for all places what it has already done in places where we are organized.

The spirit of unrest, coupled with an honest desire for better and more favorable working conditions is inborn in the minds and hearts of nearly all mankind and is kept alive by the more enthusiastic and boldly inclined.

COURAGE, STRENGTH, CHARACTER.

It is well for the workers that this is true. Whenever the masses lose hope and ambition and cease to struggle the human family will commence to go backward.

This is true in all walks of life but especially so in the trade union movement.

In our unions we have the radical, the enthusiast, the young and the old, the men of experience, the hopeless, the impatient, the ones with faith and the doubter, and many minds with many different opinions.

The great task is to harmonize all these conflicting elements in a manner that will enable us to make headway in a permanent and substantial form that will do the most good for the greatest number.

The young, inexperienced enthusiast, while

meaning well and with the best of intentions, will stake all in one effort, while the older and more experienced, while just as anxious to advance the cause, and desirous of getting as much, but with riper judgment, counts the consequences and weighs well the chances of success. He is not willing to rush to almost certain destruction with the chances 100 to 1 against him. He knows from experience the time, money, labor and self-sacrifice that it has cost to build up and maintain the International union and is not willing to risk its destruction on the turn of a card. These men are the real leaders and have made the union possible.

The enthusiast is just as necessary as the old timer with the right heart and riper judgment, he arouses the dormant and hopeless to action and great good follows IF THE MAJORITY FOLLOW the wise counsel of the more conservatively inclined.

The man of judgment who is honestly inclined and has the courage of his convictions, will counsel and advise taking what we are sure of today and abiding the chance to improve a little tomorrow, or when the time is opportune. It takes more courage to do this than it does to stand up and play to the gallery, the prejudice and passion of inflamed members.

The pathway blazed by the true union man with ripe judgment and experience to back it up always leads to the greatest good for the greatest number.

In a bitterly contested strike in a competitive trade like ours, the man of experience, ripe judgment, knowledge, fairness and the courage to stand up and be counted is a boon to the movement, a credit to himself and the trade union movement and will live always in grateful remembrance in the minds and hearts of the membership and in the history of our movement.

The effort to organize any trade is an uphill job at best. The indifference and hopeless attitude of the unorganized coupled with fear makes the task doubly hard.

Our experience in this connection is the same as that of all other trades and when it comes to comparison it will be found that in so far as the per cent organized is concerned we measure up with the best of them.

Notwithstanding the many drawbacks we have to contend with not in the pathway of most of the unions we are as well organized as the best of them and far better than many.

Ours is a competitive trade in which women, children, the bunch and roll-up system prevail and in addition we have to deal with one of the most powerful trusts of modern times.

We have on our rolls today about 44,500 30c-dues-paying members, which with the 15 cent and 20 cent members brings the total up to over 51,000.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature and it is also the duty of the international union and all locals to protect its own members first. This can best be done by bending every effort to organize the unorganized.

The unorganized with their low wages and cheap method of working are a standing menace to the well organized places and the sooner they are organized, their wages increased, the better it will be for all concerned. This can be done; it will be done; how soon depends upon the attitude of the unions most vitally concerned.

We shall continue the work of organization and along well defined lines and under

systematic plans which experience has demonstrated are the best calculated to reach results. We have a staff of faithful, hard working organizers who are doing their best; we ask the earnest co-operation and assistance of all members in their work among the unorganized. In the meantime all members can protect and advance the best interest of the organized by keeping the label always to the front.

The September issue of the Federationist, official paper of the A. F. of L., contains a splendid review of the recent past

LABOR'S VICTORIOUS MARCH.

and present status of the trade union movement by about fifty trade unionists, and is a magnificent tribute to the strength, usefulness, and solidarity of the trade union movement of our time.

The letters cover over forty pages of the Federationist and space will not permit even mention of the splendid achievements placed to the credit of all of the unions.

The letters, however, portray the fact that without exception the unions are stronger financially and numerically and better equipped for useful activity than ever before in the history of the trade union movement.

Not a single discordant note appears in any of the letters; all are grounded on recorded facts and breathe the same remarkable spirit of hope, faith, and prediction for ultimate success. These letters are all written by trade union officials and portray facts and are signed documents.

Every member of the International Union should get and read the September issue of the Federationist.

The history of the past is useful only for measuring the progress made up to the present and forecasting our success for the future.

It is foolish to assert that history repeats itself except in a modified form. Each generation grows more intelligent than its predecessor. The masses know more to-day than ever before and are better equipped and better able as a consequence to get what they want.

If we fail to use our knowledge in the right direction and things go wrong it is partly our own fault.

The plan of voluntary conciliation and arbitration is taking deep root with and is now a part of most of the successful trades unions. The International Typographical Union has an elaborate arbitration system which is in full working force. The officers say that while there is always some criticism by a few the majority are well satisfied with the awards, which in nearly all instances give the union what it asked for.

The time will come when all unions will have to adopt voluntary arbitration laws for the settlement of trade disputes. The workers want more, which is natural and right that we should, but there must be some dividing line. If the parties at interest and directly involved cannot find and agree upon the line it is sometimes, not always, better to call in the third party.

Trade unions instill confidence, courage, faith, fidelity, respect, judgment, fairness, hope, ambition, and discipline in the minds and hearts of their members, all of which make for the better manhood and the better citizen. Manhood and good citizens make countries great.

Organized labor through trade unions will ultimately absolutely control economic conditions. It is therefore our duty not only to ourselves but to coming generations that we build wisely and well. The satisfaction and beauty of the trade union plan is that we are able to help ourselves, to better our present conditions as we build for the future.

Let us strive for the greatest good for the largest number. The world wasn't made in a minute, and its multitude of trouble, trials, and tribulations cannot be wiped out in a day. If you can't get what you want today, try again tomorrow.

Suffer little children to come out of the shop and lead them into the school room and the play ground, and suffer the father at the same time to get out of the play ground, get a job, and thus earn an honest living for himself and family.

No institution on earth is more fairly inclined than organized labor. It has suffered long, been kicked, abused, and driven to desperation; and the wonder is that it is not even more resentful than some of our enemies would make it appear.

If the meetings are not what you think they ought to be, attend them and do what you can to correct what you say are evils. A speech or a vote on the corner or in the shop doesn't count.

Under present conditions the rule of fairness must prevail whenever labor has or whenever it shall become arrogant and unfair it has and will continue to meet with sure defeat.

Knowledge rightly applied leads to a higher, better, and nobler existence. Cultivate your mind, but at the same time stick to the due book and the bill of prices.

Trade unions were the real instigators of the public school system. Knowledge is the greatest asset the masses of any country can possibly possess.

If the front of the army gets too far away from the rear, disaster is liable to overtake it. The same applies to unions in competitive trades.

Constructive work along correct lines is the aim of all honestly inclined, loyal, well meaning union men. Don't pull down. Help to build up.

The more the masses earn the better it is for trade and commerce, the worker, the merchant, and for society generally.

The easiest thing for some to do is to find fault—and what a lot of us have that habit!

Of the millions of workmen in the land, how small the portion of them that are in the ranks of organized labor! Yet every improvement in present over past conditions of labor is due to the efforts and sacrifices of the brave men and women that compose the trades unions of the land and who are still struggling to further improve the lot of the worker and are daily making progress to higher and better life for the toiling masses of the earth.

Every advance made and every advantage gained through the efforts of organized labor is shared by the unorganized, who have been the greatest obstacle in the progress of the movement.—Exchange.

NEARLY TEN MILLION PAID OUT BY ORGANIZED LABOR IN BENEFITS TO NEEDY MEMBERS.

In the Cigar Makers' Official Journal of recent issue a summary is given of the amounts of money paid in benefits to members by the organized craft during the last thirty years. The amount is striking in its magnitude and gives an impressive illustration of the advantage of trades unionism to those who are in the movement and to the country at large in relieving distress and providing for temporary wants in the case of hosts of industrious workers who would without this aid be thrown at times on the charity of the communities in which they live.

The gross sum paid in benefits from the time when the system was adopted, November, 1879, is \$8,935,765.51, the amount for 1909 alone being \$562,960.92. The chain of provision for the relief of members in need includes strike, sick, out of work, and death and total disability benefits, and loans to traveling members. The different grounds on which relief is granted cover almost every possible case of need, and the sum involved in providing for them is very large. Yet the cigar makers make no boast of the great benefaction they bestow and seem to regard it as only a matter of course—a necessary incident of their existence as an organized craft.

Thus modestly and unostentatiously do the labor unions of the country go on in their good work, taking care of their members who happen to meet with reverses and disaster, saving them from the cold and upbraiding hand of charity, sustaining and encouraging them until the clouds pass away, and helping them continually to better conditions of life. Yet they are condemned by the thoughtless or the vicious as unholy organizations, conspiring against the best interests of the country, and working no end of evil.

Another most gratifying fact shown up in this summary is an increase in the membership of the cigar makers' unions in the country, aggregating 21,348 during the last eighteen years, 3,940 of which was the gain for 1909. Throughout the greater part of that year the conditions of trade were very unsatisfactory, but the unions went on taking in new members and adding to their numerical and financial strength. Their enterprise and constancy of purpose in the face of great difficulties are worthy of the highest commendation.—Minnesota Union Advocate.

At a conference between the Knights of the Royal Ark (Detroit Hotel and Saloonkeepers) and the Detroit Federation of Labor, held on August 11, 1910, an agreement was entered into, whereby the Knights of the Royal Ark agreed to recommend, suggest and request its members to purchase, as far as possible, only union-made goods, and to employ union labor exclusively, and to recognize only the cards issued as trade union cards by the American Federation of Labor. In consideration of this, the Detroit Federation of Labor agreed to recommend, suggest and request its members to patronize, support and protect the members of the Knights of the Royal Ark in their various enterprises.

Boost All the Labels

THE JULY OUTPUT.

Of the Cigar Industries Throughout the Country—A Decrease of 5,623,064 in

Large Cigars.

The production of cigars of the country as shown by the official statements of stamp receipts during the month of July, 1910, and of 1909, respectively, was as follows:

JULY.		1909.	1910.
Cigars	.....	591,425,307	585,802,243
DECREASE.			
Cigars	.....		5,623,064
Little cigars	.....		39,946,712
TOTAL TO AGUGUST 1.			
		1909.	1910.
Cigars	.....	3,813,257,263	3,930,234,073

Statistics compiled from the monthly returns of the Internal Revenue receipts show the output of cigars for the fiscal year closed June 30, in comparison with the output for the preceding fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, as classified by monthly returns. They are as follows:

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.		
	Cigars.	Little Cigars.
1908.		
July	588,170,147	85,803,000
August	560,710,243	86,168,500
September	606,405,366	88,869,037
October	642,004,257	91,584,296
November	583,140,007	80,914,704
December	550,314,323	72,312,426
1909.		
January	487,343,220	86,868,092
February	476,866,240	79,705,315
March	566,954,093	90,828,277
April	539,141,263	88,469,685
May	543,408,963	88,963,500
June	608,118,177	90,252,666
Total	6,752,572,953	1,030,738,500
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.		
	Cigars.	Little Cigars.
1909.		
July	591,425,307	92,643,000
August	601,561,110	85,475,111
September	619,459,933	83,763,500
October	649,291,170	90,195,500
November	664,423,077	135,918,259
December	572,026,017	84,038,500
1910.		
January	498,617,600	88,274,111
February	482,054,963	82,007,000
March	561,661,137	84,708,069
April	584,423,060	93,443,000
May	582,057,560	98,179,500
June	635,617,510	100,014,055
Total	7,052,583,444	1,118,659,636

The A. F. of L. convention will be held at Northwest Turn and Liederkrantz Hall, St. Louis, Mo., beginning Nov. 14, and will continue in session until the business of the convention has been completed. The headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Planters' Hotel.

LOST CARDS

99633. Al. Rouleau—Reported Aug. 16, 1910, by 179.
 114234-87597. M. J. Williams—Reported Aug. 7, 1910, by 264.
 88581. F. Hildebrandt—Reported Aug. 10, 1910, by 165.
 80004. A. Rohde—Reported Aug. 4, 1910, by 202.
 2736. J. C. Lenthal—Reported Aug. 10, 1910, by 22.
 117419. E. W. Berray—Reported Aug. 16, 1910, by 153.
 80616. H. A. Hays—Reported Aug. 20, 1910, by 325.
 111886. Robt. E. Daniels—Reported Aug. 27, 1910, by 445.
 84598. Wm. Andre—Reported Sept. 7, 1910, by 33.

Detailed (Referendum) Vote of Local Unions for Seventh Vice-President.

Detailed (Referendum) Vote of Local Unions for Seventh Vice-President.
Total number of votes cast, 10,917. Number of votes cast for Wm. Strauss, 3,583. Number of votes cast for Eli Brunell, 2,747.
As no candidate received a majority of all votes cast, a second ballot was ordered. In compliance with the law (Section 52) Messrs. Wm. Strauss of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Eli Brunell of Hartford, Conn., having received the greatest number of votes, were placed on the second ballot.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Union 13, New York City, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in fair order. Corrected the stamp account. Sick certificates as per Section 135, overlooked. Sections 175 and 176 also neglected; other than this the books and accounts very good. Ledger nicely indexed; in the future the dues accounts will really be balanced with every credit given. Vouchers endorsed, on file for all expense. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 31, 1908.....	\$ 136.84
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1910.....	3,738.79
Expended over percentage in 1908.....	59.07
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	184.07
Due to International Union on examination.....	19.10

Total	\$4,117.87
Expense to Aug. 1, 1910.....	3,783.29
Balance on hand should be Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 334.58

FUNDS OF UNION.

Aug. 1, 1910, in East River bank.....	\$ 58.91
In possession Sect'y-Treas. H. Michaels	126.50
Total	\$185.41
Deficiency of union Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$149.17

Union 74, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The books and accounts here not in good order. Benefit cards and vouchers all on file and the vouchers are usually endorsed. Ledger indexed and correctly posted, but not to date. The Financial Secretary has been considerably off color recently. Corrected the stamp account and deposited at time of examination in bank funds of union in possession of Financial Secretary, \$120.00. Sections 175 and 176 worse than neglected. Some of this must not be repeated. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 9, 1908.....	\$ 685.96
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1910.....	4,981.36
Expended over percentage in 1906-7-8-9.....	75.70

Total	\$5,743.02
Expense to Aug. 1, 1910.....	4,923.43
Balance should be Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 819.59

Funds of Union—

Aug. 1, 1910, in Poughkeepsie Sav. Bank	\$667.03
In poss. Treas. Fred Gardner.....	21.57
In poss. Fin. Sec. Chas. H. Hahn.....	107.49
Total	\$ 796.09

Deficiency of union Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 23.50
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This deficiency is amounts expended over percentage in 1908 and 1909 not replaced.

Union 84, Saugerties, N. Y.

Endorsed vouchers for expense have not been made out for years here, neither is the ledger indexed. These matters will be attended to for sure in the future; other than this the accounts were in good order; corrected a small difference in the stamp account. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 14, 1906.....	\$ 439.64
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1910.....	1,866.80

Total	\$2,306.44
Expense to Aug. 1, 1910.....	1,534.68
Balance would be Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 771.76

Funds of Union—

Aug. 1, 1910, in Saugerties Sav. Bank	\$747.89
In poss. Fin. Sec. Geo. Gordon.....	26.82
Total	\$ 774.71

Cash surplus Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 2.95
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This surplus is the same as at the time of last examination by Mr. A. Strasser, International Financier, June 14, 1906.

Union 144, New York City, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are really in excellent condition. Benefit cards and endorsed vouchers on file in the rotation in which the items are entered in the accounts. The benefits are all entered in separate ledgers; in the future these accounts will all show. Dues ledger page, ledger nicely indexed, but posted by entering each stamp instead of the amount on any given date. Entered item in expense for Aug., 1910, \$4.40 to balance corrected differences in dues and international fees. Due to Secretary Brown on examination. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 31, 1908.....	\$22,508.20
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1910.....	55,383.45

Total	\$77,891.65
Expense to Aug. 1, 1910.....	62,948.50
Balance on hand would be Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$14,943.15

Funds of Union—

Aug. 1, 1910, in "Seven" Banks.....	\$14,536.46
In poss. Sec.-Treas. M. Brown.....	406.69
Total	\$14,943.15

"Error in interest at bank" amounting to \$10.00

corrected and will be reported as an Aug., 1910, receipt.

Union 175, Kingston, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in very nice order. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense all on file. The vouchers except for a short time, are endorsed. Ledger indexed except for the same time. Accounts balanced at the end of the month; small correction in dues. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 12, 1906.....	\$ 171.93
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1910.....	3,461.92
Due Int'l Union on examination.....	4.93

Total	\$3,638.78
Expense to Aug. 1, 1910.....	3,471.63
Balance would be Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 167.15

Funds of Union—

Aug. 1, 1910, in Kingston Sav. bank.....	\$137.84
In Ulster Sav. Institution.....	1.33
In poss. Fin. Sec. Jas. Jarman.....	22.38
Total	\$161.55

Deficiency of union Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 5.60
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Union 327, Coxsackie, N. Y.

The books and accounts here show that Secretary Geo. Carter, Jr., No. 105024 paid himself \$102.00 in illegal benefits. He also owes \$1.20 error in 30c. dues for Aug., 1908. This leaves him owing \$103.20 to the Union which the members will have to replace unless he does. How blind our members are at times. Of course this will never happen at Coxsackie again, and we all wish it had not happened this time. Mr. Carter was out of town so had no chance to make a settlement with him. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 1, 1906.....	\$123.60
Receipts to July 1, 1910.....	520.85
Due Int'l Union on examination.....	103.20

Total	\$747.65
Expense to Aug. 1, 1910.....	560.78
Balance would be Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$186.87

Funds of Union—

Aug. 1, 1910, in Coxsackie Nat. Bank.....	\$38.18
In poss. Treas. J. E. Brown.....	3.70
Total	\$91.88

Surplus as per Mr. A. Strasser.....	8.21
Actual funds of Union	\$ 83.67

Deficiency of Union Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$103.20
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Union 334, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are at present in very fair order and will be better sure. The result of this examination will most likely make the members think a few things. More attention given to the Union's affairs, to the payment of benefits, etc., would prevent such items as this, \$64.66 due Int'l Union on examination appearing in the report and how much nicer, all around. Try it. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1905.....	\$ 440.15
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1910.....	3,422.08
Expended over percentage in 1905 and 08.....	49.21
Due Int'l Union on examination.....	64.66

Total	\$3,976.10
Expense to Aug. 1, 1910.....	3,493.20
Balance would be Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 482.90

Funds of Union—

Aug. 1, 1910, in Adirondack Trust Co. Bank	\$372.84
In poss. Treas. A. F. White.....	30.00
In poss. Fin. Sec. W. A. Phillips.....	20.94
Total	\$ 423.78

Deficiency of Union Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 59.12
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The \$30.00 in possession of Treasurer Aug. 1 was deposited in bank Aug. 3.

Union 343, Malone, N. Y.

The books and accounts here were not so bad, very fair considering. Corrected the stamp and cash accounts. Instructed the secretary-treasurer how to balance his accounts at the end of each month. How to balance each member's dues account with every credit given, etc. Statement as follows:

Receipts from organization to Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$1,218.85
Expense to Aug. 1, 1910.....	1,158.30

Balance would be Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 60.55
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Funds of Union—

Aug. 1, 1910, in Farmers' Nat. Bank.....	\$45.00
In poss. Sec.Treas. Jos. Walsh.....	15.55
Total	\$ 60.55

Union 488, Middletown, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in very nice order. The cash and stamp accounts are correct. In the future each credit in the ledger will balance every such due account. The ledger page will also at all times show the year date. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense and the treasurer's accounts were in good order. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 9, 1903.....	\$ 589.94
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1910.....	7,006.08

Expended over percentage in 1905.....	11.47
Due to Int'l Union on examination.....	12.60

Total	\$7,620.09
Expense to Aug. 1, 1910.....	6,642.08
Balance would be Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 978.01

Funds of Union—

Aug. 1, 1910, in Orange Co. Trust and Sav. bank.....	\$918.81
In poss. Fin. Sec. Wm. J. Hess.....	46.60
Total	\$ 965.41

Deficiency of Union Aug. 1, 1910.....	\$ 12.60
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Yours fraternally,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

John F. Myers of Windsor, Pa., would like to hear from his son, Albert, last heard from in Montana. Important.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Madden will kindly inform his wife, Mrs. Helena Madden, 208 Mary street, Hamilton, Canada, whom he left destitute and in ill health with two small children, August 8, 1910, or inform him his immediate assistance is required.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Geo. Brest, cigarmaker, if he is living, or anything about his death if he is dead, please notify Carl M. Pierce, secretary of Union 340, Traverse City, Mich., at once. His daughter, Miss Evelyn McGee, is very anxious to hear from or of him.

Mr. August Thom, Spring street, Milford, Mass., wants Earl Jarvin, Ashly Berry and Frank Baque to correspond with him before the next issue of the Journal.

Ira Johnson would like to hear from his old friend, W. P. Mapes. Address care of Union 120, Muscatine, Iowa.

J. W. Madden, 355 Carroll avenue, Memphis, Tenn., would like to hear from Frank E. Cashin on a matter of importance.

Mrs. Kolberg, 216 Elm street, Ripon, Wis., is anxious to hear from her husband, Joe Kolberg (99884).

Mr. Richard Warrington, 1108 First avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn., would like to hear from his brother, Wm. Warrington, or some of his family. He was secretary of the Cigar Makers' Union in Suffield, Conn., in 1874 and 1875. He was married to the daughter of Joe Guye, a cigarmaker, also of Suffield, Conn. The Wm. Warrington, an old-time cigarmaker, who died in Minneapolis a short time ago was not the one.

Sam Noye would like to hear from Eugene Shifert. Address P. O. Box 264, Eureka, Calif.

Chas. Stebbins, of Eureka, Calif., would like to hear from B. F. Parsons (81612).

Mrs. E. J. Kelsey of Centralia, Ill., 119 S. Walnut street, would like to hear from Mr. Phil. Kempf.

R. L. Housley of Cuyahoga Falls, O., would like very much to hear from W. F. Glaub and P. A. Owens or shop is liable to become non-union.

Thos. Wallace of New Britain, Conn., would like to hear from Emil Nehring.

J. E. Butler, ex-secretary of Union 102, Kansas City, Mo., would like to hear from Otto Tamm (95584). Address 13 E. Seventeenth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Bernardo Horan, your sister would like to hear from you at once. Wishes to settle mother's estate. Address Mrs. Mary Potine, Columbus Hospital, Great Falls, Mont.

Mrs. G. McCarthy of Edgerton, Wis., would like to have Jas. Byrnes (70537) pay the balance on board bill which he promised to send.

Mr. Jack Burke would like to hear from Mr. Fred Tremmer. By Union 293, Fort Smith, Ark.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by the union, or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans, as provided by the constitution.

A. Wilder (99848) was suspended and fined \$4.95 by Union 414, Winnipeg, for non-payment of dues.

Union 144, New York, N. Y., has placed a fine of \$10.00 on Jacob Ohlstein (56230) for paying below the union bill of prices.

Union 33, Indianapolis, fined Harry Coleman and Wm. Hahn \$5.00 each for allowing themselves to become suspended for non-payment of dues.

The fine of \$5.00 that was imposed on Mr. Frank Hickey (48677) was rescinded by Union 417, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Mr. N. O. Dandrow was suspended on January 8, 1910, and was fined \$10.00 on March 4, 1910, for allowing himself to be suspended, by Union 279, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Union 451, Bushnell, Ill., fined Charles Rausch (43842) \$5.00 for conduct unbecoming a union member.

Union 318, Chattanooga, Tenn., placed a fine of \$5.00 on E. J. Rhudy (111616) for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 426, Hibbing, Minn., suspended and fined Joe Kolberg (99884) \$5.00 for letting himself become suspended.

Dans les écrits et les discours de quelques-uns des hommes du parti ouvrier, j'ai remarqué une tendance au découragement pessimiste, laquelle, à mon idée, n'est pas appuyée par les faits ni par les conditions tels qu'ils régissent le labeur organisé d'aujourd'hui.

Il est vrai que nous avons reçu pas mal de coups assez rudes de quelques tribunaux, de quelques juges, jugements adverses, lois faites par les juges eux-mêmes, procès pour dommages-intérêts, etc., et que nous avons eu un congrès qui nous était hostile au cours de ces dernières années, mais le nombre de nos membres a continué à augmenter et il augmente encore.

Il y a trente-cinq, quarante et cinquante ans, on considérait comme un crime de même chercher à s'organiser. Les membres des unions étaient arrêtés au nom de soi-disant lois contre les conspirateurs, de lois d'intérêt public ou de n'importe quelle loi, jugés, condamnés et mis en prison ne fût-ce que pour avoir demandé une augmentation de salaires. Ils n'attendaient, pas une grève, à cette époque; ils tombaient sur les ouvriers à bras raccourcis à la première occasion.

Autrefois, le labeur organisé était ignoré, humilié, insulté et méconnu; on dédaignait les ouvriers organisés comme s'ils étaient autant de hors la loi. Il existait des organisations de fabricants. Les tribunaux, les juges, les fonctionnaires publics, la police, les détectives Pinkerton et la milice étaient hostiles et s'acharnaient d'une façon inimaginable dans leur opposition; quant au public en général, il regardait la persécution avec indifférence ou même avec approbation.

Les salaires étaient minimes, les heures longues, les conditions du travail épouvantables et les travailleurs n'avaient pour eux aucun droit qui pût être respecté.

En dépit de tout cela, le mouvement des associations ouvrières a insensiblement augmenté en puissance, force, utilité et en nombre et il a aujourd'hui le respect et la confiance d'une grande partie du public.

L'attaque désespérée que nous subissons en ce moment dans laquelle les tribunaux, les juges, le congrès national, les présidents de la république et autres ont été mêlés et s'y sont prêtés, n'est vraiment qu'un compliment marqué que l'on fait à la stabilité, la valeur, l'efficacité et l'utilité du mouvement actuel du labeur. Elle témoigne en faveur de la rectitude du mouvement, justifie nos tactiques et nos chefs et promet de grandes choses pour l'avenir.

Le passé du mouvement ouvrier, qui, malgré la plus ardente opposition et la plus acharnée persécution, a surmonté et vaincu tous les obstacles du dedans et du dehors, prouve que nous combattons avec succès et triompherons de toute opposition, quelle qu'en soit la forme dans l'avenir. Il justifie l'optimisme en ce qui concerne les temps futurs et est une garantie de victoire. Les méthodes, les plans, le travail et les tactiques du passé, changés seulement en ce qui est nécessaire pour s'adapter aux conditions nouvelles suivant ce que l'expérience et le bon jugement le peuvent conseiller, donneront certainement le succès et l'organisation finale de tous les travailleurs, si toutefois on veut bien y adhérer encore à cours des luttes futures.

Le seul danger, et il n'est que temporaire, que puisse nous menacer, c'est l'impatience, le découragement et le manque de foi dans le mouvement qui pourront se glisser dans l'esprit que quelques uns de nos membres au cours des présentes attaques.

Le même courage indompté, la même persistance, la même détermination qui ont caractérisé les hommes d'action dans le passé, sont encore avec nous et nous pousseront en avant malgré tout opposition et ceci aussi sûrement dans l'avenir que dans le passé. Le mouvement des organisations ouvrières a fait augmenter les salaires, a fait réduire les heures de travail, amélioré les conditions sanitaires de l'atelier, de la mine et de l'usine, a aboli le système du "truck" diminué les maladies, allongé la vie de ses membres, a mis les ouvriers debout sur leurs pieds et face à la bonne direction et en lutte pour d'autres droits et il a obtenu d'autres innombrables avantages.

Le passé parle par lui-même et prouve que le mouvement des associations ouvrières est sur le droit chemin et justifie l'optimisme, l'espoir et la confiance. La foi, l'honnêteté et une détermination inflexible nous mèneront au succès final.

Le jeune homme né unioniste qui entre dans une union est, au début, plein d'enthousiasme et d'impatience. A mesure qu'ils vieillit, il ne perd pas son enthousiasme pour l'union, mais il conquiert son impatience. Il apprend que les injustices de la vie ne peuvent être réparées en un moment.

Le type qui a été hors de l'union presque toute sa vie ou qui n'assiste à une réunion que rarement, est justement celui qui veut dire aux autres comment l'union devrait être dirigée. Et si la meeting n'adopte pas sa manière de voir, il déclare tout net que les autres ne sont que des gâcheurs, des charlatans ou des imbéciles.

Les lois actuelles de l'Union Internationale sont le résultat de plus de quarante-six années d'expérience et représentent la sagesse combinée de la majorité des membres par l'intermédiaire de l'initiative et du système référendaire appliqué à la fabrication des lois et du vote individuel.

De temps en temps, nous entendons quelqu'un qui demande: Au fait, qu'est-ce que l'union a donc accompli jusqu'ici? La réponse, la voici: Elle a augmenté vos salaires de \$3, \$4, \$5 par M., et prenez votre paye en cigares, nourritures et vêtements, à \$8, \$9 et \$10 par M., avec, en plus, des salaires réduits en argent comptant une fois par semaine.

Un état parfait au point de vue économique ne peut être amené que par les efforts d'un système d'associations ouvrières. Un état social meilleur suivra certainement un meilleur état économique. Commencez par le bas pour construire et allez ensuite vers le haut. L'union ouvrière fera ce travail.

Si la moitié du temps et de l'énergie qui sont gaspillés à présent par de certaines gens du mouvement ouvrier à combattre des hommes et des femmes de leur parti même, étaient employés à des efforts sérieux pour mieux construire le monument commun, que de bienfaits n'en résulteraient-ils pas pour la majorité!

Personne n'est assez savant ni assez vieux pour apprendre quelque chose de nouveau.

Lorsqu'un homme en arrive à penser qu'il sait tout, c'est un signe certain qu'il est un ignorant et un mauvais conseiller.

Les injustices accumulées par les siècles ne peuvent être remédées en un jour, une semaine ou une année. Le travail demande du temps. Le mouvement des associations ouvrières est encore jeune. Laissez-le faire. Il réussira.

Rappelez-vous que l'autre type est un être humain et qu'il a des opinions qu'il pense être aussi importantes que les vôtres. Un peu de tolérance envers les autres ne peut que faire du bien à la cause commune.

Si une institution humaine est corrompue, la chose à faire est réformer ses parties constitutives et une des manières de le faire, c'est de commencer par soi-même.

L'impatience, les décisions hâtives et malavisées, les grèves venant mal à propos, font plus pour retarder la croissance du mouvement des associations ouvrières que tout le reste ensemble.

Lorsque vous êtes dans le doute, ne dites rien jusqu'à ce que vous ayez découvert les faits.

Coraje—Fuerza—Caracter.

El espíritu de desasosiego, junto con un deseo sincero de obtener mejores y más favorables condiciones para el trabajo, existen de nacimiento en las mentes y los corazones de casi toda la humanidad y lo mantienen vivos los más entusiastas y los más audaces.

Bueno es para los trabajadores que esto sea. Cuantas veces las masas pierden la esperanza y la ambición y cesan la lucha, la familia humana principia a retroceder.

Esto es verdadero en todos los caminos de la vida, pero muy especialmente lo es en el movimiento de las uniones obreras.

En nuestras uniones tenemos el radical, el entusiasta, el joven y el anciano, hombres de experiencia, los sin esperanza, los impacientes, los que tienen fe y los que no la tienen, y muchas mentes con muchas diferentes opiniones en ellas.

La gran labor es armonizar todos esos elementos en pugna los unos con los otros, de una manera que nos permita progresar de una manera permanente y substancial pue sea beneficiosa para la mayoría.

El jóven, inexperimentado entusiasta, aunque sus intenciones sean buenas, súmamente buenas, arriesgo todo en un solo esfuerzo, mientras que el más anciano, hombre de mayor experiencia y tino, a la vez que es un unionista igualmente bueno y leseeo igualmente de alcanzar el mejor resultado, pero disfrutando de un juicio más maduro, cuenta las consecuencias y pesa todas las probabilidades de éxito. No entiendo él arrojarse hacia una destrucción casi segura corriendo riesgos de 100 por 1 en contra de él. El conoce ya por experiencia el tiempo, el dinero, el trabajo y los sacrificios que han costado la edificación y el mantenimiento de la unión internacional y no tiene el menor deseo de arriesgar su destrucción sobre las meras probabilidades problemáticas de un naípe. Hombres de ese temple son los verdaderos conductores y son ellos los que han hecho posibles las uniones.

El entusiasta es tan necesario como el anciano, el veterano de corazón fuerte y de juicio más maduro: el despierta a los "dormilones"

y a los sin esperanza, los arroja en la lucha y el resultado es que se obtiene gran ventaja, SI LA MAYORIDAD SIGUE los sanos consejos de los más conservativos.

El hombre de juicio que tiene honestas tendencias y el coraje de sus opiniones, aconsejará siempre que se tome lo que se tiene hoy seguro y lo que contiene una probabilidad de mejoramiento para mañana, ó cuando sea oportuno. Se necesita más coraje para proceder así, que para hacer el bravacho y hacer papel en público, representando las prevenciones y las pasiones de los miembros los más acalorados. El camino, el sendero publicado por los unionistas de sano juicio y de madura experiencia conduce al mejor resultado para la mayoría. En una huelga amargamente peleada en un ramo competitivo como el nuestro, el hombre de experiencia, de sano juicio, de conocimientos, honradez y de suficiente coraje para ponerse de pie y hacer que cuenten con él, es una bendición para el movimiento, un crédito para sí mismo y el movimiento de las uniones obreras y vivirá siempre en las memorias agradecidas y en los corazones de los miembros y en la historia también de nuestro movimiento.

Éxito Comparativo de la Unión.

No obstante la tenacidad empleada por los adversarios y por los enemigos de nuestra Institución, en combatirla y en desacreditar nuestros métodos, ello es que el crédito de la Unión Internacional va en aumento, mientras los sistemas de otras escuelas y de otras asociaciones se desacreditan más cada día.

Ese resultado de anverso para nosotros y de reverso para nuestros detractores tiene su explicación en los propios resultados de las actuaciones respectivas.

Ellos impelen a los hombres a pelear sistemáticamente, mientras nosotros les aconsejamos prudencia y cautela.

Al fin de cada lucha, como consecuencia de los respectivos métodos, salen ellos maltrechos, desmoralizados, peleando entre sí; mientras que nosotros salimos en situación de haberlos respetar porque aún en la derrota salvamos el punto fundamental de nuestra doctrina, la "Unión."

Cuando los obreros que nos combaten se empeñan en una huelga contra sus patrones, y son vencidos como sucede con frecuencia, estos se reintegran pronto del capital que perdieron durante la contienda.

Los amos saben que la desmoralización mas absoluta reinará en sus trabajadores durante algún tiempo, y aprovechan la ocasión para recuperar lo que dejaron de ganar y lo que perdieron.

Saben que esos obreros son mordidos por la vívora de la discordia que en ellos produce siempre la derrota, y operan a man salva en los precios y en las condiciones del trabajo, haciendo retrogradar esas condiciones a situación degradante de miseria esclavizadora.

Sucede esto porque van a la lucha desconociendo por completo la intensidad de las fuerzas respectivas.

Ardorosamente se lanzan al combate engañados, creyendo en la debilidad del enemigo y orgullosos de la gran potencia de la propia fuerza. Luego el despertar es horrible; las diatribas suceden a las recriminaciones. Como que todos son víctimas del propio engaño cada uno echa la culpa a los otros y en lo sucesivo se ocupan en odiarse mutuamente, en tanto que todos juntos engordan la bolsa del burgués, como llaman al amo en tono agresivo.

Tiene además un grave contratiempo para los trabajadores el empleo sistemático de la

fuerza para recabar mejoras en los sueldos y en las condiciones del trabajo.

Cada vez que se declara una huelga, en cualquier localidad que sea, quedan amenazados numerosos intereses que guardan relación con el ramo ó ramos donde el movimiento se efectúa; ahora bien: Todos esos intereses lesionados hay que considerarlos como presuntos enemigos, y lo serán efectivos si no abrigan la convicción de que los huelguistas son gente comedida y sensatas, con las cuales en cualquier momento pueda tratarse.

La violencia sistemática en todo tiempo creó antipatías contra los que la emplean y débese a esas antipatías la mayor parte de las derrotas que sufren los obreros en su lucha eterna contra los capitales. ¡Cuántas veces hemos tenido en la mano, antes de comenzar una huelga, algo más de lo que luego se ha obtenido al son de los clarines de aparatosa victoria. . . . ¡Y cuántas otras en medio de la pelea, cuando todavía no habían huido de nuestro lado todas las simpatías, se nos han ofrecido ventajas apreciables que hemos despreciado para suspirar por ellas despues de la derrota!

Nuestra Institución no incurre en defectos semejantes, y los evita siempre que tiene poder para ello.

Ella procura que se la respete sin infundir miedo a nadie. Quiere ser respetada por la importancia de los intereses que defiende y representa. Ambiciona ser querida de todos los obreros y nunca odiada por ninguno. Hasta pretende ser mirada como garantía de orden, en que producen las energías sociales en el continuo batallar de las pasiones humanas. ¡Extremar la pelea hasta caer exámine a los pies del amo que será implacable irritado con el veneno que inocular el aguijón de la lucha, cuando ésta es enconada? Eso no entra en las prácticas de la Unión Internacional de Tabaqueros de América.

Nosotros preferimos arreglos amistosos en los cuales se obtengan algunos beneficios antes de pelear, porque la experiencia nos ha demostrado que nunca se rezarcen los trabajadores de las pérdidas que sufren durante una prolongada huelga. En este sentido, siempre será aplicable el adagio español que dice: "Vale más un mal arreglo que un buen pleito."

Seguimos creyendo, ahora más que antes, que a medida que vamos avanzando en el curso del tiempo, es mayor el ambiente de civilización que se respira; y, hombre civilizado quiere decir, ser que razona, que persuade; individuo que está tanto más lejos de la barbarie cuanto menos propicio se muestre a la guerra.

Inspirados así, en esa creencia que nadie osará desvirtuar, y parapetados en el éxito evidente que a la postre producen las prácticas juiciosas que seguimos sin interrupción, van pasando los años sin que jamás una caída nuestra ponga los intereses del trabajo a los pies del amo para que los pisotee.

Nuestras caídas no son caídas. . . . Cuando mucho, podrán calificarse de interregnos reparadores, en los cuales, si se rinden parias, es para reponer energías; no para degradarnos en la disolución.

Como toda institución humana, la nuestra ha tenido alternativas de florecimiento y de desgracia. En los momentos de prosperas bienandanzas ha mostrado su alteza de miras y su seriedad, no traspasando los linderos de su concreto programa:

En los días oscuros, en los críticos periodos en que las adversidades se han cernido sobre ella con intentos asoladores, nuestros LEADERS no han perdido la serenidad de juicio, y,

atravesando las nebruras de las traiciones si las hubo, y las fuertes trincheras del asedio enemigo, han sacado incólume a la superficie del éxito la esencia de la organización; el principio activo de toda entidad colectiva. La interesante idea de que la Unión es tan necesaria a la existencia moral del obrero, como el pan que come lo es para el mantenimiento de su vida física.

De ese modo, con un organismo cuyo espíritu democrático es superior al que puedan ostentar otras asociaciones mas jóvenes, la muestra ha podido resistir las rudas acometidas de enemigos y adversarios, saliendo más potente de cada prueba, de lo cual es muestra evidéntísima el número de 55 mil afiliados que existen hoy en sus filas.

Dosavadný postup uniového hnutí, jež překonalo všechny překážky, byť i zdánlivě nepřekonatelné, dokazuje, že konečně překonáme a ovládneme každou opozici at' již druhu jakéhokoli. To oprávnuje nás k optimistickým vyhlídkám do budoucnosti a značí úspěch. Methody, plány, práce a zásady minulosti, jež se změnily pouze do té míry, aby mohly čelit měnivým poměrům, jak zkušenost a zralý úsudek opravňuje, zajistí přivedou úspěch a konečnou organizaci všeho členstva, pakli že k nim v budoucnosti bude náležitě inuho.

Jediné nebezpečí, a to jenom dočasné, jež na nás může přijít, jest netrpělivost, zbabělost a nedůvěra v hnutí v řadách členstva.

Ta samá neochabující ardnatost, vytrvalost a odhodlanost, jež tak charakterizovala muže práce v minulosti, jest stále ještě při nás a povede nás ku předu v budoucnosti tak jistě jako až dosud, vzor vši opozici.

Uniové hnutí zvýšilo mzdy, zkrátilo pracovní dobu, zlepšilo zdravotní poměry v dílnách, továrnách a dolech, zrušilo truck system, zmenšilo choroby, prodloužilo život svému členstvu, postavilo dělníky na vlastní nohy směrem k pravému cíli a bažící po větším množství a docílilo bezpočetných jiných úspěchů.

Výsledek mluví sám za sebe a dokazuje, že uniové hnutí jest na pravé dráze a oprávnuje k optimistickým nadějím a sebedůvěře. Důvěra, poctivost a neoblomná odhodlanost povede nás ku konečnému vítězství.

Zdravý rozum, rozvaha, odhodlanost a věrnost jsou tím největším majetkem, které máme v dělnickém hnutí.

Skutky mluví hlasitěji nežli slova. Lidstvo jest lépe známo podle jich skutků, nežli podle toho co o sobě sami povídají.

Nic se nedocílí nerozumným bouřením. Co my potřebujeme a co počítá, jest stavění.

Pomozte stavět unii a ona se postará o vás a vaši rodinu jak společensky tak i hospodářsky.

Nebud' pomluvačem, bud' povzbuzovatelem. Povzbuzuj svoji unii, nejlepšího to přítele jakého jsi kdy měl.

Nikdo nemůže říci křivého slova proti náležitě vedené unii.

Zkušenost jest bez odporu naším nejlepším učitelem.

Činím to nejlepší jak jen dovedu to nejlepší co můžu a chci tak činit až do konce. Pakliže dobře skončím na konci, co bylo proti mně řečeno nepadá nijak na váhu. Pakliže skončím špatně, neomluví mne ani deset andělů.—Abraham Lincoln.

Mladý zrozený unionista když vstoupí do dělnického hnutí, jest pln nadšení a netrpělivosti. Pokrokem stárí nikdy neztratí důvěru a nadšení v unii, avšak překoná svoji netrpělivost. Pozná že chyby celého věku nemohou být odstraněny v okamžiku.

DEATH BENEFIT PAID IN SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Union No.	Name of Member.	No. of Card.	Date of Initiation.	By Union No.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount Paid.
2	Anthony Elberfeld	26688	May 6, 1882	159	Accidental	60	\$550.00
2	Geo. Fritz	6149	Mar. 6, 1883	2	Suicide	47	550.00
3	Mother of Frank McGrogan	37891	Aug. 11, 1885	3			40.00
8	Wife of E. Mylord	62432	Nov. 12, 1882	64			40.00
9	Conrad Gallel	47692	Oct. 29, 1881	9	Plurisy	75	550.00
9	Chas. Schneider	1167	June, 1880	9	Heart trouble	51	200.00
9	C. Heivelman	7206	June 30, 1883	9	Paralysis	73	550.00
14	Chas. Mueller	43753	Mar. 6, 1886	77	Hyp. bil. circ.	76	550.00
14	W. Langner	6919	Mar. 18, 1895	14	Heart disease	58	350.00
14	E. C. Newman	65293	Mar. 31, 1890	14	Balance	32	200.00
14	Robt. Gortz	59111	Dec. 12, 1899	14	Pulm. tuberc.	50	50.00
14	Herm. Vogel	99351	Jan. 19, 1904	14	Heart disease	50	40.00
14	Wife of F. Preuss	58132	May 3, 1884	22	Pneumonia	72	550.00
14	Ferdinand Spiering	7484	Aug. 8, 1901	32	Total disa. benefit.	40	550.00
32	Jno. Alberding	35270	Nov. 22, 1884	32	Dropsy	40	550.00
42	A. Strauss	36283	Sept. 1, 1885	185	Drowned	51	550.00
58	D. Gagnow	64226	Feb. 15, 1890	58	Bright's disease	40	550.00
66	Mother of John Kern	106665	Oct. 1, 1903	66	Balance	72	550.00
87	Moses Levy	10822	April 14, 1883	87	Acute dysentery	62	550.00
90	Louise Thiel	55719	Sept. 16, 1882	90	Suicide	41	550.00
90	Wife of Louis Rass	55899	Nov. 22, 1899	90	Hemorrhage	72	550.00
97	L. Elsner	64367	Aug. 21, 1889	97	Dropsy	62	550.00
103	Max Kermick	34804	Oct. 28, 1884	103	Gen. deb. old age	52	550.00
110	S. J. Dement	33313	Mar. 7, 1885	199	Comp. of diseases	46	550.00
110	Chas. Yohe	75409	Mar. 16, 1895	110	Suicide	39	550.00
111	G. Toepfer	31539	Nov. 8, 1880	111	Chr. Neph.	67	550.00
129	Chas. A. Byers	64825	June 10, 1899	272	Chr. Fudoe	60	550.00
129	T. Applebaum	64825	Nov. 29, 1892	129	Cancer of bowels	68	550.00
132	H. Nathan	14849	May 16, 1881	144	Chr. End.	57	550.00
141	Wife of J. Sadopsky	66536	Jan. 27, 1903	141	Chr. bronchitis	73	550.00
141	Karel Klicpera	53440	Nov. 25, 1902	141	Balance	50	50.00
141	Joseph Kokes	90555	May 19, 1903	141	Heart failure	50	200.00
141	Vincent Wanecek	49062	April 10, 1886	237	Nephritis	74	550.00
143	E. P. Glines	101822	Nov. 11, 1902	190	Senile dementia	50	50.00
143	W. C. Conerus	84131	Sept. 30, 1899	258	Hemorrhage	48	550.00
144	Jac. Schaubhut	15666	Oct. 24, 1885	144	Injured hip	48	550.00
144	Gus Barwood	16596	Jan. 9, 1886	144	Chr. bronchitis	63	50.00
151	Aurora Gorney	98673	June 9, 1908	165	Suicide	70	550.00
165	Wife of R. L. Prang	71008	Jan. 21, 1882	178	Balance	36	200.00
178	B. F. Brown	25213	Jan. 11, 1906	216	Tuberculosis	54	200.00
216	E. L. St. Cyr	44479	May, 1886	228	Cancer of stomach	57	548.20
228	Morris Lichenstein	95732	April 29, 1901	236	Consumption	50	40.00
236	Geo. Heckman	87370	Mar. 24, 1900	238	Childbirth	49	40.00
238	W. C. Keller	87370	June 13, 1903	251	Typhoid fever	35	40.00
251	R. Hirsch	51479	June 2, 1888	286	Apoplexy	69	175.00
270	W. L. Moore	101562	May 14, 1904	336	Nervous prost.	40	200.00
336	Wife of B. C. Arango	89364	May 12, 1900	337	Consumption	50	50.00
337	Wife of J. H. Saunders	93759	Dec. 6, 1902	374	Heart failure	36	57.65
344	Wife of E. R. Aughty	112290	Mar. 7, 1906	208	Cancer of throat	57	198.80
355	Ed. McConnell	65440	April 15, 1890	307			
402	Peter Saurborn	99582	Dec. 11, 1902	452			
452	Mother of Sam Glasgow	100508	Aug. 23, 1902	340			
452	Henry Ogletree	86175	Mar. 27, 1904	449			
462	Silverio Gomez	84424	June 17, 1899	278			
463	Wm. Maltman	68440	Nov. 4, 1899	40			
470	E. F. Clark						

DEATH BENEFIT PAID IN OCTOBER, 1908.

Union No.	Name of Member.	No. of Card.	Date of Initiation.	By Union No.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount Paid.
2	Wife of Geo. Heckler	9220	Feb. 2, 1881	2	Consumption	65	\$40.00
2	J. L. Kaiser	5715	Sept. 15, 1882	4	Phthisis pulm.	65	550.00
6	Robt. Beckley	5212	Feb. 22, 1890	6	Apoplexy	71	550.00
8	J. Demunter	58410	Aug. 21, 1891	8	Diabetes	54	550.00
12	Wife of P. H. Kennedy	36485	April 16, 1888	12	Pneumonia	50	40.00
14	Aug. Schuett	81138	April 21, 1899	14	Suicide	30	200.00
14	F. Bullerdick	74733	July 7, 1899	14	Bronchitis	79	50.00
14	Wife of John Windbell	72241	Aug. 19, 1892	14	Septicæmia	40	40.00
17	Nathan Wolf	15264	April 10, 1886	17	Enl. of liver	47	550.00
25	Jos. Kostian	72222	Jan. 23, 1893	315	Alcoholism	58	139.85
25	Chas. Huber	15781	Nov. 4, 1889	25	Suicide	75	150.00
25	Edw. Waedlakin	47998	Feb. 26, 1895	25	Hernia	65	350.00
28	Chas. Liechka	17069	Aug. 15, 1885	28	Suicide	44	550.00
32	H. Clusen	11878	April 28, 1883	32	Suicide	53	550.00
42	John Hogan	5217	Oct. 9, 1882	49	R. R. accident	69	23.87
42	A. Easten	44108	Mar. 13, 1886	42	Heart failure	47	40.00
42	Wife of F. Crowley	66910	Oct. 11, 1890	68	Chron. deraea	47	550.00
44	Chas. Wirts	6596	Oct. 25, 1886	14	Lung trouble	47	350.00
48	Oscar Hillt	19182	Aug. 17, 1891	48	Tuberculosis	34	200.00
58	Geo. Trole	98095	Jan. 18, 1902	58	Tuberculosis	46	550.00
72	Fred Schmidt	26384	June 4, 1882	72	Tuberculosis	34	550.00
78	Dan McGrath	72236	Jan. 6, 1893	78	Dropsy	49	200.00
75	Peter Mueller	87891	May 5, 1900	75	Total dis. benefit	50	40.00
77	Wife of Aug. F. Subert	28041	Oct. 23, 1897	77	R. R. accident	77	50.00
81	John Dugan	50960	Feb. 23, 1889	87	Pulm. tuberc.	40	40.00
87	T. Gaines	45022	Aug. 19, 1890	90	Acute pneumonia	40	40.00
90	Wife of A. H. Kolnats	57620	Oct. 27, 1897	90	Pulm. tuberc.	22	200.00
90	Wife of G. Schindler	54950	July 21, 1903	90	Pulm. tuberc.	53	200.00
90	I. Stupak	55791	Feb. 24, 1903	90	Tuberc. of bowels	36	350.00
90	John Niederwocky	57114	Dec. 6, 1897	95	Total dis. benefit	51	150.00
95	O. A. Comer	3786	Oct. 15, 1888	111	Cancer	42	40.00
102	Wm. B. Minor	66673	Feb. 2, 1904	141	Pulm. tuberc.	51	50.00
111	Wife of C. French	7803	Oct. 11, 1875	144	Suicide	65	550.00
141	Josef Kadlec	90541	July 25, 1881	144	Phthisis pulm.	64	550.00
144	C. G. Bloete	6	May 17, 1890	144	Old age	81	550.00
144	S. Arheid	18864	Feb. 24, 1900	100	Larynx tuberc.	31	200.00
144	S. Davidson	20000	Aug. 6, 1892	165	R. R. accident	63	70.00
165	W. C. Champion	18399	Feb. 7, 1882	80	Heart failure	45	550.00
165	Peter Antonia	65421	Feb. 4, 1889	187	Paral. of heart	63	550.00
179	F. Yingling	25158	Oct. 2, 1903	188	Suicide	31	112.00
187	Henry Berns	5777	Sept. 1, 1892	251	Automobile accident	40	40.00
188	Wm. F. Johnson	105840	Dec. 6, 1902	251	Peritonitis	56	40.00
208	Wife of Aug. Bemer	85555	April 7, 1900	100	Diabetes	48	40.00
242	J. B. Connor	76670	June 1, 1901	283	Consumption	56	199.40
251	Wife of Gust Michelsen	67330	Sept. 14, 1899	98	Septic poisoning	32	40.00
251	Wife of Wm. Loebel	101786	Aug. 28, 1900	314	Drowning	27	200.00
257	David Wise	88521	Aug. 20, 1904	318	Tuberculosis	24	200.00
283	Wife of J. W. Kelly	84336	Sept. 14, 1901	52	Brain fever	21	40.00
294	Edw. Vail	81474	June 22, 1885	146	Dropsy and pneu.	41	200.00
302	John C. Riley	89122	July 28, 1902	27	Asphyxiation	57	100.00
318	Mother of W. H. Franklin	103496	July 9, 1904	405	Accidentally killed	31	93.00
348	Nellie Dillon	94834	April 4, 1903	251	Tuberculosis	22	50.00
357	W. Eichelberger	36403	July 9, 1902	476	Intestinal trouble	33	200.00
367	Geo. Gray	98843			Tuberculosis	33	200.00
405	S. W. Hunt	83132					
440	Louis Fremin	103773					
476	J. J. Moran	96182					

Chlapik, který stál mimo unii po celý skore život aneb který málokdy navštěvuje schůze, obyčejně chce namluvit jiným, jak se má unie vésti a pakliže ve schůzi neuznají jeho náhledy, prohlásí, že všichni jsou bůdleri a hlupci.

Přítomné zákony Mezinárodní Unie jsou výsledkem čtyřiceti šestileté zkušenosti a reprezentují společnou moudrost většiny členstva cestou iniciativy a referenda, na niž jsou zákony zbudovány, a jednotlivého hlasování.

Tu a tam slyšíme otázky, co kdy unie učinila. Odpověď jest, že zvýšila mzdu z \$3.00, \$4.00 a \$5.00 za tisíc a vybírání výplaty v doutníkách a grocerii na \$8.00, \$9.00 a \$10.00 za tisíc a vyplácení hotovými každého týdne.

Dokonalé hospodářské poměry zavedeny mohou být pouze snahou uniového hnutí. Lepší společenské poměry zajistě budou následovat zlepšené životní poměry. Stavte od základů. Dělnická unie vám pomůže.

Kdyby polovina času a energie, které teď jsou vynaloženy jistými lidmi v uniovém hnutí potráním sebe samých v našich vlastních řadách, věnovány byly zbudování organizace, došlo by se velkých výsledků.

Nikdo není tak chytrý a tak starým aby se nemohl přiučit něco nového. Když někdo tvrdí o sobě, že zná všechno, jest to jistým znamením, že jest nevzdělanec a špatným rádcem.

Po staletí nashromážděná bezpráví nemohou být oddělena během dne, týdne neb roku. Vezme to čas. Uniové hnutí jest mladé. Dejte mu příležitost. Dodělá se úspěchu.

Pamatujte si, že ten druhý jest také jen člověk a že má náhledy, o nichž si myslí, že jsou tak důležité jako tvoje. Trochu snášenlivosti jednoho k druhému mnoho pomůže.

Pakliže nějaká lidská instituce jest koruptní, jest nejlépe zreformovat pochybné části a hlavně však by měl každý začít reformovat sám na sobě.

Netrpělivost, nerozvážné skutky a stávky zastaví více postup uniového hnutí, nežli všechny ostatní příčiny dohromady.

Pakli jste v pochybnosti neřkejte ničeho, až se přesvědčíte.

Der junge, gleichsam geborene Union-Mann ist voll Begeisterung und Ungebulb, wenn er in die Arbeiterbewegung eintritt. Wenn er älter wird, wird er zwar nie seinen Glauben und seine Begeisterung für die Bewegung verlieren, aber doch seine Ungebulb. Er versteht dann, daß das Unrecht langer Zeiten nicht im Handumdrehen beseitigt wird.

Wer die längste Zeit seines Lebens außerhalb der Union stand oder nur selten in eine Versammlung geht, möchte gewöhnlich vorschreiben, wie die Union zu leiten sei, und wenn man mit seinen Ansichten nicht eins ist, nennt er wohl gar die übrigen Doolers, Schwindler oder Dummköpfe.

Die gegenwärtigen Geseze der International Union sind das Ergebnis von über 40jähriger Erfahrung und sind die zusammengetragene Weisheit der Mehrheit der Mitgliedschaft durch das Initiativ- und Referendum-System der Gesezgebung und des persönlichen Stimmens.

Es kommt vor, daß man einen fragen hört, was die Union denn eigentlich vollbracht hat. Die Antwort ist, sie hat die Löhne erhöht von \$3, \$4, \$5 per Tausend, und Zahlung in Zigarren, Groceries und Waaren, auf \$8, \$9 und \$10 per Tausend und Baargahlung der Löhne jede Woche.

Ein vollkommener ökonomischer Zustand kann nur durch die Gewerblichkeitsbefreiung erreicht werden. Bessere soziale Verhältnisse werden sicherlich auf einen verbesserten ökonomischen Zustand folgen.

Mit dem Bauen fängt man vom Grunde an. So machen es die Gewerkschaften.

Wenn die Hälfte der Zeit und Kraft, die gewisse Leute in der Arbeiterbewegung daran wenden, Männer und Frauen in unseren eigenen Reihen zu bekämpfen, dem Aufbau der Organisation zugute käme, wäre uns ein gut Theil weiter geholfen.

Keiner ist zu weise oder zu alt, um was Neues zu lernen. Wenn ein Mensch dahin kommt, daß er alles zu wissen glaubt, verrät er sich um so sicherer als unwissender und schlechter Berather.

Das angesammelte Unrecht der Jahrhunderte kann nicht in einem Tag oder einer Woche oder einem Jahre rechtgemacht werden. Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung ist jung. Man muß ihr Zeit geben. Sie muß Erfolg haben.

Bedenke, daß jeder andere eben auch menschlich ist und Ansichten hat, die er für ebenso richtig hält als deine. Ein wenig duldsam sein gegen andere, das hilft!

Wo immer eine menschliche Einrichtung verderbt ist, da ist es weise, ihre Bestandtheile zu bessern, und ein Mittel dafür ist, mit sich selber anzufangen.

Ungebuld, übereilte und schlecht überlegte Handlungen und Streiks halten das Wachstum der Gewerkschaftsbewegung mehr auf als alles andere zusammengekommen.

Wenn du Zweifel hast, sage nichts, bis du die Thatfachen kennst.

Reife Weisheit, gesundes Urtheil, Muth und Treue gehören zu den größten Tugenden der Arbeiterbewegung.

Handeln spricht lauter als Worte. Die Menschen sind nach ihren Handlungen zu beurtheilen und nicht nach dem, was sie von sich selber sagen.

Nichts wird erreicht durch den thörichten Versuch, niederzureißen. Was wir brauchen, und worauf es ankommt, ist das Aufbauen.

Hilf am Aufbau der Union und sie wird helfen, für dich und die Deinen zu sorgen, sozial wie auch ökonomisch.

Sei kein Störenfried. Sei ein Mittler. Vermittler für die Union, den besten Freund, den du je findest.

Keine lebende Seele kann ein wahres Wort gegen eine richtig geleitete Union sagen.

Erfahrung ist immer noch der größte Lehrmeister, den wir haben.

Ich thue das Beste, das ich kann, das Allerbeste in meinem Vermögen, und dabei will ich bleiben bis zum Ende. Wenn dies Ende mich rechtfertigt, wird alles, was man gegen mich sagt, gar nichts bedeuten. Wenn aber das Ende gegen mich zeugt, würden zehn Engel, die für mein Recht zeugten, daran nichts ändern.—Abraham Lincoln.

Was die Gewerkschaftsbewegung erreicht hat, und wie sie es angesichts der stärksten Gegnerschaft und unbarmherzigen Verfolgung erreichte und alle Sündenrassen innen und außen nieder machte, beweist uns, daß wir jede Gegnerschaft, wie uns die Zukunft sie auch bringen mag, erfolgreich bekämpfen und schließlich bemeistern werden. Es berechtigt zu frohem Optimismus und bedeutet Erfolg. Die Methoden, Pläne, Arbeit und Grundsätze der Vergangenheit, nur den veränderten Verhältnissen angepasst, wie Erfahrung und reifes Urtheil es vorschreiben, wenn auch fernerhin befolgt, werden sicherlich Erfolg und die schließliche Organisation aller Arbeiter bringen.

Die einzige Gefahr, und auch die nur zeitweilige, die uns treffen kann, ist die Ungebuld, das Ver-

zagtheit und der Mangel an Vertrauen zu der Bewegung in den Köpfen und Herzen mancher.

Der gleiche unbegreifliche Muth, die Ausdauer und Festigkeit, welche die Männer der That in der Vergangenheit auszeichneten, sie sind noch da und werden die Bewegung vorwärts führen trotz aller Gegnerschaft, so sicher in der Zukunft, wie sie es in der Vergangenheit gethan. Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung hat die Löhne erhöht, die Arbeitsstunden verfürzt, die sanitären Verhältnisse der Werkstätten, Fabriken und Gruben verbessert, das „Trud“-System abgeschafft, Krankheiten vermindert, die Lebensdauer ihrer Mitglieder verlängert, hat den Arbeitern geholfen, in der rechten Richtung auszuweichen und für mehr zu kämpfen, und sie hat zahlreiche andere nützliche Dinge erreicht.

Diese Leistungen sprechen für sich selber und beweisen, daß die Gewerkschaftsbewegung auf dem rechten Wege ist, und sie berechtigen zu optimistischer Hoffnung und Zubericht. Vertrauen, Ehrlichkeit und feste Entschlossenheit werden uns schließlich den vollen Erfolg bringen.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)	
Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.00
*Factory numbers, legotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five	.22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate	.35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid	.50
1 200-page label register, prepaid	.60

1 100-page label register, prepaid	.40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/4 x 1/4 in.	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/4 x 1/4 in.	.35
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid	.40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamps canceler, good for five years	.15
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	.50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.30
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00

The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.
Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with cards; 15-yr. with cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipt blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; financial secs. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

DEATH BENEFIT PAID IN NOVEMBER, 1908.									
Union No.	Name of Member.	No. of Card	Date of Initiation.	By Union No.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Paid.		
1	F. Klemm	13230	April 26, 1882	90	Hem. and exhaustion	70	\$550.00		
1	Frank Tieman	13230	June 2, 1883	1	Apoplexy	70	550.00		
2	Wife of Ph. Staflinger	13299	April 19, 1882	2	Bright's disease	..	40.00		
4	Chas. Herring	657	Dec. 8, 1883	225	Kidney trouble	53	350.00		
4	A. L. Wolf	13412	Dec. 29, 1900	4	Uraemia	37	200.00		
4	J. A. Kimpel	13821	Nov. 17, 1900	4	Dropey	62	50.00		
4	Wife of J. Meyers	3989	Sept. 26, 1896	4	..	..	40.00		
9	Michael Kavanaugh	59858	Jan. 5, 1888	9	Bright's disease	39	550.00		
9	Edw. Coveney	61803	May 15, 1897	9	Pneumonia	36	350.00		
12	C. G. Burdick	55628	May 6, 1893	311	Heart trbl. & dropsy	36	550.00		
14	Geo. Hoesch	5039	Sept. 18, 1882	14	Circ. of liver	72	550.00		
14	Geo. Blattman	33318	Sept. 20, 1897	14	Phthisis pulm.	60	350.00		
14	C. Rentner	46518	April 5, 1886	14	Pneumonia	48	550.00		
14	T. J. Lussem	68730	Mar. 12, 1901	14	Cong. of lungs	34	200.00		
17	John Greve	21631	Sept. 16, 1881	17	Apoplexy	61	550.00		
24	Will. G. Wolfe	33930	May 16, 1885	24	Heart & Bright's dis.	48	550.00		
24	Robt. Lindauer	11180	Feb. 23, 1886	25	Canc. of stomach	49	350.00		
25	John Easter	83797	June 13, 1899	268	Bright's disease	43	200.00		
28	Henry Hayden	7121	Dec. 4, 1882	28	Shock	55	550.00		
34	Wife of A. W. Kiofanda	72759	Feb. 6, 1894	212	Consumption	52	40.00		
39	Max Thalheimer	80306	Jan. 12, 1897	39	Heart trouble	74	50.00		
39	Jos. Kalfels	41407	Jan. 8, 1894	39	Tuberculosis	34	350.00		
39	J. W. Piepenbrink	58489	Oct. 30, 1886	67	Canc. of stomach	65	550.00		
44	John Frowley	28712	April 17, 1886	97	Tuberculosis	44	99.00		
47	Mother of F. Hering	68397	Nov. 7, 1891	47	Bronchitis	..	40.00		
48	Wife of Ph. Ardner	72996	Feb. 28, 1893	214	Acute indigestion	..	40.00		
49	J. F. Mahoney	9237	Dec. 18, 1880	42	Acute pneumonia	53	550.00		
49	Leonard Schadt	65572	Nov. 1, 1890	49	Paralysis	58	550.00		
53	Obella Guion	97715	Nov. 25, 1901	220	Heart failure	28	200.00		
59	Robt. Acheson	9625	July 30, 1883	196	Consumption	44	550.00		
66	J. M. Irving	59847	Jan. 21, 1888	66	Kidney disease	42	550.00		
68	M. Conway	69500	Jan. 29, 1898	68	Pneumonia	39	350.00		
90	Frans Lislesky	55774	May 20, 1890	90	Pneumonia	54	550.00		
90	Frank Stolba	56544	July 17, 1882	90	Phthisis pulm.	61	550.00		
90	B. Wilkens	55326	July 8, 1902	90	Arter. sol. gast. dil.	66	50.00		
90	Wife of Fred Becker	58060	Oct. 6, 1896	90	..	..	40.00		
97	T. Calle	32487	July 16, 1892	165	..	52	550.00		
97	J. Tass	70218	April 6, 1892	97	Abscess of liver	60	93.50		
123	John Pieper	64031	Nov. 14, 1890	123	Suicide	44	550.00		
123	Paul Bakalars	82346	June 11, 1903	98	..	..	109.93		
129	F. Applebaum	64825	Nov. 29, 1892	129	Consumption	39	500.00		
138	Geo. Battelberger	30100	May 12, 1885	138	Heart failure	65	550.00		
138	Henry Zroepf, Sr.	112380	Aug. 8, 1905	138	Influenza	68	50.00		
141	Anna Zaplock	28328	Oct. 6, 1891	141	Heart disease	42	550.00		
141	Frank Beca	42911	Oct. 20, 1903	141	Cereb. apop.	52	50.00		
144	Chas. Wagner	17437	Feb. 6, 1886	144	Intes. obst.	74	550.00		
165	Herman Walters	34428	Oct. 27, 1887	100	Chi. parenc.	59	550.00		
165	Harry Belensky	1987	Mar. 3, 1894	100	Card. dilatation	36	350.00		
165	Wife of Alb. Schoen	88277	..	..	Heart & kid. trouble	..	40.00		
168	Wife of Anton Polackeck	71503	Oct. 22, 1892	212	Rheum. of heart	55	40.00		
172	Emil Beck	92395	Aug. 4, 1900	172	Suicide	29	200.00		
175	Victor A. Stentz	36709	July 1, 1890	175	Consumption	38	550.00		
192	Percy Schaffer	22443	Jan. 2, 1906	192	Typhoid	23	50.00		
218	Mrs. A. Malm	63571	June 11, 1906	218	Cancer	42	50.00		
224	F. H. Hernandez	82600	May 14, 1898	278	Suicide	35	350.00		
232	Frank Cockx	65486	May 5, 1890	165	Hanging	64	550.00		
309	P. F. Hollinger	75238	Oct. 4, 1888	309	Tuberculosis	36	350.00		
236	Wife of Chas. Hellman	43990	May 5, 1890	236	Acute indigestion	..	40.00		
316	Helen Livelsberger	94898	Mar. 25, 1901	316	Hem. of lungs	23	200.00		
357	P. Elcheiberg	36403	June 22, 1885	146	Asphyxiation	57	450.00		
402	Peter Sauerborn	65440	Apr. 15, 1890	307	Apoplexy	69	375.00		
409	Adam Menche	4198	Dec. 6, 1879	95	Heart failure	60	550.00		
415	Ben S. Ramsey	80976	Jan. 1, 1900	235	Heart failure	65	50.00		
423	A. Stewart	28201	June 23, 1900	423	Suicide	35	50.00		
440	Wife of G. Rive	96421	Dec. 7, 1902	440	Operation	..	40.00		
457	A. J. Welton	40254	May 3, 1901	16	Heart failure	38	50.00		
462	Maria Reina	86265	Feb. 20, 1904	336	Suicide	37	50.00		
471	A. Anrenas	84711	Sept. 15, 1904	471	Tuberculosis	39	50.00		
500	Jose Diaz Garcia	102470	Jan. 4, 1903	449	Circ. of liver	64	50.00		

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

* Will NOT grant loans during working hours. † Have regular headquarters. ‡ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 Albert Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
*405 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
*433 Chas. Peterson, 531 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith.
441 E. B. Graupner, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 Matt Lewis, Room 103, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
†228 Robt. Ricker, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
Chas. I. McKinney, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.

- †238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
†253 J. Aronson, 453 8th st., Oakland.
288 Wm. D. McElliot, 1127 J st., Fresno.
291 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
*332 Thos. Steigerwald, 957 4th st., San Diego.
338 Carl Swap, Box 264, Eureka.
339 F. King, 507 State st., Santa Barbara.
453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242, Nevada City.
469 J. R. Reed, 1810 L st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- †27 John Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
*55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
†58 A. Garlepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
*59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Box 165, Brantford, Ont.
140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
*211 J. Lovell Smith, 2515 Rose st., Victoria, B. C.
278 Wm. Heslop, 52 Blackfriars st., London, Ont.
R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
349 J. J. Donovan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
357 John C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
*373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
378 Isadore Hoffner, 62 13th st. N., Brandon, Man.
411 J. H. A. Fortier, Box 36, Brockville, Ont.
414 S. Bateman, 318 Dufferin st., Winnipeg.
*420 J. Pearce, Box 154, 20 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.
422 S. Welheuser, 150 E. King st., Berlin, Ont.
*424 James Hagarty, 179 St. David st., Stratford, Ont.
*432 H. B. Pike, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
461 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
486 Herman Knudsen, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
*306 J. J. Listerman, 628 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
492 C. W. Platner, 306 Cameron ave., Colorado Springs.
499 T. C. Hammer, Box 614, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, Quintard ave., S. Norwalk.
†39 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
*42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central K.W., Box 340, Hartford.
103 J. Zeigler, 18 Clifton ave., Ansonia.
139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Suffield.
*180 John H. Riley, 147 Main st., Danbury.
*282 Geo. Engellhard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
*299 Chas. Anderson, Box 737, Middletown.
*321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
395 Val Hahn, 46 E. Main st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
*398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
*407 R. A. Krohn, 144 Boswell ave., Norwich.
484 Wm. Pfitzenmeier, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 Ralph Allmatt, 814 D st. N. E., Washington.
W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 A. Chas. Robinson, 1742 Florida ave., Jacksonville.
248 Wm. F. Marzyck, 818 W. Adams st., Jacksonville.
289 Wm. S. Hill, Box 405, Miami.
†336 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 362, Ybor City (Tampa).
337 Wallace Pinder, 301 Eliz. st., Key West.
354 Pedro S. Acevedo, Box 438, Key West.
Octavio Gutierrez, Box 438, Key West.
256 Al. Byrd, Box 176, Palatka.
*484 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
†440 Leonidas Oranga, 2107 Nebraska ave., Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
Jose Bustillo, 1606 Tampa st., Tampa.
462 Ramon Torres, 237 Howard av., Box 135, W. Tampa.
464 Stephen Zaragoza, Box 323, Pensacola.
L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.

- 493 Angel Alonso, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
Jose R. Colmenares, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

GEORGIA.

- 252 J. J. Burch, Box 125, Brunswick.
344 Frank Gonzales, 49 Luckie st., Atlanta.
471 F. H. Herman, Box 215, Americus (Macon).
478 L. J. Torres, 107 Beaman st., La Grange.

IDAHO.

- 256 W. Granholm, Box 596, Boise.
380 W. G. Fenn, 706 Cedar st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lents, 198 E. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
†15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
20 Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
*38 H. Bogaske, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
41 Elmer A. Ford, 292 Oak ave., Aurora.
Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
47 Alex. Rosow, 729 N. 22d st., Quincy.
*Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
*57 Louis Kampelmann, 510 E. Park st., Champaign.
71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
*73 John J. Grosshelm, 512 Oak st., Alton.
*80 A. C. Zimmerman, 831 Johnston st., Danville.
99 Frank D. May, 1419 Columbus st., Ottawa.
*Phil Seifert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
*114 L. P. Hoffman, 533 Reed st., Jacksonville.
*118 Edmund Schnur, 201 Garden st., Peoria.
*127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
*157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton ave., Rockford.
*174 N. J. Green, 508 Division st., Joliet.
178 Wm. Wetzel, Box 144, Olney.
185 H. D. Kindig, 404 S. 5th ave., Mendota.
191 Otto Ludwig, 304 Liberty st., Morris.
*200 Gus C. Rausch, 357 E. Ferris st., Galesburg.
201 H. J. Hulsebrink, 831 4th av., Rock Island.
207 Jay Bell, Box 202, Carthage.
217 Benjamin Cohen, 3064 92d st., South Chicago.
222 Ed. Zaehner, 1516 2d st., Peru.
*227 Nic. Medinger, 2931 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
243 Chas. Mazur, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
*247 Michael Eckert, 402 Greenwood av., Blue Island.
*250 Henry Wilhelm, 13 N. Airy st., Belleville.
258 P. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., Streator.
*259 Lambert Schroeder, 412 E. Beecher st., Bloomington.
*274 O. C. Hill, 409 Court st., Pekin.
*297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A., Canton.
*305 Adolph Walters, 823 N. 2d st., Monmouth.
319 H. F. Flits, 135 N. Genesee st. (upstairs), Waukegan.

- 365 John Euteneuer, Box 423, Havana.
389 F. G. Rives, 226½ W. Court st., Paris.
394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
*409 Chris. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
410 Ammie Schultz, 110 N. Locust st., Centralia.
423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
431 Elmer Ellis, Box 45, Litchfield.
*437 B. C. Coke, 300 12th st., Cairn.
438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. McAnis st., Marion.
*451 John W. Hunt, Box 87, Bushnell.
455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.

- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
497 Chas. Balser, 87 West av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108½ W. Court St., Connersville.
Chas. Gartlein, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
33 Geo. Ricker, 625 E. New York st., Indianapolis.
*Fred J. Keefer, 949 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
50 J. C. Wirth, 1119 S. 2nd st., Terre Haute.
C. Stoedcker, 2018 S. 7th st., Terre Haute.
*64 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
*62 Chas. Heckman, 609 Main st., Richmond.
134 Jos. Gaekle, 138 Madison st., La Porte.
158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
159 Frank Hilley, R. R. No. 12, Box 11, Marion.
156 Frank Sims, 654 Catterlin st., Frankfort.
197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
*214 Emery B. Goff, 427 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
*215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
*221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
*225 Ed. Bender, 113½ S. Broadway, Peru.
237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
*300 C. B. Wakefield, 2714 Franklin st., Michigan City.

- 308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
*335 Aug. Ebert, 743 Sohl st., Hammond.
352 John A. Marxer, Brookville.
*379 Chas. Scholder, 122 W. 8th st., Rochester.
*382 R. Hudson, 330 W. 2d st., Rushville.
399 Julius Yungmans, 409 Main st., Vincennes.
406 E. W. Schmitt, 126½ Main st., Crawfordsville.
Warner Swearingen, 126½ W. Main st., Crawfordsville.
*415 John McGregor, 420 Main st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 Al Hunter, 18'0 Palesan st., Keokuk.
*72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
*88 Ed. Schremm, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
*111 Harry Ahrold, 900 E. 6th st., Des Moines.
*120 H. F. Kuriger, 613 W. 5th st., Muscatine.
150 Adolph Haupt, 211 4th st., Sioux City.
155 Ralph Waible, Mt. Pleasant.
*172 Emil Joens, 1615 Liberty st., Davenport.
*177 P. H. Heuermann, 412 N. 22d st., Council Bluffs.
*181 Geo. Rieffensch, 1116 Second st., Fort Madison.
223 J. C. Fisher, General Delivery, Ottumwa.
229 Ed. Kemer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
*270 Neil Murphy, Hower blk., Ft. Dodge.

- 277 E. L. Fisher, 802 1st av., W., Oskaloosa.
328 Geo. Hall, 219 W. Adams st., Creston.
*454 Robt. Drevikovsky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
456 W. E. Bennett, care W. G. Wood Cigar Co., Albia.

- *490 Robt. Bauman, Fairfield.
495 C. Murray, 109 N. 5th st., Marshalltown.
T. Buchwald, 5 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
496 John Nelling, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.
Ed. M. Tynan, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 804½ Kansas av., Topeka.
*56 J. C. Corkery, 518 N. 7th st., Leavenworth.
163 John Luther, Marysville.
286 Geo. Herburger, 2223 N. Lawrence av., Wichita.
345 C. G. Warrington, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.
419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 John Gimble, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
*105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
185 F. A. Vincent, 1021 N. 10th st., Paducah.
187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Henry Tatje, 416 Soraparu st., New Orleans.
†220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne st., New Orleans.
*Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 Albert Boucher, 41 Emery st., Biddeford.
*66 C. O. Beala, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 34 Sanford st., Bangor.
273 J. F. McLaughlin, 82 Broad st., Rockland.
470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 M. F. Burnham, 165 E. Main st., Marlboro.
*28 S. J. T. Wall, 8 School st., C. L. U. Hall, Westfield.
49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
*Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
*51 Chas. Bernier, 100 Lyman st., Holyoke.
65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
*92 Geo. Apholt, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
†97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
*160 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
206 H. P. Huffnagle, 61 Eagle st., North Adams.
226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
*255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
326 G. W. Dunbar, Box 136, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
306 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
475 R. C. Sweigard, 185 Main st., Fitchburg.
494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
†22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
*46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 135 Michigan av., Grand Rapids.
69 Chas. T. Lallo, Jr., 119 Hoffman st., Three Rivers.

- *130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
*167 Wm. Leith, 115 West Main st., Owosso.
*169 Asa Cronk, Cheboygan.
*184 A. W. Lefter, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A. Bay City.

- 186 T. J. Broderick, 309 2nd st. E., Flint.
*205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
†208 Andrew Jansen, Box 594, 105 So. Burdick st., Kalamazoo.
209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
*263 John G. Terrible, 15 Compney st., Adrian.
*268 Wm. Haglund, 425 S. Jennie st., Escanaba.
*272 Harry Deacon, 510 Beaver st., N. Lansing.
*284 David Morgan, 249 V. Kirby av., Detroit.
302 A. G. Heldenreich, Box 498, Tecumseh.
310 A. R. Pierce, 334 River st., Manistee.
*314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
*330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
*368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
*408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
*413 J. P. Meehan, 141 Iroquois st., Laurium (Calumet).

- 452 C. E. Savage, 412 Jennings ave., Petoskey.
*457 Amos D. Hill, 1010 Michigan ave., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
*463 Harry V. Isaacs, Box 487, Pontiac.
468 A. W. Kamp, 115 W. Walnut st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Phil Pauly, 272 E. 3d st., Winona.
†77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
*98 Frank Rapp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
271 J. W. Hogan, Rochester.
294 Frank Heidman, 507½ E. 8th st., Duluth.
John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
*315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

- *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 520 Plum st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 Harold Mulford, Box 433, Hibbing.
 434 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Fairbault.
 448 P. J. Buttermann, 424 S. 5th st., Brainerd.

MISSOURI.

- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 232 E. Commercial st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Elchenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 77 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 M. Anthony, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Albert Boehm, 916 Wyandott st., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 Clyde M. Brown, 119 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 *281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 Chas. A. Patterson, 610 Main st., Joplin.
 442 B. J. Messmer, 626 Good Hope st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 R. Schmutz, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 905, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 Aug. H. Schroeder, 1629 N. 24th st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 C. C. Lightner, 1703 W. Division st., Grand Island.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Henry Reimers, 416 S. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 W. M. Wagner, 828 Jones st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
 Ernest Bender, 33 Hamilton ave., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingstone ave., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 205 Bergenline ave., Union Hill.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
 199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
 230 F. Wathler, 434 High st., Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Dellus, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klaiber, 818 Division st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 Fred Weigel, 271 Genesee st., Buffalo.
 15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Chas. Reiff, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Willson, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 12 H. L. Williams, 17 William st., Oneida.
 *E. C. Hunter, 30 E. Elm st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 553 Grove st., Elmira.
 *68 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 Jas. L. McHale, Room 23, Beaver blk., Albany.
 74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 Chas. H. Hahn, 32 Grand st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 *84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 7716 4th ave., Brooklyn.
 *89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
 190 Jacob Sinn, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 E. S. Riegel, 9 Orchard st., Cortland.
 121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 E. Bupp, 321 E. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 A. Allen, 254 North Hamilton st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billinghamer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Sam. Nachman, 323A East 89th st., New York.
 Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 646 First ave., New York.
 218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 282 Chenango st., Binghamton.
 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
 *251 C. L. Lindlau, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.
 *265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, Robinson Terrace, Plattsburgh.

- 280 E. M. Reynolds, North av., Owego.
 *283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange st., Geneva.
 *292 Thos. E. Silvester, 465 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.
 298 R. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 J. Stahlberger, 72 Walnut st., Auburn.
 327 J. E. Brown, Jr., Box 2, Coxsack.
 334 W. A. Philip, 2 Clark st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
 *348 Fred Volgraff, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
 392 Jose Fernandez, 240 Sempter st., Brooklyn.
 Pedro Escandon, 1118 39th st., Brooklyn.
 *417 Jos. Walter, 17 N. Gazelle st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *430 Peter Mooney, 725 Emery st., Fulton.
 483 Chauncy Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 117 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
 *43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
 45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 75 J. W. Baker, 563 S. Grant ave., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 709 Shelby st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudenman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Max Bodenheimer, 203 McKinley ave., Canton.
 123 Carl Gagle, 532 N. 7th st., Hamilton.
 *A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Jos. Kettl, 28 E. Main st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 27 N. Hazel st., Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 Jos. A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 33 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
 249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerhelm, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 385 J. M. Helsel, 1122 Chillicothe st., Portsmouth.
 *416 L. C. Colson, 110 E. Seminary st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 401 M. L. Noll, 118 N. Union ave., Shawnee.
 450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Room 34, National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, Box 812, Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schults, Box 137, Penn st., Meadville.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matleher, 2628 Cochran st., Erie.
 *108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
 *122 E. J. Tribout, 20 Eddy st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 123, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 Geo. H. Ullrich, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 *A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohrer, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
 John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 Geo. W. Boas, 636 First st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 1121 Prospect av., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 608 W. Locust st., Scranton.
 301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *D. S. Lieb, Box 96, Akron.
 309 Wilson Enck, Box 21, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
 *316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *317 Jos. Mayers, Park and Vine sts., Box 172, Wilkes Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 Wm. Kinzinger, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
 *439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Pedro San Miguel, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 Juan G. Garcia, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 P. Vega Santos, Viracarrondo st., Caguas.
 Atanasio Terres, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Avelino Candelario, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
 Guillermo Colon, Gurabo.
 194 Ramon L. Fraguada, P. O. Box 8, Cayey.
 Asclepiades Lopez, Box 8, Cayey.
 333 Ramon de Santiago, San Lorenzo.
 Jesus MaGarcia, San Lorenzo.
 374 Francisco Dobl, Mayaguez.
 Luis Guilbot, Mayaguez.
 376 Manuel Lassus, Utuado.

- Angel Rodriguez, Utuado.
 386 Anonio Perez, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
 Emilio R. Arce, Ciales, P. R.
 *388 Juan Sanchez Narguer, Box 163, Utuado.
 Enrique Jordan, Box 163, Utuado.
 390 Juan Chaleman, Federacion Libre, Vega Baja.
 Alfonso Davila, Vega Baja.
 449 Carlos Bacra, Calle Isabel No. 16, Ponce.
 Rocio Everes, Calle Union 90, Ponce.
 458 Julius Navano, Cidra, P. R.
 Felix Lopez, Cidra, P. R.
 460 Joaquin Bonilla, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 Pedro Garcia Andigar, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 467 Pedro T. Prodrigues, Box 337, Arrecibo.
 Joaquin Ocasio, Box 337, Arrecibo.
 472 Jose Mardinado, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
 Agustin Miranda, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
 473 Ventura Ilios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
 Jesus Colon, 27 Trere st., Catano, P. R.
 474 Porfirio Diaz, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
 Henvengillet Diaz, Aguas Buenas.
 481 Jose Vellon, Comerio st., Box 163, Bayamon.
 Felix Annoni, Box 163, Pueblito Nuevo, Bayamon.
 485 Manual A. Lopez, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
 Barterio Bowas, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachmann, 150 Carpenter st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 123 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 Robt. M. Jackman, Box 446, Sioux Falls.
 275 Fred. A. Riedel, 209 N. State st., Aberdeen.
 377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
 *387 Wm. Horst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
 491 Geo. McMurray, Box 149, Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 John P. Gross, 713 Church st., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 93 So. 3d st., Memphis.
 318 Wm. E. Eckenrod, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 M. Romero, Box 673, El Paso.
 Moises Napoles, 807 E. Fourth st., El Paso.
 *216 J. P. Fagan, 1119 Broadway, Galveston.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 615 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 G. M. Cointepas, 719 E. Lamar st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 A. C. Fielitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Silver, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 N. J. Smith, 914 N. 28th st., Richmond.
 J. A. Provoo, 204 S. Third st., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 C. L. Halbleib, care of Old Dominion Cigar Fact., W. Main st., Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Milette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 E. Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
 188 J. Kokesch, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, Box 1844, Spokane.
 *391 J. G. Duppenhaler, 1005 Harris ave., So., Bel-
 lingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jos. Tschida, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 75 Tower st., Kingston, Jamaica.
 J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Aug. Putter, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
 *John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
 *34 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Jos. J. Wagner, 946 Hood st., La Crosse.
 *85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
 *135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
 *162 Frank Ambach, 1156 Willow st., Green Bay.
 163 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 F. E. Lorch, 825 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 135 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 H. McDonald, 1102 4th st. N., Superior.
 Fred. Toepfer, 1912 21st st., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
 *287 Jas. N. Johnson, 613 Jenkins st., Menominee, Mich. (Marinette).
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 532 5th ave., Janesville.
 304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *341 C. H. Martin, 112 E. Doty ave., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurms, 20 Barker st., Waukesha.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Watertown.
 *381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
 *477 Jos. Schmitt, 1915 Western ave., Manitowoc.
 *482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXIV.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 15, 1910.

No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 820, Monon Building, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS.....President
820 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
SAM'L GOMPERS.....First Vice-President
Care Box 30, Station D, New York, N. Y.
THOS. F. TRACY.....Second Vice-President
11 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.
A. GARIEPY.....Third Vice-President
239 Avenue Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can.
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799 Division St., Portland, Ore.
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1612 8th Ave., Ybor City (Tampa), Fla.
E. G. HALL.....Sixth Vice-President
923 3d Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.
WM. STRAUSS.....Seventh Vice-President
49 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GIBSON WEBER.....Treasurer
1625 N. Bouvier St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

148. Caguas .....\$100.00	218. Binghamton 100.00
149. Brooklyn 100.00	219. Mobile 100.00
155. Mt. Pleasant 100.00	222. Peru 100.00
158. Lafayette 100.00	223. Ottumwa 100.00
160. Milford 100.00	224. Salt Lake 100.00
162. Green Bay 100.00	225. Los Angeles 100.00
166. Defiance 100.00	230. Millville 100.00
176. Newark 100.00	234. Guttenberg 100.00
178. Olney 100.00	235. Peru 100.00
183. Mendota 100.00	237. Huntington 100.00
188. Seattle 100.00	239. Lyons 100.00
195. Frankfort 100.00	249. Findlay 100.00
205. Battle Creek 100.00	259. Bloomington 100.00
207. Carthage 100.00	260. Piqua 100.00
209. Coldwater 100.00	272. Lansing 100.00
210. Rome 100.00	273. Rockland 100.00
212. Superior 100.00	275. Aberdeen 100.00
214. Bluffton 100.00	276. Plattsmouth 100.00

NOTICE.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards, in possession of the union, should be returned to the International Union.

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring

card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies.

DON'T FORGET.

Nominations for international officers must be made before November 1st and reach this office before November 8th. See Sections 13 and 14. Avoid the fine provided for failure.

NOTICE.

We are repeatedly asked whether it is necessary in the event of death to issue a card and send it to this office. The request for cards of deceased members only applies where members have been accepted by card, and especially where cards show a loan account, as the account must be checked up and closed. No card need be issued to or for any member except he retires absolutely, when the Absolute Retiring Card is issued, or if a 20-cent beneficiary member wishes to change to another union's jurisdiction, then a transfer card is issued. Or if a 15 or 30-cent member wishes to travel then a Blue or Loan card is issued in accordance with length of membership. But in no case need cards be issued to members simply because they are members, as that is a needless loss of time and in the aggregate entails considerable useless expense.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 30-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for labor agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

NOTICE—How to duplicate Loan Cards.
It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes.

In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink and figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

M. L. O'Brien appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Appellant claims he lost his due book and became mixed up when he received the duplicate. The appeal was sustained.

M. London appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him. Owing to extenuating circumstances the appeal was sustained.

M. Oppenheimer appealed against 251 New York for sending a delegate to the New York Federation of Labor. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Hern appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was sustained owing to a misunderstanding on Hern's part.

E. G. Travis appealed against 129 Denver for refusing to allow him to make cigars after his day's work as letter carrier. The appeal was not sustained.

C. J. Schlitt appealed against 395, Waterbury, for refusing to accept a card of a member who had not served three years and who was not making cigars at the time. The appeal was not sustained.

J. E. Gill appealed against 336, Tampa, for refusing to replace him on the strike list. Mr. Gill drew his card and left the city, but returned. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Federovitz appealed against 144, New York, for suspending him for nonpayment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

W. R. Sartor appealed against 111, Des Moines, for refusing his claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Rakosky appealed against 407, Norwich, reference fine of \$50 and withholding the labels. The appeal was not sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 414, Winnipeg, Man., to fine Frank Shatters \$50 for working in the strike shop of Thomas Lee, and using his influence on other members. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 322, Joplin, Mo., to fine the following members \$25 each for working in the unfair shops of Leon Boucher and A. E. Spriggs: Nathan Block, No. 86961; Geo. Walters, 86473; W. L. Burris,

No. 4778; Ed Carlisle; No. 80039; Geo. Gray. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 76, Hannibal, Mo., to fine Charles Ayler, No. 1859, \$15 for working in an unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 186, Flint, Mich., to fine Chas. H. Smith, No. 6645, an additional \$50 for quitting a job in a union shop and going to work in a closed shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

In the September issue H. Wardell was published as having been fined \$50 by Union 414, Winnipeg, Man. The name should have been H. Nordell.

Approved the application of Union 172, Davenport, Iowa, to fine Louis James La France, No. 9146; Herman Gossage, and Grover Gossage each \$25 for quitting union jobs and scabbing. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 32, Louisville, Ky., to fine August Ott, No. 85763, \$25 for working in an unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 6; negative, 1.

Notice: Mr. Fred Scott, No. 82732, wishes it known that the Fred Scott, No. 106440, fined \$50 for scabbing at Albia, Iowa, is not the Fred Scott, No. 82732, initiated by 200, Galesburg. He asks that this notice be given because he worked in Iowa off and on for eight years.

ORGANIZERS' REPORT.

Akron, Pa., Oct. 5, 1910.

Union 64, Lebanon, after having secured an increase in wages of 50 cents per thousand in Meackle's factory, also was the cause of the S. R. Moss annex factory being compelled to raise their jobs 25 cents, from \$4.75 to \$5 per thousand to hold their hands. This local has made a substantial increase in membership. The following unions have been visited since last report: York, Lancaster, Rothville, Ephrata and Akron. A fair increase in membership during the month by Reading, Lancaster, Lebanon, York and Ephrata. Gilbertsville, under jurisdiction of Reading, was visited and three members added.

Some of the large firms have located annex factories in additional towns. Rumors in almost every town have one or more firms seeking to locate there, and the citizens and business men striving to get this and that firm to locate a shop in their town. They all want factories. Deplorable as it may seem, little attention is paid to what should be the most important consideration. Will the firm pay the same price in our town that they have been paying in their original shop or shops. Just so we get shops. Who cares for the cigarmakers in other localities? Who cares about the prices they are going to pay? We will work the cheapest. I do not hold that many expressions like these are made. But what is actually taking place is positive proof that this is the condition that prevails. Many firms have started factories during the last ten years in other towns and paid less than in their former shops. But it is not necessary to go back ten years; ten months will do. A number have started additional shops, where they could get cigars made cheaper this year. Build up the towns, is the cry. But where is this to end? This policy of who can work the cheapest in order to build up the town is the order. Another argument is what we want is more shops to give steady work. This term defined means: Work from 6 in the morning until 8 and 9 o'clock at night, and die an early death of consumption from overwork. That is one of the

prices paid in the scramble to work cheaper to get factories to build up the towns. That makes widows and orphans. More fruit for the manufacturers. Widows and orphans' necessity will make them still work cheaper. It is high time that the cigarmakers everywhere throughout these districts, union and non-union, declare that they will not work in a factory that is seeking to locate in their towns, unless they pay at least the same rate of wages that they paid in their original shop or shops. I do not hold that every manufacturer is continually starting new shops to get work made cheaper. But there are few exceptions.

I. B. Kuhn, Organizer.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT.

Eau Claire, Wis., Oct. 1, 1910.

Acting in accordance with instructions received from the International President, I proceeded to Winnipeg, Man., to investigate and take action in respect to certain complaints regarding reported illegal use of our union label.

After attending to the matter in hand, and investigating conditions as they at present obtain in Winnipeg, I found things in a very bad state. Recent controversies with the employers had turned out disastrously for the union, so that to-day, with the exception of two small shops just starting, there is only one union factory left in that city.

To aid in recovering something of the ground lost, an agitation was started, and in company with Mr. S. Bateman, secretary of the union, we visited and addressed an average of four meetings a night during my stay. I have advised our people to continue this agitation, and also to see that the cigarmakers' delegation attend regularly the meetings of the central body, something which has hitherto been sadly neglected. Owing to this state of affairs, the central body simply refuses to help people who refuse to help themselves. It all rests with our people in Winnipeg, if they will continue the agitation, and by attending the meetings of the central body, enlist their sympathy and support, all may yet be well; if not, nothing will be accomplished. It is up to them.

After leaving Winnipeg I visited Grand Forks, N. D., and East Grand Forks, Minn., situated on the Red River and central in a good farming community. There are three small factories here. East Grand Forks is wet and West Grand Forks dry; the union label is better shown in East Grand Forks and in better demand than across the river. Advertising is done here by the Northwestern Union Label Conference. I have advised our people here and in Crookston to supplement this by trying to organize a central labor union in Grand Forks. We have good material here, men who are willing to work.

I next visited Crookston, Minn., a good town, having large lumbering and agricultural interests. The union label is well in evidence and in good demand, active work is done by the members, the advertising being mostly furnished by the Northwestern Label Conference. Union 331 has about sixty members scattered over the largest jurisdiction I have yet met with, some places under their jurisdiction being as much as 500 miles away. The secretary, Mr. Geo. Brunner, ought to get a long distance telephone.

From here I went to Brainerd, which is also an agricultural and lumbering center. There is a good showing of union label goods, home-made goods having the call.

Our people here appear to be somewhat troubled over the outcome of recent orders

from the Indian department placing certain areas of the state under prohibition regarding the sale of liquor. I understand that fear of the effect of this prohibition being applied has caused certain cigar manufactories to work up their stock preparatory to removing from these districts. My understanding is that the ultra temperance people are generally blamed for stirring up the Indian department to this line of action.

I next visited Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., large and prosperous looking cities, situated on opposite sides of a fine harbor on Lake Superior.

Duluth is well organized, and judging by the showing of label goods, there is considerable response to the continual agitation waged by Union 294. They have been assessing themselves for advertising purposes, and have a permanent sign in good position on the main street, and on theater curtain and programs, and sign on base ball grounds. If the agitation is continued, Duluth will be an A1 place for union goods.

I was agreeably surprised at the very good showing of union label goods in Superior. I understand that it is not the intention of Union 212 to let well enough alone, as the saying is, but, on the contrary, are going to advertise the label more extensively.

During my stay in Superior, it was my good fortune to address the Trades Assembly in company with Mr. E. G. Hall, our Worthy Sixth Vice President, and other members of our craft. A good feature of the assemblies of Duluth and Superior is an exchange of fraternal delegates. It is also worthy of remark that our members in this section take a leading part in the assemblies and in the labor movement generally, which is as it ought to be, and it helps.

Chippewa Falls was my next stopping place. Here I found the label well shown and in good demand, advertising done by the Wisconsin State Label League.

Eau Claire was my next visit, a city of about 20,000, with varied industries and quite a busy place. We have thirty-eight members here. The label is well shown, and is in good demand in some districts and not in others. To counteract this the local union is advertising, having a running assessment for that purpose. They are at present advertising by means of newspapers, posters and slides in motion picture shows, and are considering putting up an elaborate electric sign over the river in view of the main street. I understand it is also the intention to rejoin the label league of Wisconsin. If advertising will do the trick, this union is going to give it a whirl.

Yours fraternally,

W. V. Todd, Organizer.

LOST CARDS

36122. Frank Jones—Reported loss of card, subsequently ascertained that the party reporting such loss is Ferg Fay.

16424. Jos. Laurent—Init. July 15, 1907, at 27—Lost Sept. 14, 1910. Last at 27.

17067. J. D. Schwab—Init. Dec. 5, 1885, at 51—Lost Sept. 15, 1910. Last at 89.

51099. Fr. Kochenberger—Init. Feby. 25, 1906, at 91—Lost Oct. 1, 1910. Last at 82.

112216. J. Hafner—Init. Nov. 11, 1905, at 402—Lost Sept. 5, 1910. Last at 144.

5202. F. McCabe—Init. Apl. 18, 1889, at 27—Lost Oct. 6, 1910. Last at 378.

43166. W. Hauer—Init. June 4, 1892, at 14—Lost Oct. 7, 1910. Last at 120.

116665. Jas. Sparrow—Init. July 29, 1907, at 283—Lost Oct. 5, 1910. Last at 275.

108097. E. B. Lunn—Init. April 3, 1905.

10069. Wm. Axt—Init. Mch. 17, 1905.

CORRESPONDENCE

GOMPERS' REVIEW.

New York, Sept. 20, 1910.

The number of students who have undertaken to study the economic and social advancement in the condition of the workingmen has recently considerably increased. Many of them are devoting their attention to the splendid work accomplished by the Cigar Makers' International Union. All of them marvel that so much is being done in the interests of the members of the craft when there is taken into consideration the small payments made by the members in the way of dues. When they are shown the hundreds of thousands, aye, the millions of dollars expended by the International Union in defending and promoting the interests of the members of the craft and the expenditures of vast sums of money in trade protection, in unemployment, in sickness, in traveling, and in case of death, and when it is explained how little is expended for administration, as compared with the payments of benefits paid as contrasted with the payments and benefits of insurance companies of all kinds, the general exclamation is of real wonder and astonishment.

The fact that within these last few days I have received several inquiries upon this subject, leads me to communicate a word through the columns of the official journal, not merely upon the particular points already named, but also upon the sociological aspect of the whole question, for of course those students and investigators are engaged more in data and statistics than in the sociological or humane aspect of the entire question.

I suppose there are quite a number of members of our own trade who scarcely realize the changed conditions which prevail in the trade to-day from those which existed 25 or 30 years or more ago. In the 60's and 70's it was the usual practice in and around the city of New York for cigar manufacturers to furnish "stock" to the cigarmakers, for say one or two thousand, demanding a deposit of almost double in value of the tobacco furnished. The cigarmakers took that stock home, made the cigars in their own rooms, and then when completed, would "turn in" the cigars, often to find a condition something like this: Fault would be found with the work, whether justified or not, and the manufacturer would refuse to take the cigars which would be left upon the hands of the cigarmaker, who would have to dispose of them as best he could, too frequently to the grocer, the butcher, the baker, the saloonkeeper, or what not—anything to secure a return of some money. The manufacturer having made a good bargain in disposing of his tobacco, did not care to have the cigars. It frequently happened that when the cigarmaker took stock home, and then would bring his cigars to the place from which he got the stock, he would find the place locked and he would be left with the cigars on his hands.

With the more stringent internal revenue laws "the turn-in-jobs," as that system was called, was done away with, and the employers had to have some sort of a factory, but the "factory" was very peculiarly conducted. In the first instance the cigarmaker had to go to the internal revenue office and obtain a "permit," for which he was charged 10 cents. If he worked a year, a week, a day, or an hour, for that employer, as soon as he obtained a job in another factory, he had to renew his

application for a permit and again pay 10 cents.

Then came the development of the tenement house system; that is, the employer would lease a series of large tenement houses, let two or three rooms to the cigarmaker and his family at exorbitant rents. On the ground floor, or in the near neighborhood, were saloons, groceries, and other stores in which the workmen were compelled to buy the then necessities of life. The years of tremendous agitation and work for the abolition of the tenement house system can never be told, but it was finally abolished, not by law, but by the aggressive campaign and the grit of the members of the Cigarmakers' International Union. Then there was the truck system, with all its ills, and the long hours of labor, and the prison made cigars all to be contended with and abolished.

The gigantic strike of the cigarmakers of 1877 in New York, which lasted more than 21 weeks, was remarkable as a contest and results. There were three hundred cigarmakers organized before the strike began, and yet there were fully 40,000 dependent upon not only the organized 300, but upon the voluntary contributions of the then unorganized cigarmakers of the country, who were appealed to, and with good results. The principal demand of that strike was to establish a bill of prices of \$6 low. By this demand we can realize what the wages were. The strike was not won as a strike, but it had the effect of establishing that minimum, and better than all, it was one of the great factors that aroused the cigarmaker of the country from their lethargy whereby the spirit of organization was revived.

The strike of Cincinnati, Milwaukee and other places—the splendid agitation of our local unions, the agitation for the union label, the first union label known to the world—all helped to give the members of our craft new courage and new hope.

And then began the agitation to regulate the hours of labor of our craft. In 1884 the ten-hour day was established, and then the nine-hour day, and on May 1, 1886, or nearly 25 years ago, the eight-hour day became the union standard of our craft.

The results not only in wages and hours of labor, but in the life and health and the homes of the cigarmakers, the increased general intelligence, independence and character of our fellow-craftsmen—all these have made wonderful strides and progress.

Of course, it is difficult for the members of the International Union, who have become such within the past 20 years, to realize the miserable conditions which formerly obtained in our trade conditions which were utterly demoralizing and degenerating. Indeed, it is with difficulty that one recalls the conditions which prevailed, and the humane, thinking man almost shudders when the pictures are recalled to him. Our International Union not only by its splendid achievements, but by its practice, its laws, its methods, its policy, has done wonders. It was one among the first to establish the eight-hour day; it established the initiative and referendum in the making of the laws and their ratification as well as in the nomination and in the election of its officers. It is perhaps one of the most democratic organizations in existence. In truth, its existence depends upon the full consent and good will of the governed, for the members govern themselves.

And the good influences of our International

Union have not been confined to the membership and to their families, nor limited to the communities in which they live. The influences of our organization have become continent wide and international. There is scarcely a city or town or state but in which the members of our craft are in the front ranks of the labor movement and in all progressive reform movements in the interests of the workers, as well as of the people generally. In city central bodies, in state federations, and even the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, it is gratifying to find that our international union is abreast with the best thought and activities of the labor movement of America.

If these reminiscent thoughts of the bygone time—thank our lucky stars, or better still, thank ourselves that these times are past—as I say if these reminiscences will be of some information to our fellow craftsmen, if they will instill into them and into us all, more devotion to our great International Union and to see to it that this great institution shall be of still greater benefit as the days and the years go on, I shall feel amply compensated for recording them.

Faternally yours,

Samuel Gompers,
Member of Union 144.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 8, 1910.

The strike in Peoria is still on, and it looks like an all winter fight. The bosses seem to believe that they can freeze us out. They are affiliated with all of the petty little local trade combinations, and the local coal combine has raised the price of coal 45 per cent in the last year and the cost of everything else has been practically doubled in the last two or three years. Rents are unreasonably high; food stuffs, clothing, furniture, and in fact everything that goes to make up a workingman's home has gone soaring up and up until they are out of sight or nearly so—yes, everything that goes to make up a workingman's home has gone up except his wages.

The cigarmaker's wage has steadily declined for the last twelve years for the reason that the bosses took advantage of the hazy, vague language of our old bill of prices, and by imposing shop conditions, stock conditions and "boss" conditions they forced our members' wages down—down to a point where it was impossible to make a living. If the employees complained, they were told in terms more forcible than polite, especially by the firm of Sprenger Bros., "If you don't like it you can go over to Lewis' scab shop." I am sorry to say that some did "go over to Lewis' scab shop," and they went direct from Sprenger Bros.' shop. In fact, Sprenger Bros.' shop became a scab breeding ground for Lewis' scab shop. I only mention these facts so you can understand how intolerable the conditions must have been, when men that had been "born and raised" in a union shop would deliberately quit a so-called union job and go to scabbing for a dollar and a half less on the thousand, and at the same time have to work from ten to fourteen hours per day.

This is the third attempt that Sprenger Bros. have made to run a scab shop. Eighteen years ago old Joë Sprenger tried it and held out for thirteen months, but he was forced to give in to save himself from bankruptcy. Less than five years ago young Joe Sprenger tried (with the old man's money) to do the same thing by means of the bunch breaking and roll up system, bringing girls from Davenport, Iowa, for

that purpose. He ran nine months when the girls struck against his shop conditions, and he was compelled to give up the ghost. Old Joe has had the night mare ever since. The cigarmakers' union laid heavy on his stomach. You see that he had to take the lease held by young Joe on a three-story building, in the heart of the city off his son's hands, and that didn't serve to sweeten the old man's temper. So ended attempt No. 2.

In the strike now on we have the whole Sprenger family to fight; old Joe, young Joe, Brother Billie, several brothers-in-law, a sister-in-law or two and button hole relations galore, and they all seem to be of one mind (which don't amount to much), that they can imitate Lewis and make success by fighting the C. M. I. U.

Eighteen years ago Lewis declared war on the C. M. I. U. in general and local 118 in particular. Lewis is known among his personal friends and acquaintances as a good mixer and all round good fellow. He is a good advertiser and Sprenger Bros. are exactly opposite.

At one time the union had Lewis just about all in, down and out, but when we thought we had him very near to a finish he, fortunately, got mixed up in a railroad wreck, which netted him \$3,000 in cold cash. This, to a struggling buck eye boss, was a princely sum, and that was not all: About this time a certain Judge Gray, of Havana, Ill., came to his assistance. Gray induced some of the money men of Peoria to do all in their power, in a financial way, to assist Lewis in his efforts to succeed in spite of the union.

A man by the name of Barker a multimillionaire and president of the local street car company, was particularly active in his support of the infant industry that was seeking to get a foothold in Peoria. Barker's motive was not entirely unselfish; several efforts had been made to organize the street car men, and, of course, Barker was determined to do all in his power to discourage the cause of organized labor, and this, he figured, was an opportunity that he could not afford to overlook. Barker, with his powerful financial influence, easily coerced other interests to take up the fight, so that every traveling salesman out of Peoria, whether he peddled groceries, hardware, soap or booze, was compelled to handle Lewis' cigars as a side line. Be it understood, too, that Lewis was what Samantha Allen would call a "Jiner." He belongs to almost everything from the Citizens' Alliance to the A. P. A. He belongs to the Travelling Men's Protective Association, and that fact was of assistance to him in getting the support of the "drummers." At one time Lewis had no less than sixty-five members of this organization alone, to whom he was paying commission for spreading his goods far and wide all over the West and Middle West, thus bringing his scab cigars into competition with every fair cigar made or sold in all that territory.

Thus did Lewis' business increase by leaps and bounds, until to-day he is turning out, approximately, a million cigars a month. Lewis owes his success to the T. P. A. S., the A. P. A., the Citizens' Alliance, the Business Men's Association and kindred organizations.

Because of the fact that the C. M. I. U. at that time had less than thirty thousand members and to the further fact that Local 118 had been almost exhausted in their long struggle with Sprenger Bros., and the other bosses of Peoria, we were in no condition to follow Lewis' goods into the new territory, which he was thus opening up. We were, however, able to drive him out of the local market. Lewis

does not sell enough cigars in Peoria and its suburbs to keep ten men working steady. Lewis now sells his scab cigars through wholesale groceries, wholesale drug stores, and other jobbers, and through these wholesale houses he can be reached—and he will be reached.

Sprenger Bros.' chances for success are as follows: First, the Citizens' Alliance; second, injunction against an active boycott; third, the fact that they hold bank stock in one of Peoria's leading banks, and the further fact that they are interested in a wild cat gold mining proposition of which they were in on the ground floor. They also own some real estate that could be sacrificed under stress of dire circumstances, and they own leaf tobacco which may or may not be paid for, and, lastly, they have the support of the Citizens' Alliance. Don't forget this last asset.

We estimate the total properties held by these people to be valued at \$25,000, the income of which must support no less than three families of Sprengers.

This firm had no outside trade to speak of, and we have driven them out of the best trade in the city. They must be content with small orders from grocers, Greek and Italian fruit stands and 3-cent lunch rooms, also a few scab saloons and drug stores that won't handle union cigars if they can help it. In their efforts to imitate Lewis they are inducing the wholesale groceries of Peoria to handle their goods; but if we are given the proper support by the members of the C. M. I. U. we can make the wholesale groceries drop Sprenger Bros. like a dog would a hot potato.

The strike is now in the seventeenth week, and we have not lost a member. The members working are paying 10 per cent of their wages to the strike fund without a murmur, but it is a heavy burden for some to carry, as many are past middle age with families to support. These older boys are, of course, not as fast as they used to be. We had but few traveling members with us, but what few there were readily gave up their jobs to local members that had large families to support. When this strike is over, if any of those traveling members return to Peoria they will be received as loyal trade unionists.

Fellow members of the C. M. I. U., we are going to win this strike, but we will have to have money to do so. Local unions in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and as far west as Los Angeles, Cal., can help us by keeping a lookout for Lewis "Single Binder" and Sprenger Bros. "Gate Post." Hit 'em with a maul. Do a little knocking all along the line on any cigar that comes from Peoria that does not bear the union label. Our members that have given up the summer's work and are now looking old Winter in the face, must be supported. If they could give so much you should be able to give up a few cents. We must also keep up the agitation, which will take money. We have business agents in the field steady.

The advertising that we have done has created an increased call for the union label, with the result that many outside union cigars have found their way into Peoria, but mostly of the \$25 per M. kind.

It would be a shame and a disgrace if the members at large would let Local 118 go down to defeat and turn the city of Peoria over to the scabs, a city that has a contributory population of over 100,000 souls, within 5-cent car fare of the heart of the business center—that has fifteen railroads connected with every trunk line running north or South, East or West, besides being connected by interurban

electric lines with all of the principal towns of Central Illinois.

Is it worth fighting for? We think so; what do you think? Five cents per member now might do more good than one dollar per member later on. Peoria deserves a better fate than to be turned over to scabs. "By your works ye shall be known."

W. E. Stacy.

Norristown, Pa., Oct. 8, 1910.

The village of Red Hill, Pa., or Borough, as they call it here, with a population from 1,200 to 1,500, has two cigar factories, which employ over 350 cigarmakers, males and females. One factory is at present building a three-story brick addition fifty feet square. The work in this village is what some call shaper work; one mold containing ten bunches and two molds containing ten bunches each. It is for all purposes hand work, and passes in this way to the consumer. One manufacturer recently advanced the price 50 cents per 1,000 to the maker, because cigarmakers are scarce in this section. The object was to induce the people working in the other factory to quit work and return to their former employer.

A large percentage of the cigarmakers employed in this section are the sons and daughters of the surrounding farmers. This can be seen at a glance when they go to their homes for the noonday lunch; the husband with his shirt sleeves rolled up to his elbow, without coat and vest, and his wife beside him in similar fashion, both walking briskly.

The time it took one couple to leave the factory, eat their lunch and return to work was about 22 minutes. In the hotel it took the boarders who worked at the cigar trade about 12 minutes to finish the meal; there was plenty and a large variety of vegetables and fruits on the table.

Coming as they do from the farms, they are very anxious to acquire a home of their own, with a patch of ground on which they can raise all kinds of vegetables, and with a chicken coup in the rear of the building. The long hours of labor are natural to them, having had that training on the farm where the hours of labor are from sunrise till sunset and sometimes longer. The public meeting we held here was fairly attended; it was the first cigarmakers' meeting ever held in this village. The superintendent of one of the factories, Mr. Vonderhelt, who worked years ago in Boston, Mass., was present.

We had another good meeting at East Greenville, Pa., where about 350 cigarmakers and packers are employed. There appears to be a promising field for a future harvest. This union has some members who deserve credit for tenacity and sticking qualities; the membership is increasing.

We held another fair meeting at Sonderton, Pa. As soon as the hand bills, calling upon cigarmakers and packers to attend, had been distributed, notice was served by the foremen of two factories that night work would be resumed on Tuesdays and Thursdays of every week, which means a day's work of over 14 hours, and is clearly in violation of the law, so far as it concerns the employment of female labor.

As the meeting was held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 27, the object of resuming night work was obvious.

It was intended to hold a meeting at Emmaus, Pa., but had to be dropped for the time, because the fifteen-hour day, from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. had been put in operation.

I am more firmly impressed than ever that

the first necessary step for the improvement of the moral, social and financial condition of the female cigarmakers in this State, as well as in other States, should be legislation which would insure the reduction of the hours of labor, the absolute prohibition of night work and better sanitary arrangements in every direction.

We have enforced the blue label laws in this State; with the same energy displayed we can enforce factory legislation, which will secure a larger measure of success and more far reaching results. To this assertion I challenge contradiction. Yours fraternally,

A. Strasser.

P. S.—My last letter in the Journal contains a typographical error. It should have been the contractor of Pittsburg was fined \$50 for violation of the eight-hour law.

Logansport, Ind., Sept. 1, 1910.

A great deal is being written and said about the need of labor legislation at this time. The labor paper that does not contain from two to a half dozen articles on this subject each issue is behind the times. I do not wish to appear in the light of being opposed to discussion along these lines, but I ask pardon if I be permitted to take issue with some of the writers who are apparently so deeply in earnest on the subject. They seem to think that legislation is the panacea for all industrial evils, and that the Utopia and promised land of the wage-earner can only be reached by the enactment of so-called "labor laws." I do not for one minute question the sincerity of these people, but I do most emphatically question their judgment. In the first place these doctrinaires apparently do not understand the history or progress of the labor movement. If they did, I am certain they would go a little slow on this legislation program. For the special edification of those who are so ardent in their desire for "more laws," I wish to state that the labor movement in America (or anywhere else) has never received one concession from the employing classes, never bettered their condition one iota, by statute law. If you dispute this, you political faith curists, specify. "Show us!" We certainly are from Missouri on this point. The wage-earners of both the old and the new world have made some advances in the direction of industrial emancipation. They have made some progress. But in every instance it was through the force of organization. No government ever handed them anything but tyranny and oppression. The condition that the proletariat enjoys today in this old planet was made possible by the sacrifices and struggles of the men and women who had the courage to brave the storms of adversity and the cruel antagonism of public opinion. They knew what they wanted, and they strove for it like men and women. They did not truckle to this or that ruler or politician. United action on the part of those who toil will bring results. Take the very best labor laws you have, and of what use are they to the men and women of labor? Even those who are always urging us to ask for more labor laws admit that these same laws will avail nothing without a healthy sentiment is created to see that the laws are enforced. Why go to all this trouble? Why don't you strive to educate the toilers? Show them how they are being "buncoed" or worse. Once let the working people understand their true condition, and you will need no politician or other doctrinaire to show them the remedy.

The trouble with most labor writers is that they begin to prescribe a remedy before they have properly diagnosed the disease. Getting active in politics may or may not be a good thing for the workers. But getting busy in the union, factory, mine and mill is to my mind a much better thing to do. If there is anything that the working people need to-day it is to be made more self-reliant. They should learn to look out for themselves. I have no objections to a union man going into politics. I expect to get into it myself. But I must take issue with those well-meaning friends of labor who put all their faith in the ballot box as a means of obtaining better conditions for the men and women of toil. A union card is better than all the political platforms that were ever written. The best ticket to vote is the union label.

"A human lawmaker is a human humbug."

O. P. Smith.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1910.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby notified that in pursuance to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the third convention of this department will be held in Aschenbrodel Hall (Central Labor Union headquarters), 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo., beginning at ten o'clock Thursday morning, Nov. 10, 1910, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Thomas F. Tracy,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1910.

To the Officers, Members and Friends of Organized Labor, Greeting:

The time is fast approaching when our members and friends will, of necessity, because of weather conditions, be called upon to make purchases of gloves of every description.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and with this department is the Glove Workers' International Union of America, an organization that has been struggling for some time to better the hours, wages and working conditions of the men and women engaged in that industry. In some sections of the country, and particularly in Gloversville, N. Y., the manufacturers have antagonized the union in its effort to organize their fellow workers.

Notwithstanding the intense opposition this organization has met with in this and other places, it has maintained its organization, which, while small in numbers, has insisted upon its right to organize and maintain decent conditions. In accomplishing this it has also been able to have the label of its organization adopted by several manufacturers throughout the country. Enclosed you will find a card containing a list of the manufacturers who are using the Glove Workers' label upon their product. The card also contains a fac-simile of the label of this organization. The time to assist this organization in furthering the sale of gloves made under fair conditions bearing the label is NOW.

Your organization is urgently requested to appoint committees to wait upon dealers in your locality, bringing this matter to their attention, and giving them the information where gloves (both dress and working) can be obtained.

The organization of Glove Workers consists to a large degree of women workers, and they should be encouraged and helped. One im-

portant way in which the assistance they desire can be obtained is by insisting that when purchasing gloves of any character or material that the Union label of the Glove Workers' International Union shall be attached thereto.

Central Labor Unions, Local Departments, Women's Union Label Leagues, Local Unions, and all other friends are urgently requested to give the subject-matter of this communication their active support and assist in building up and strengthening this organization.

Yours fraternally,
Thomas F. Tracy,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4, 1910.

Union 15 protests against the amendment proposed by Union 217 in the August Journal for the following reasons: It excuses the 20-cent dues paying members from paying the local assessments levied by local unions for label agitation, as you will see by referring to section 77, lines 7 and 8, which read after the comma: "And local assessments levied for label agitation."

We call your attention to the fact that those words that Union 217 proposes to strike out were proposed by Union 14 and adopted a few years ago by a referendum vote.

Now, we would have no objection if the 20-cent dues paying members were not equally benefited by local advertising of the label. We know that they receive from \$3 to \$5 more per 1,000 on all the cigars they manufacture.

If there was no demand for the union label in this city, they would have to sell their 5-cent cigars for \$17 to \$20 per 1,000, instead of \$25 and \$30, as now, and 10-cent cigars in proportion.

We hold that a 20-cent dues paying member, employing one to six men, receives more benefit from the label agitation than the 15 and 30 cent dues paying members, and so do the foremen.

We hold that all those that want to enjoy the music ought to stand their share for the fiddler.

August Geissler,
Louis S. Wiemann,
J. J. Selig,
Committee.

October 7, 1910.

Mr. Al. Byrd, Secy. Union 356, Palatka, Fla.:

Dear Sir—Replying to yours of the 5th, in which you state that you have four branch factories from Tampa now operating in your city, and in which you want to know if union members have a right to work in these factories, I have to say that the Joint Unions of Tampa, Fla., are on an authorized strike. No union man, of course, while the strike lasts, can work in the factories of Tampa, neither can any union man work in any branch factory established in any other place, nor can he work in any factory in any other place which turns in cigars for the strike-bound firms in Tampa. No union man has any more right to work in a branch Tampa factory in Palatka than he has to work in a strike factory in Tampa.

Yours fraternally,
G. W. Perkins, Int. Pres.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 8, 1910.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, Ins. Pres., C. M. I. W. of A., Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.:

My dear sir:—Please accept my resignation as a delegate to the conventions of the Amer-

ican Federation, representing the Cigarmakers' Int. Union.

My reasons for resigning are that I am not employed by organized labor, or am I working at the bench, hence I conform myself to the law of the International constitution, which governs same.

I desire to thank the officers and members of the International Union for their courteous treatment extended to me while acting as International Organizer, and Delegate to the A. F. of L. I shall always remain staunch and true to the principals of the trade union movement, and at every opportunity sing the praises of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Very truly yours,
George R. French.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 4, 1910.

List of unions who have responded to the appeal sent out by Union No. 129, Denver, Colo., July 30, asking aid for one of our member, Mr. S. C. Kaufman, for which this union, on behalf of Mr. Kaufman, extends thanks. Mr. Kaufman is in Hot Springs, Ark., and we are informed that he is improving in health.

No. 153, \$2; 251, \$1; 39, \$1; 491, \$2; 32, \$2; 141, \$1; 144, \$5; 132, \$1; 160, \$1; 28, \$1; 439, \$2; 431, \$1; 213, \$1; 375, \$2; 49, \$1; 183, \$1; 426, \$2; 275, \$2; 20, \$2; 56, \$1; 167, 1; 53, \$5; 60, \$2; 41, \$2; Joint Advisory Board, Chicago, \$2; 463, 75 cents; 462, \$2; 471, \$1.30; 367, \$2.50; 120, \$1; 239, \$1; 69, \$2; 312, \$1; 172, \$1; 114, \$1; 84, \$1.40; 17, \$3; 79, \$1; 253, \$1; 362, \$1; 4, \$1; 149, \$1; 331, \$1; 47, \$1; 146, \$1; 174, \$1; 58, \$2; 138, \$2; 294, \$2; 90, \$2; 9, \$1; 55, \$2; 26, \$1; 445, \$1; 122, \$1; 188, \$1; 102, \$2; 206, \$1; 130, \$1; 247, \$1; 44, \$2; 317, \$1; 332, \$1; 336, \$1; 475, \$1; 162, \$1; 357, \$3; 235, \$1; 250, \$1; 245, \$1; 3, \$2; 98, \$1; 281, \$1; 156, \$2; 338, \$2; 497, \$2.95; 25, \$2; 307, \$1; 192, \$5; 329, \$1; 437, \$2; 290, \$1; 97, \$2; 301, \$2; 316, \$2.50; 270, 50 cents; 24, \$1; 400, 50 cents; 321, \$2; 304, \$2; 81, \$2; 182, \$1; 228, collection from members, \$15.50; 37, \$2; 210, \$2; 10, \$1; 397, \$1; 315, \$1; 224, \$2 179, \$2; 157, \$1; 77, \$1; 112, \$1.

Making a total of \$171.90.

If any unions have been omitted, kindly call our attention to it.

Union No. 129, Denver, Colo.

Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 6, 1910.

Will you kindly publish the following notice in the Journal?

The following members owe this local private loans: J. M. Connors, No. 82864 (\$4.00); J. H. Phillips, No. 108202 (\$2.50), and are urgently requested to pay up or advise us at once why you are unable to do so, or the constitution will be enforced. Previous notice through the Journal has failed to elicit any response, and these loans are growing musty with age. Surely you have worked enough since the loans were granted to repay them, or, if not, an explanatory postal would have assured us the matter had not escaped your mind. This local, though small in number, has always been willing to lend temporary aid to worthy traveling members in need, but we do not advance the money as a gift, only a loan. We insist on a prompt settlement, so remit promptly, so other members can be accommodated.

Local 233, Sedalia, Mo.,
Clyde M. Brown, Fin. Sec.

Union 278, London, has just placed a fine of \$100.00 and annulled the card of Joe Menendez for going to work in the closed shop of Brenner Bros. and for trying to induce other members

to quit jobs in union shops to go to Brenner's to work. He has not only tried to get members in town to go to work there but has also written letters to cigarmakers in other cities. Secretaries and members should take note of this, as Menendez is working directly against unions, and things he says regarding jobs in closed shops are entirely untrue. Menendez is a Spaniard, about 5 ft. 4 ins. tall, dark complexion, clean shaven and freckled. He is a noted strikebreaker and a detriment to the craft, and a close watch should be kept on him by all.

Wm. Heslop.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 1, 1910.—The following amounts were received as donations from sister unions in aid of our strike, and for which we extend our sincere thanks: First appeal—J. A. B., Chicago, \$25; 297, \$3; 306, \$1; 120, \$1; 222, \$4.30; 154, \$1; 233, \$2.50; 409, \$2; 167, \$2; 376, \$2.50; 357, \$5; 481, \$5; 8, \$1; 97, \$15; 109, \$1; 20, \$10; 33, \$2; 247, \$5; 114, \$5; 99, \$3; 290, \$1; 69, \$1; 97, \$10; 88, \$5; 51, \$2; 1, \$5; 146, \$2; 122, \$2; 153, \$2; 321, \$2; 39, \$5; 55, \$5; 416, \$1; 9, \$5; 323, \$2; 141, \$5; 144, \$5; 6, \$5; 250, \$2; 123, \$5; 98, \$5; 287, \$1; 242, \$3; 469, \$5; 113, \$1; 332, \$2; 304, \$2; 130, \$5; 338, \$2; 4, \$5; 224, \$5; 172, \$1; 187, \$5; 22, \$2; 149, \$2; 28, \$5; 225, \$10; 325, \$5; 129, \$5; 44, \$15; 162, \$2; 49, \$5; 3, \$5; 335, \$2; 400, \$1; 81, \$3; 484, \$1; 445, \$1; 58, \$5; 25, \$10; 192, \$25; 24, \$1; 138, \$2; 77, \$2; 228, \$5; 429, \$2; 60, \$5; 312, \$2; 84, \$1; 41, \$2; 482, \$1; 491, \$2; 160, \$1; 229, \$1; 107, \$1.15; 305, \$5; 76, \$2; 119, \$1; 315, \$1; 454, \$1; 168, \$1; 362, \$3; 174, \$2; 457, \$1; 47, \$5; 2, \$10; 179, \$2; 275, \$5; 468, \$1; 239, \$2.

Second appeal, Oct. 1, 1910, complete to date: 141, \$5; 132, \$5; 25, \$10; 144, \$5; 39, \$10; 6, \$5; 17, \$10; 20, \$15; 44, \$10; 490, \$1; 99, \$2; 316, \$2; 329, \$2; 98, \$2.50; 3, \$2; 55, \$5; 102, \$5; 172, \$1; 209, \$2; 56, \$1; 259, \$8; 222, \$5; 461, \$3; 4, \$5; 22, \$10; 305, \$2; 48, \$3; 160, \$2; 475, \$1; 106, \$3; 174, \$2; 177, \$1; 129, \$5; 437, \$3; 167, \$2; Chicago, \$25; 321, \$2; 290, \$1; 375, \$2; 41, \$5; 183, \$1; 111, \$5; 228, \$5; 163, \$2; 455, 60 cents; 162, \$3; 331, \$1; 312, \$5; 306, \$1; 354, \$1.50; 122, \$2; 130, \$2; 250, \$2; 469, \$2; 179, \$5; 28, \$5; 94, \$5; 395, \$1; 12, \$9.92; 81, \$2; 114, \$11.75; 304, \$2; 307, \$1; 357, \$5; 445, \$1; 80, \$10.

REFERENDUM VOTE FOR SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT. SECOND BALLOT.

Detailed (Referendum) Vote of Local Unions for Seventh Vice-President.

Total number of votes cast, 10,566. Number of votes cast for Wm. Strauss, 6,169. Number of votes cast for Eli Brunell, 4,397. Wm. Strauss was elected Seventh Vice-President.

Referendum vote on amendment of Union 9, Troy, N. Y.

The amendment of Union 9, Troy, N. Y., reference Section 166 was adopted.

The following unions returned votes on amendment too late to be counted in the vote: 19, 59, 265, 284, 313, 361, 380, 453 and 500.

The following unions failed to return votes on amendment: 40, 50, 63, 82, 93, 119, 148, 175, 180, 181, 195, 199, 204, 218, 223, 256, 277, 289, 306, 307, 320, 328, 337, 364, 366, 367, 374, 385, 386, 388, 390, 392, 398, 405, 418, 436, 467, 473, 474, 496.

The above unions having failed to return votes on amendment are hereby given notice to show why a fine of \$5.00 should not be imposed in compliance with Section 219, for such failure.

Unions.	Wm. Strauss.	Eli Brunell.	Yes.	No.
1.....	6	54	54	9
2.....	11	79	53	0
3.....	3	32	32	2
4.....	56	58	134	0
5.....	14	23	35	0
6.....	14	20	43	0
7.....	1	17	19	0
8.....	19	26	14	0
9.....	18	40	48	0
10.....	17	24	13	22
11.....	0	11	11	0
12.....	50	8	45	0
13.....	24	0	24	0
14.....	135	32	0	131
15.....	6	35	1	34
16.....	5	18	0	25

Unions.	Wm. Strauss.	Eli Brunell.	Amend. of 9.	No.
17.....	27	13	10	0
18.....	2	10	4	8
20.....	31	3	27	10
21.....	5	2	8	0
22.....	8	36	31	2
23.....	3	6	9	0
24.....	9	3	7	1
25.....	41	25	70	0
26.....	0	13	0	13
27.....	10	25	27	3
28.....	26	9	27	0
29.....	12	1	12	2
30.....	0	5	6	0
31.....	0	7	1	6
32.....	24	16	19	0
33.....	32	59	75	0
34.....	5	5	10	0
35.....	30	29	0	55
36.....	0	5	5	0
37.....	9	13	6	60
38.....	9	25	15	2
39.....	54	335	41	0
41.....	11	10	15	3
42.....	14	197	20	2
43.....	1	5	0	6
44.....	40	24	23	0
45.....	10	5	14	0
46.....	0	52	43	0
47.....	8	17	17	7
48.....	19	1	0	10
49.....	7	35	23	3
51.....	0	20	15	5
52.....	11	4	36	0
53.....	0	18	0	16
54.....	22	15	37	0
55.....	51	46	99	0
56.....	0	0	7	1
57.....	0	10	10	0
58.....	29	23	51	0
59.....	15	9	1	16
60.....	25	0	18	6
61.....	11	0	11	0
62.....	10	2	12	0
64.....	0	5	5	0
65.....	0	18	19	1
66.....	9	25	33	1
68.....	0	6	4	2
69.....	7	0	7	0
70.....	2	7	1	6
71.....	23	11	23	6
72.....	8	4	16	6
73.....	8	19	10	10
74.....	6	5	11	0
75.....	0	10	0	10
76.....	23	19	40	0
77.....	4	1	5	0
78.....	10	3	13	0
79.....	7	6	12	1
80.....	19	10	19	6
81.....	9	12	21	0
83.....	1	13	0	14
84.....	15	0	6	1
86.....	0	7	0	7
87.....	146	2	13	17
88.....	17	2	0	19
89.....	3	13	1	15
90.....	15	221	149	32
91.....	5	0	5	0
92.....	11	16	3	2
94.....	23	4	24	0
95.....	7	14	0	16
96.....	7	0	0	7
97.....	67	35	72	0
98.....	28	3	33	1
99.....	24	3	2	25
102.....	30	0	4	11
103.....	0	8	8	0
104.....	10	0	10	0
105.....	1	5	4	2
106.....	23	1	23	0
107.....	14	18	3	28
108.....	11	0	7	4
109.....	7	1	8	0
110.....	0	14	8	4
111.....	5	18	8	17
112.....	21	13	25	6
113.....	20	15	29	1
114.....	6	19	23	3
115.....	1	14	15	0
116.....	1	8	4	5
118.....	25	15	46	0
120.....	8	10	0	17
121.....	7	6	9	0
122.....	38	12	46	0
123.....	0	13	2	11
124.....	7	4	8	3
125.....	10	0	9	0
126.....	9	1	5	1
127.....	2	4	0	6
128.....	11	1	10	2
129.....	9	29	9	0
130.....	14	12	24	4
131.....	15	1	0	14
132.....	229	4	19	7
133.....	18	1	9	0
134.....	4	12	2	15
135.....	8	12	5	15
136.....	0	6	0	6
137.....	2	7	1	8
138.....	49	3	14	0
139.....	0	5	2	3
140.....	10	2	16	0
141.....	604	5	354	44
142.....	7	0	8	2
143.....	10	8	15	0
144.....	64	58	83	0
145.....	0	7	7	0
146.....	7	5	11	4

Unions.	Wm. Strauss.	Ell. Brunell.	Amend. of 9. Yes.	No.	Unions.	Wm. Strauss.	Ell. Brunell.	Amend. of 9. Yes.	No.	Unions.	Wm. Strauss.	Ell. Brunell.	Amend. of 9. Yes.	No.	Unions.	Wm. Strauss.	Ell. Brunell.	Amend. of 9. Yes.	No.
147.	0	29	0	29	281	10	1	11	0	425.	0	6	6	0	426.	0	6	6	0
148.	260	0	0	0	282.	8	8	8	0	427.	0	6	6	0	428.	14	0	13	1
149.	66	28	0	59	283.	0	0	0	0	429.	0	0	0	0	430.	0	0	0	0
150.	12	5	0	16	284.	10	0	7	0	431.	0	0	0	0	432.	0	0	0	0
151.	10	5	10	5	285.	7	0	7	0	433.	0	0	0	0	434.	0	0	0	0
152.	2	6	0	8	286.	2	7	7	0	435.	0	0	0	0	436.	0	0	0	0
153.	3	7	4	6	287.	2	7	7	0	437.	0	0	0	0	438.	0	0	0	0
154.	1	13	7	7	288.	0	0	7	0	439.	0	0	0	0	440.	0	0	0	0
155.	0	8	8	0	289.	6	6	12	0	441.	0	0	0	0	442.	0	0	0	0
156.	1	13	2	11	290.	9	3	12	0	443.	0	0	0	0	444.	0	0	0	0
157.	0	0	3	3	291.	31	4	5	14	445.	0	0	0	0	446.	0	0	0	0
158.	0	4	0	0	292.	0	8	9	0	447.	0	0	0	0	448.	0	0	0	0
159.	0	7	7	0	293.	13	5	14	0	449.	0	0	0	0	449.	0	0	0	0
160.	2	13	3	0	294.	21	1	21	1	450.	0	0	0	0	451.	0	0	0	0
161.	10	1	9	2	295.	2	9	2	5	452.	0	0	0	0	452.	0	0	0	0
162.	29	0	0	28	296.	0	0	4	4	453.	0	0	0	0	453.	0	0	0	0
163.	1	2	3	0	297.	0	10	4	4	454.	0	0	0	0	454.	0	0	0	0
164.	1	42	0	42	298.	0	7	1	6	455.	0	0	0	0	455.	0	0	0	0
165.	3	0	8	0	299.	6	7	9	1	456.	0	0	0	0	456.	0	0	0	0
166.	8	1	3	6	300.	10	10	10	0	457.	0	0	0	0	457.	0	0	0	0
167.	14	21	3	34	301.	15	3	14	0	458.	0	0	0	0	458.	0	0	0	0
168.	9	0	0	9	302.	10	5	0	15	459.	0	0	0	0	459.	0	0	0	0
169.	0	0	0	9	303.	11	8	13	7	460.	0	0	0	0	460.	0	0	0	0
170.	0	13	12	0	304.	14	5	12	0	461.	0	0	0	0	461.	0	0	0	0
171.	0	11	11	12	305.	7	0	7	0	462.	0	0	0	0	462.	0	0	0	0
172.	14	11	10	0	306.	5	0	0	5	463.	0	0	0	0	463.	0	0	0	0
173.	10	0	10	0	307.	4	4	0	8	464.	0	0	0	0	464.	0	0	0	0
174.	4	26	1	6	308.	11	6	17	0	465.	0	0	0	0	465.	0	0	0	0
175.	6	2	8	0	309.	9	2	10	0	466.	0	0	0	0	466.	0	0	0	0
176.	11	2	13	0	310.	16	3	19	0	467.	0	0	0	0	467.	0	0	0	0
177.	0	5	0	5	311.	11	0	23	0	468.	0	0	0	0	468.	0	0	0	0
178.	10	13	23	0	312.	77	11	79	0	469.	0	0	0	0	469.	0	0	0	0
179.	21	2	15	4	313.	4	6	1	9	470.	0	0	0	0	470.	0	0	0	0
180.	4	8	0	11	314.	0	0	4	0	471.	0	0	0	0	471.	0	0	0	0
181.	18	4	0	22	315.	1	11	12	0	472.	0	0	0	0	472.	0	0	0	0
182.	9	0	7	0	316.	5	0	0	5	473.	0	0	0	0	473.	0	0	0	0
183.	16	3	18	4	317.	13	0	13	0	474.	0	0	0	0	474.	0	0	0	0
184.	9	0	19	1	318.	10	9	2	16	475.	0	0	0	0	475.	0	0	0	0
185.	3	19	12	0	319.	5	0	0	0	476.	0	0	0	0	476.	0	0	0	0
186.	6	9	12	0	320.	1	14	0	15	477.	0	0	0	0	477.	0	0	0	0
187.	48	4	44	8	321.	13	0	13	0	478.	0	0	0	0	478.	0	0	0	0
188.	9	0	9	322.	10	9	2	16	0	479.	0	0	0	0	479.	0	0	0	0
189.	35	76	58	31	323.	5	3	13	0	480.	0	0	0	0	480.	0	0	0	0
190.	4	1	7	0	324.	16	2	11	8	481.	0	0	0	0	481.	0	0	0	0
191.	32	19	46	0	325.	13	1	15	0	482.	0	0	0	0	482.	0	0	0	0
192.	0	8	8	0	326.	2	8	10	0	483.	0	0	0	0	483.	0	0	0	0
193.	0	8	9	0	327.	1	23	0	23	484.	0	0	0	0	484.	0	0	0	0
194.	4	3	12	381	328.	70	0	23	13	485.	0	0	0	0	485.	0	0	0	0
195.	9	3	9	0	329.	12	1	10	3	486.	0	0	0	0	486.	0	0	0	0
196.	9	3	1	16	330.	6	3	10	0	487.	0	0	0	0	487.	0	0	0	0
197.	13	1	13	331.	8	38	19	38	19	488.	0	0	0	0	488.	0	0	0	0
198.	52	8	11	23	332.	6	8	8	0	489.	0	0	0	0	489.	0	0	0	0
199.	6	9	3	3	333.	0	8	8	0	490.	0	0	0	0	490.	0	0	0	0
200.	12	9	15	4	334.	4	5	9	0	491.	0	0	0	0	491.	0	0	0	0
201.	0	8	8	0	335.	9	1	0	10	492.	0	0	0	0	492.	0	0	0	0
202.	10	11	19	0	336.	0	7	7	0	493.	0	0	0	0	493.	0	0	0	0
203.	12	0	4	7	337.	0	0	0	0	494.	0	0	0	0	494.	0	0	0	0
204.	10	15	25	0	338.	0	5	5	0	495.	0	0	0	0	495.	0	0	0	0
205.	10	8	18	343	339.	0	8	13	0	496.	0	0	0	0	496.	0	0	0	0
206.	7	0	6	1	340.	5	3	5	4	497.	0	0	0	0	497.	0	0	0	0
207.	13	8	19	0	341.	6	8	5	4	498.	0	0	0	0	498.	0	0	0	0
208.	6	1	5	2	342.	7	0	7	0	499.	0	0	0	0	499.	0	0	0	0
209.	20	2	19	1	343.	0	15	12	0										
210.	5	4	1	3	344.	5	0	5	0										
211.	11	2	12	0	345.	5	0	5	0										
212.	0	17	17	0	346.	0	5	0	5										
213.	6	10	16	0	347.	33	0	15	9										
214.	0	15	14	0	348.	4	0	4	0										
215.	1	16	9	3	349.	7	3	10	0										
216.	8	8	13	0	350.	24	2	26	0										
217.	2	0	52	0	351.	5	0	5	0										
218.	12	2	14	1	352.	7	0	4	8										
219.	21	7	19	1	353.	3	7	10	0										
220.	13	1	0	8	354.	4	0	0	0										
221.	12	2	10	5	355.	9	0	0	0										
222.	17	2	14	2	356.	5	0	5	0										
223.	0	8	9	1	357.	0	13	6	0										
224.	0	10	10	0	358.	0	7	0	0										
225.	0	9	9	0	359.	2	7	0	0										
226.	7	14	14	0	360.	0	4	0	0										
227.	5	0	5	0	361.	0	0	0	0										
228.	8	3	0	5	362.	28	10	28	10										
229.	8	6	5	2	363.	4	0	4	0										
230.	4	15	6	5	364.	7	0	0	0										
231.	2	14	8	0	365.	6	6	12	0										
232.	1	17	2	11	366.	0	0	0	0										
233.	0	5	0	5	367.	25	0	9	0										
234.	0	5	0	8	368.	0	0	0	0										
235.	17	0	17	0	369.	0	9	0	3										
236.	0	7	7	0	370.	3	0	0	0										
237.	4	5	0	6	371.	0	5	5	0										
238.	23	12	35	0	372.	0	2	0	0										
239.	0	7	0	7	373.	0	0	0	0										
240.	19	9	29	395	374.	12	6	14	6										
241.	54	12	64	0	375.	0	0	0	0										
242.	7	0	7	0	376.	13	0												

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents.
Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 15, 1910.

Some of the trade papers, some of the politicians in our own ranks and others who know little of the real situation have written and spoken volumes concerning the Tampa strike and the attitude of the International Union thereto, the most of which is pure rot.

THE TAMPA STRIKE.

The International Union does not rush into print during strikes or discuss its "war" policy in the newspapers or on the street corners. We always mind our own business, never seek for notoriety or try to make a "tin" hero out of ourselves during a strike.

The International Union was not responsible for the lockout nor for the attitude of the manufacturers. We are not responsible for any of the mistakes of commission or omission if any have been made by either side.

As soon as the lockout and strike started the International Executive Board sent two representatives to Tampa with instructions to act as peace makers, to try by all honorable means to get the contending forces together in an effort to bring about an honorable settlement of the difficulty.

They had instructions to arbitrate the dispute in compliance with our laws whenever an opportunity should present itself or whenever the manufacturers were willing to meet us half way.

There has never been a time since the trouble started but what the International Union stood ready to assist in bringing about a fair settlement. So far the manufacturers have refused any settlement except on their own conditions, which is practically unconditional surrender.

We not only had two representatives there all the time, but sent Mr. F. G. Hopp from this office there to make an investigation and to meet and talk the situation over with the men and employers. Mr. Hopp met most of the manufacturers and thoroughly explained the laws of the International Union and assured them of a square deal if they would consent to let the question go to arbitration by the representatives of the International Union. All to no avail.

Something of the conditions in Tampa were published in our editorial in last December's issue and the material facts were set forth in the circular we issued under date of September 20 last.

At the proper time and place we will further discuss this strike.

Before the smoke had cleared from the awful disaster which overtook the Times' building in Los Angeles, in which a score of human lives were sacrificed and before any one could possibly know the real cause of the explosion, Otis

the owner, Post of Gripe Nuts fame, and several other bigoted trade union haters rushed into print with the assertion that the building was dynamited by organized labor.

Common decency would have prompted any fair-minded unbiased square dealing man or woman to have waited until an official investigation disclosed who the real perpetrators of this disasterly crime were.

The International Typographical Union has a long and honorable record, which is free from scandal and especially the use of violence in trade disputes. It had everything to lose and nothing to gain by destroying the building in question.

We do not know what caused the destruction of the building and do not propose even to say what or who did it.

The fact remains that it could have been caused by any number of means, such as gas or oil explosion. It should be remembered that they do not use coal for motive or heating purposes in Los Angeles. It could have been done by any one of the numberless enemies Otis has in and out of Los Angeles, who are not in the labor movement.

Organized labor condemns such methods regardless of who or what did it, and characterizes it as a dastardly crime if intentional, and a crime nevertheless if caused by preventable accident.

Some of the trade papers and others, if not directly, indirectly let the impression go out that the two men lynched in Tampa were striking cigarmakers.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The facts in the case are that J. F. Easterling, a bookkeeper for Bustillo Bros. & Diaz, one of the firms involved in the lockout, was shot by some unknown miscreant. Immediately thereafter two Italians, C. Flacorrota and A. Albano, were arrested, taken to the jail in West Tampa and while being taken to the county jail in Tampa were taken from the deputies by an alleged mob, which numbered about 50 people, and lynched.

Flacorrota was not a cigarmaker and Albano has not worked at the trade for a long time. He was an insurance writer. Neither were on strike or involved in the trouble.

A coronor's jury which investigated the lynching of these men brought in a verdict to the effect that the two men came to their deaths at the hands of "parties unknown."

Somebody knows who did the lynching and the truth may come out some day.

The United Cigar Manufacturing Company, a gigantic combination of non-union manufacturers, is if anything worse than the American Tobacco Co., the trust. It has many shops scattered through Pennsylvania, and in New York City. It pays as little if not less wages than its big brother, the trust. It, like its co-partner in the unholy effort to still lower the standard of wages, lengthen the hours of labor and degrade the general living conditions of its unfortunate workers will not employ a male if it can help it.

Its legitimate prey is women and its greedy purpose is to degrade, enslave and exploit female labor to the very lowest point of wages consistent with an effort to keep body and soul together.

This great institution and its few bene-

ficiaries has grown immensely rich at the expense of unprotected, exploited female labor.

Its constant aim is to look for cheaper fields and cheaper help. No scheme or system is overlooked that will enable it to grind more dollars out of its helpless victims. What care they for degraded womanhood so long as they get the dollars.

These poor, helpless unfortunates can and should be organized, and their rights guaranteed and best interests advanced, and an effort in that direction is the noblest work in which man can indulge.

If some of our alleged friends would do a little work in that direction, instead of making doubting faces at those who do, they would at least show a disposition to help where, God knows, help is sadly needed.

Let us get down to practical work and organize the unorganized. They need it. At the same time we help our own position while trying, at least, to help others. History proves we can organize them. Let no man or woman shirk an imperative duty, a duty we owe to ourselves, to the trade and to a better, higher and nobler womanhood.

"Tobacco," a hostile trade paper published in New York, published a long screed in which it rehashes the old canard that the officers of the International Union started the Tampa "scrap" in order to

SPREADING FALSEHOODS.

organize the workers there so that their weekly dues could be sent to Chicago and handled by the hereinbefore mentioned International officers. According to the "stuff" handed out by this dopest a golden stream of all the way from \$100,000 to \$250,000 was to flow into the hands of the International officers.

As a matter of fact everyone possessed with an ounce of brains knows that the dues of the members are collected by local officers and held in the funds of local unions and that not a dollar of it goes to the International office except for the actual running expenses of the International Union.

No institution on earth is run cheaper than the International Union. These are facts well known to everybody, yes, including "Tobacco."

Nobody every accused "Tobacco" of being overburdened with real knowledge concerning the trade, but its accusations and published misstatements are so well known to be false to everyone else that we are almost persuaded that poor old "Tobacco" may have suspected that what it published and said editorially was not true.

Forty-four thousand 30c weekly dues paying members and counting the 15c and 20c members a membership of over 51,000 is the reply to those who ask if we are not going back.

GOING AHEAD DESPITE.

This question is sometimes asked by the misinformed young member who has heard the interested employer, the union hater, Post, Kirby, or last, but not least, the politician in our own ranks say that it is.

We can understand why the manufacturer discredits the activities, standing and strength of the International Union; it's natural that he should, and we can guess why the politician in our ranks says so.

Who is the greatest enemy to the cigarmaker? The boss from whom we may expect it or the politician in our own ranks who knows better?

Despite the wonderful improvement in the lives, wages, hours of labor, health, etc., of our members there are thousands of poor unfortunates still outside the ranks working under conditions that are a disgrace to mankind and our American institutions.

The man or woman, union or non-union, in or out of our ranks who derides, belittles, abuses or places a stumbling block in the pathway of the International Union, the only institution under existing conditions that has or can help the workers in our trade is a traitor to the sacred cause of trade unionism, to himself and to his fellow workers.

Many things of paramount importance to the labor movement have been accomplished in the last decade. Chief

IN A DECADE

among them is the new declaration "Of no reductions of wages, especially during periods of industrial and commercial stagnation," which was successfully carried out during the last industrial flurry and materially shortened the depression.

The fearless and determined stand of Samuel Gompers, fully backed by organized labor, to maintain the constitutional right of free speech and a free press at all hazards comes near the top.

The practically unanimous determination to cut loose from old party ties and to support our friends and vote against our enemies was an important move forward.

One of the greatest was the fact that we maintained our membership and scale of prices during the late depression.

The spirit of conciliation, arbitration, tolerance, bear and forbear has been wonderfully advanced.

Thousands have achieved the priceless boon of the eight and nine-hour workday.

Fully 1,500,000 human beings have received an increase in wages.

A better understanding and unanimity of purpose has been developed in the organized labor movement.

We succeeded in forcing employers and capitalists to realize that the labor movement is here and here to stay, and that it has to be dealt with.

Employers have also demonstrated that their rights must be respected. These and many more are among the chief accomplishments of labor in the past ten years.

We read and hear a great deal about employers' liability and industrial accidents, which is right and proper, but very little about occupational diseases.

OCCUPATIONAL VS. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The facts are that there are a great many more deaths from occupational diseases than there are from industrial accidents. This is true even if we count the railway accidents.

If, in 6 months, one man falls off a high building and is killed the papers note it and comment on the uncertainty of life and everybody regrets. If the same time and in the same space 10 or 20 men may have died in this same building from poor ventilation or other unsanitary conditions and not a word of comment is heard.

Several years ago 600 people were killed in the Iroquois theater disaster, Chicago, and a cry of horror went up which echoed around the civilized world. Four hundred or 500

people lost their lives in the Cherry, Ill. coal mine disaster and the demand for a more stringent employers' liability law was immediately heard.

Thousands of people die annually in Chicago and tens of thousands die annually in the United States largely from occupational diseases and scarcely a comment is made.

One hundred and fifty thousand people die annually in this country from tuberculosis, which is largely an occupational disease and preventable. Thousands die from other diseases, such as lead poison and many other causes due to insanitary work shops.

Many, many more die from occupational diseases which are preventable than are killed by industrial accidents that are preventable.

Give us by all means a proper employers' liability act, but at the same time we demand and should receive proper sanitary laws which will prevent the needless and horrible slaughter of thousands of human beings from occupational diseases.

Some idea of conditions prevailing in our trade before the organization of the International Union or before it began to assert its beneficent influence can be had by a

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS.

perusal of the interesting and instructive article written by Samuel Gompers and published in this issue.

No one except those who personally witnessed the awful condition of the tenement house cigar workers can fully realize the frightful and inhuman conditions under which they were compelled to work.

As pointed out in the letter of Mr. Gompers the tenement house worker had to go to the warehouse, get the raw tobacco, take it to his alleged home, make it into cigars and return it to the manufacturers. He was charged with so many pounds and leaves and had no say in the weighing or counting. As a consequence he was cheated both going and coming, at both ends and the middle. He had to rent rooms from the manufacturer, for which he was charged double rent. He had to make a shop of his living rooms, and the whole family was pressed into service as strippers, makers, packers, etc.

He paid the shop rent of the boss, paid a handsome profit on the house in rent, worked for small pay at long hours and found an early grave as a reward.

Twelve thousand souls were working under this slave-driving, inhuman system at one time in the city of New York. The International Union abolished it.

It should be noted and may be said to the everlasting credit of the International Union that it refused to recognize this system even when the manufacturers, who were profiting so richly by it offered to unionize the help and pay the New York scale.

The system was rotten, inhuman, unfair, unjust to the workers and death dealing in its effect and we refused to recognize, indorse or have anything to do with it under any circumstances except to fight it, with the result that it was finally abolished.

This is only one of the many things to the credit of the International Union. What it has done in that and other directions can and will be repeated until the trade is thoroughly organized and every living human being connected with the industry is accorded fair treatment, living wages, decent hours and the life of the cigarmaker all that is desired.

The strike situation in Tampa is different from any other strike that has ever taken place anywhere else. Tampa is a one-town industry place. The cigar industry is practically the only big industry there, practically nothing outside of it except the building trades.

When the cigarmakers stop work for any length of time everybody else lays off, including all business places.

The situation has reached that stage when the public and citizens generally, outside of the cigarmakers, care nothing for the real merits of the case. They want to see the men resume work so that they can again do business. This applies to all business concerns.

The authorities from the mayor down, and the newspapers, want the trouble settled and are not particular how it is done. The newspapers have been against the strikers from the start.

Just as we go to press we have received dispatches that several members of the Joint Advisory Board have been arrested and placed under \$3,000 bonds. One dispatch says that J. C. Johnston has been arrested, and another dispatch says warrants are out for him.

From my long experience in dealing with Tampa, and I have been here a great many times during the last fourteen years, I can say that no living soul can say, or even predict, what will happen next.

We have made arrangements with a union paper mill through a Chicago jobbing house to make all of the paper we use in a union mill and on which will be watermarked the union label of Papermakers' International Brotherhood. This issue bears the union label which is watermarked into and shows in every page. The label can be easily seen by holding the page up to the light.

The mill from which we have been obtaining our paper especially the Blue Label Paper has been union for a long time but has only recently watermarked the label into its product.

Through persistent asking we have finally succeeded in getting the label so that it will show in the paper used.

We have also bought a large quantity of paper for stationary use, envelopes and letter heads which we will use as soon as the supply now on hand can be worked up or disposed of. We can also furnish this union-marked stationery for local unions and at prices formerly charged.

One of the very best ways to get health and keep in good physical condition is to keep as far away from the doctor as possible, take plenty of outdoor exercise, sleep in a well-ventilated room all year round, eat slowly and thoroughly masticate your food. Hasty eating without proper masticating causes more illness than any other one thing. Every time you throw a piece of food into your stomach without properly masticating it you drive a nail into your own coffin.

Total products of cigars in the United States (for the month of August, 1910, and two months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1910): Month of August, 1910, 616,713,639; 1909, 517,154,359; increase, 99,559,280; two months ending August 31, 1910, 1,190,131,165; 1909, 1,026,762,041; increase, 163,369,124.

Anything done in pure spite usually acts as a boomerang and returns to hurt the perpetrators more than it does the intended victim.

Some manufacturers, hostile trade papers and others have said that the Tampa strike was started and kept alive by the few paid agitators, anarchists, etc. Recently the bosses' ultimatum that the men return to work on the bosses' terms was submitted to a referendum vote of the members and resulted in favor of returning to work about 15, in favor of continuing the strike about 4,000. Comment unnecessary.

Through the untiring efforts of the American Federation of Labor the two central bodies of Ohio have been finally united and are now working under one head and a mutual agreement reached satisfactory to both sides. This ends a bitter internal strife in the labor movement in Ohio, which will have its effect outside that state.

Most of the insurance companies and all anti-tuberculosis associations keep a printed list of all institutions which treat and care for tuberculosis patients. Application to these companies and institutions in your city or vicinity will give you information concerning the nearest and best institution of this kind.

Preserve the good and destroy the bad in the labor movement should be the aim of all loyal trade unionists, and which, if followed, will the more quickly lead to economic freedom and social liberty.

A doubting skeptic who does not fully believe in the trade union movement and is always making excuses and apologies for it is an unsafe counselor and advisor.

Strong men with the courage of their convictions are absolutely necessary for the protection, advancement and well being of the trade union movement.

The men with integrity, good judgment, faith, backbone, fairness and the true union spirit are the most valuable assets the trade union movement has.

We want an employers' liability act and we want a law that will help to correct the annual unnecessary slaughter from occupational diseases.

Good or fair union shops required years of labor to obtain. Beware of the chap who would destroy them without absolute and just provocation.

The paper on which this is printed was made by union men and bears the union label of the Papermakers' International Brotherhood.

Keep what we have got by union effort if we can with honor and be consistent with fair dealing and keep adding thereto.

Hear both sides, be sure you're right then go ahead with justice, fairness, firmness and square dealing as your motto.

Those who resent just and rightful criticism or a well-grounded kick are moral cowards and mental weaklings.

Don't forget that occupational diseases cause more deaths than industrial accidents do.

Everyone who "knocks" the union boosts the trust and all non-union manufacturers.

The spoken truth never permanently hurt any real movement, although it often not only hurts, but destroys individuals.

Construction, not destruction, should be the watchword in the labor movement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1910.

RECEIPTS.	
TAX.	
18 Brattleboro	\$100 186
21 Marlboro	100 206
23 Springfield	100 256
34 Chippewa Falls	100 268
35 Dayton	100 274
37 Ft. Wayne	100 302
43 Urbana	100 312
50 Terre Haute	100 317
57 Champaign	100 322
71 Elgin	100 368
88 Dubuque	100 369
105 Maysville	100 387
137 Massillon	100 405
140 St. Catharines	100 420
167 Owosso	100 423
171 E. Greenville	100 437
178 Olney	100

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.	
J. A. B. of Chicago	\$5.00
212 W. Superior	1.50
43 Chippewa Falls	1.00
13 New York	1.50
68 Albany	.50
48 Toledo	1.00
32 Louisville	.50
491 Huron	.50
165 Philadelphia	.50
351 Mankato	1.00
171 E. Greenville	3.50
469 Bakersfield	1.00
318 McSherrytown	2.00
200 Galesburg	2.00
130 Saginaw	1.00
362 Great Falls	.25
397 Ionia	.50
308 Muncie	.40
406 Crawfordsville	.50
J. A. B. Binghamton	1.00
214 W. Superior	1.50
43 Chippewa Falls	1.00
13 New York	1.50
68 Albany	.50
48 Toledo	1.00
32 Louisville	.50
491 Huron	.50
165 Philadelphia	.50
351 Mankato	1.00
171 E. Greenville	3.50
469 Bakersfield	1.00
318 McSherrytown	2.00
200 Galesburg	2.00
130 Saginaw	1.00
362 Great Falls	.25
397 Ionia	.50
308 Muncie	.40
406 Crawfordsville	.50

STATIONERY.	
143 Lincoln	1.75
122 Warren	1.75
462 W. Tampa	3.50
102 Kansas City	1.75
121 Ithaca	1.20
210 Rome	3.50
372 Marshfield	1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.	
380 Wallace, supplies	\$ 14.00
42 Hartford, supplies	1.15
22 Detroit, supplies	2.95
12 Onelda, supplies	1.35
46 Grand Rapids, supplies	4.39
240 Norfolk, supplies	1.25
159 Saskatoon, supplies	13.47
14 Chicago Label Plate	1.00
J. A. B. Detroit, Label cuts	.90
356 Boise, Ink pad	.35
26 S. Norwalk	.35
458 Cidra, defense fund	1.60
Cigarmakers, Saskatoon, charter	5.00

Receipts for September	\$3,410.61
Balance September 1	3,154.01

Total	\$6,564.62
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EXPENDITURES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1910.	
Office rent	\$ 90.00
Salary to International President	120.00
Salary to clerks	409.12
Printing 2,955 cards of membership	59.10
Printing 518 books of 30 ct dues	127.50
Printing 2,000 organization circulars	12.50
Printing 5,000 blue traveling cards	12.00
Printing 4,000 postals, forms 1 and 2	7.00
Printing amendment of Troy and voting blanks	5.75
Printing official ballot and circular reference 7th V. P.	8.00
Printing stationery for local unions	12.65
Printing and numbering 2,800,000 blue labels	336.00
Printing August Journal	240.20
Spanish translation	14.35
Omission in previous expense as per auditor's account	9.00
52 1/2 reams Journal paper	156.85
Wrapping paper and twine	7.59
Expense in connection with Tampa strike	6.00
Tax to A. F. L. for June and July	432.50
J. C. Johnston salary and expenses as arbitrator, Tampa	175.00
A. Cabrera, salary and expenses as arbitrator, Tampa	125.00
Frank Celsis, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
A. Strasser, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as organizer	150.00
I. B. Kuhn, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
E. S. Lopez, salary and expense as organizer	21.36
H. Kuhn, salary and expense as special organizer	8.00

F. G. Hopp, expense as agent to Tampa	110.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	135.00
A. Roswog, salary and expense to Hannibal	6.30
E. L. Craver, salary and expense as international auditor	34.90
Fred Wolf, salary and expense as international auditor	31.00
Fred Kummer, salary and expense as international auditor	20.75
Postage on letters and cards	60.79
Postage on Journals	24.48
1,000 postals for form 2	10.00
Expressage on labels and supplies	129.76
Telephone service	5.60
Electric light	1.00
Carting labels to Chicago unions	.50
Exchange on checks	.25
Supplies for office	2.38
Nine telegrams not prepaid	5.39
Expense for September, 1910	\$3,423.57
Balance September 30	3,141.05
Total	\$6,564.62

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Union 275 of Aberdeen offers the following amendment to the International Constitution:

Strike out the following of Sec. 79 of the International Constitution commencing on line 8, page 23, of the 20th edition, as follows: "No member of the International Union shall be entitled to strike benefits unless he is a member in good standing for at least three months," and insert the following: "Any member in good standing shall be entitled to the above benefits, with the exception of members in a local union where the charter has been granted less than six months prior to the strike application. In such cases no member shall be entitled to strike benefits unless he has been a member in good standing for at least three months."

The amendment of Union 144, New York, as published in the August Journal, as follows:

Strike out of Section 81 all on line 13, after the word "decided," on line 15, and insert the following: "Unless the shop or shops involved shall have voted by secret ballot whether an application for strike shall be made, and if the vote is in the affirmative the same shall be referred to the Joint Advisory Board, who shall have the power to make an application for strike to the International Union without submitting the same to a referendum vote of the members affiliated with the Joint Advisory Board, but no application to strike shall be made unless a committee of the Joint Advisory Board first visits the firm to adjust the grievance." Section to read accordingly.

Received the endorsement of Union 336, Tampa; 213, New York; 316, St. Cloud; 44, St. Louis; 149, Brooklyn; 90, New York; 232, Sellersville; 13, New York; 129, Denver; 132, Brooklyn; 251, New York.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote. The amendment of Union 217, South Chicago, Ill., as published in the August Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 77 by striking out on lines 7 and 8 the comma and words after international assessments, which read, "and local assessments levied for label agitation."

Section to read as follows: "Sec. 77. Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years quitting the trade, or becoming a foreman as defined in Sec. 64, or a continuous employer of one or more members, may be placed in the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefit upon the payment of 20 cents dues per week and all international assessments. All persons in the retired beneficiary class shall be entitled to vote on all questions relating to sick or death benefits, or assessments they are subject to, but shall not be entitled to sick benefit while in a foreign country, away from the jurisdiction of the International Union. Any member failing to avail himself of this beneficiary privilege shall be granted, within thirty days, if clear on the books, an absolute retiring card, entitling the holder, upon his return to the trade, to readmission free of charge as a new member. The retiring card of any person, or the beneficiary membership of any person, violating the laws or working against the interests of the International Union, shall be annulled."

Received the endorsement of Union 102, Kansas City; 315, St. Cloud; 301, Akron; 44, St. Louis; 341, Neenah; 232, Sellersville; 13, New York.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote. The amendment of Union 129, Denver, Colo., as published in the August Journal, as follows:

Union 129, Denver, Colo., offers the following amendment to the International Constitution:

That an assessment of 25c be levied on all 15c and 30c members for the benefit of the locked out members of Local Unions in Tampa, Fla. Said assessment to be disbursed under the supervision of the International President.

Received the endorsement of Union 8, Hoboken; 135, Appleton; 314, Jackson; 213, New York; 294, Duluth; 412, Newport News; 44, St. Louis; 3, Patterson; 97, Boston; 165, Philadelphia; 290, Janesville; 102, Kansas City; 316, McSherrytown; 150, Sioux City; 69, Three Rivers; 336, Tampa; 266, Memphis; 118, Peoria; 409, Kewanee; 209, Coldwater; 42, Hartford; 89, Schenectady; 99, Ottawa; 228, San Francisco; 315, St. Cloud; 174, Joliet; 167, Owosso; 301, Akron; 72, Burlington; 437, Baker City; 248, Jacksonville; 202, Portland; 393, Cadillac; 306, Pueblo;

	GOOD.	274 Pekin	142 Lockport
12 Oneida		275 Aberdeen	145 Williamsport
34 Chippewa Falls		278 London	146 New Brunswick
88 Nashville		283 Geneva	150 Sioux City
122 Warren		290 Janesville	156 Sufield
162 Green Bay		300 Michigan City	157 Rockford
167 Owasco		301 Akron	158 Lafayette
171 E. Greenville		304 Racine	163 Marysville
233 Sellersville		305 Monmouth	165 Philadelphia
236 Reading		310 Manistee	173 Davenport
353 Pulatka		320 Athens	173 Zanesville
		321 New Britain	175 Kingston
		323 Sheboygan	176 Newark
		331 Crookston	178 Olney
		333 San Diego	186 Flint
		349 St. John	188 Seattle
		363 Waukesha	192 Jefferson City
		370 Jamestown	194 Pagey
		380 Wallace	195 Frankfort
		381 Watertown	202 Portland
		393 Cadillac	204 New Albany
		395 Waterbury	205 Battle Creek
		397 Ionia	209 Coldwater
		400 Red Wing	220 New Orleans
		402 Quakertown	221 So. Bend
		406 Crawfordsvlle	222 Peru
		407 Norwich	225 Los Angeles
		410 Centralia	231 Amsterdam
		411 Brookville	239 Lyons
		412 Newport News	246 Salamanca
		415 Elkhart	249 Findlay
		416 Norwalk	250 Bellville
		417 Dunkirk	257 Lancaster
		421 Burlington	263 Adrian
		422 Berlin	264 Rutland
		424 Stratford	276 Plattsmonth
		426 Hibbing	279 Plattsburgh
		439 Carbondale	280 Owego
		446 Norristown	282 Bridgeport
		447 Kenosha	286 Wichita
		448 Brainerd	287 Marinette
		454 Cedar Rapids	288 Fresno
		455 Galena	294 Duluth
		456 Albia	296 Wilmington
		463 Pontiac	297 Canton
		468 Albion	302 Tecumseh
		481 Bayonne	314 Jackson
		483 Gloversville	315 St. Cloud
		484 Meriden	318 Chattanooga
		487 Baker City	322 Joplin
		490 Fairfield	327 Coxsackie
		491 Huron	330 Alpena
		497 Kankakee	339 Eureka
			340 Traverse City
			341 Neenah
		DULL.	344 Atlanta
			348 Corning
		3 Paterson	351 Mankato
		7 Utica	352 Brockville
		9 Troy	355 Honesdale
		18 Brattleboro	359 Atchison
		19 Sa'l't Ste.M'rie	366 Ann Arbor
		22 Detroit	367 Ogden
		26 Milwaukee	368 Pt. Huron
		36 Topeka	371 Barre
		38 Springfield	372 Marshfield
		51 Holyoke	373 Sherbrooke
		53 Elmira	377 Mitchell
		56 Leavenworth	384 St. Augustine
		64 Lebanon	394 Sycamore
		68 Albany	404 Austin
		71 Elgin	409 Kewanee
		73 Alton	419 Salina
		74 Poughkeepsie	427 Rahway
		77 Minneapolis	433 Mobile
		78 Hornell	435 Kenton
		82 Mendville	436 Olyphant
		85 Eau Claire	442 Cape Girarde'u
		86 Mansfield	444 Walla Walla
		92 Worcester	445 Billings
		93 Omaha	450 OklahomaCity
		98 St. Paul	452 Petoskey
		104 Pottaville	457 Benton Harbor
		109 Aberdeen	466 Easton
		124 Watertown	476 Pontiac
		127 Mattoon	479 Wheeling
		132 Denver	482 Wausau
		132 Brooklyn	486 N.Westm'st'r
		136 Hudson	488 Middletown
			489 Iola
			494 Fall River
			495 Marshalltown

UNION NOTES

By Union 97, Boston: Label Committee has secured letters from leading men of the city boomer our product. This means in Boston union made goods. Go thou and do likewise.—You have approved of Tampa application; now furnish the ammunition, i. e., the funds.—Why not centralize your efforts in reducing the hours of female labor.—The skilled mechanic can reduce his hours of labor through organization.—Vote for congressmen and state legislators who will favor labor bills. Vote for executive officers who will sign them when enacted.—When all are organized hours reduced, child labor abolished, sanitary conditions in work shops, sweat shops a thing of the past, the goal will be in sight.—Give a marriage dowry of one hundred dollars to any female on her marriage and you will organize them.—There are many questions that can only be decided by a convention.—We need if not uniform legislation at least uniformity in legislation.—New England conference doing good work.—The President ought to be on the road all the time.—Organized labor should be represented on the Board of Trade of Chamber of Commerce in various cities.—Label Committee visited all buildings having cigar stands and ascertained where and how many had non-union goods and has interested leading bankers and Chamber of Commerce, and will follow this with a circular to all the tenants, and when you consider that there are 500 in one building you may get an idea of work done.—Label Committee has done some very effective newspaper advertising.—Executive Board succeeded in breaking up a dual organization of teamsters. "He who would divide the labor movement is no friend of organized labor."—Never in the history of the world has so many articles, lectures, etc., been devoted to the conditions of the masses as at present.—Break up the congested districts in our large cities.—Attend your meetings.—Have you forgotten the "Old Age Pension."—Why not raise the death benefit to \$1,000 and get a reserve fund of \$100,000 by an assessment.—Why not insure the children?

Any secretary holding the card of John Toeshlag (8851) please collect \$1.50 and forward to Mr. John Gimbel, secretary of Union 32.

At a regular meeting the action of Union 486, New Westminster, B. C., was reversed owing to extenuating circumstances in the case of W. J. Meek (111564), who was suspended here last June, as published in the June Journal.

Union 51, Holyoke, Mass., would like W. E. Connor (84743) to show cause in writing or in person before our next regular meeting, why he should not be fined \$8.00 board bill which he left unpaid.

Union 454, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, would like to hear from Fred Gintz (72091) reference board bill.

The secretary of Union 9, Troy, N. Y., would like to hear from John Gates.

Union 38, Springfield, Ill., writes, "Union No. 38 has cut out meal tickets but will grant private loans on all full and blue cards, at the office of the Wright Hotel, 7th and Washington Sts., before or after working hours. Cannot be seen at shop, and positively no due books recognized."

The financial secretary of Union 188, Seattle, Wash., wants to hear from Jos. C. Kirchendorfer, also Ed J. Kane.

Secretary of Union 210, Rome, would like to hear from Geo. Roth (3188), A. G. Brinkman (102023) and Jess McCarthy (103119).

Notice.—Mr. Andrew N. Schuessler (5718) is requested to show why he should not be fined \$50.00 for conduct unbecoming a union member, in going to the convention of the Texas State Federation of Labor, as a delegate from the Central Body of the A. F. of L. and not coming back or sending back report of convention; also borrowing money from delegates of various crafts of our community and making it hard on the boys at home. By Union 369, Sherman, Texas.

The secretary holding the card of Earnest Dralle please notify the secretary of Union 387, Yankton, So. Dakota.

W. E. Dalton (84076) owes 122, Warren, Pa., \$4.10. C. A. Lewis will please remit \$3.00 board bill he jumped at Exchange Hotel at Warren, Pa.

Jacob Mininger (9483) will please remit board bill he jumped at Exchange Hotel, Warren, Pa.

Union 312, Livingston, Mont., has put a 50c weekly assessment on its members to assist the Tampa cigarmakers.

Union 81, Peekskill, N. Y., wants to hear from Mr. Joseph Stadler (3456).

Union 49, Springfield, Mass., writes, "Important to S. Myers, No. 65096. Union 49 hereby serves notice to you that unless you enter into some arrangement whereby you will pay the board bill you owe here before November 14th you will be tried in open meeting and if found guilty your card will be annulled for conduct unbecoming a union man."

C. C. Lightner, secretary of Union 196, Grand Island, Nebr., will grant loans during working hours only. House address for mail only.

Union 238, Sacramento, Calif., writes, "Secretary holding the card of Ed Smith (54293) will please enter in his card loan of \$5.00 granted by Union 238, September 28th, 1910."

Union 811, Auburn, N. Y., writes, "Secretary holding the card of A. Schulz (15356) please collect \$5.00 board bill and also \$5.00 fine for leaving town without paying the same and remit to Union 311, Auburn, N. Y."

Fred Galt (70478) will please communicate with the secretary of Union 129, Denver, Colo., reference board and room order that you worked up and the union had to pay for.

Union 240, Norfolk, Va., writes, "Mr. L. Irick and N. P. Goodman are hereby notified to pay their indebtedness to this union in thirty days or they will be suspended."

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Mr. J. F. Adkins, Mason City, Mason Co., Ill., would like to know the address of Lawrence Malory, a cigarmaker, formerly of Havana, Ill. By Union 118, Peoria, Ill.

C. A. Derry would like to hear from Wesley Hoffman. Address care Union 94, Pawtucket, R. I.

J. J. Klauk of Kiel, Wis., would like to know the whereabouts of W. Larson (62889). By Union 323, Sheboygan, Wis.

Mr. Ed. C. Sevier would like to hear from his old friend, Henry Wittenberg. By Union 369, Sherman, Tex.

Owen E. Ryan, 143 Conklin Ave., Binghamton, N. Y., would like to hear from his brother James F. Ryan. By Union 16, Binghamton, N. Y.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Geo. Burt, cigarmaker, if he is living, or anything about his death if he is dead, please notify Carl M. Pierce, secretary of Union 340 Traverse City, Mich., at once. His daughter, Miss Evelyn McGee, is very anxious to hear from or of him.

Anyone knowing the address of Earnest Dralle or his whereabouts will please correspond with Wm. Horst, secretary Union 387, Yankton, So. Dakota.

The whereabouts of John Cornelius R. N., is asked by his relatives. Eleven years ago he joined the regular army and after being discharged from same worked somewhere in California. Nothing has been heard of him since. By Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mrs. Chas. C. Diehl is very anxious to hear from her husband. "Please come home at once or write me to relieve my worry about you." Address 11 Warren St., Somerville, N. J.

Union 116, Cortland, N. Y., writes: "Paul Sena, your brother, George, would like to hear from you. Address care Four Bros. Cigar Co., Cortland, N. Y."

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Frank Guenther please notify secretary of Union 357, Vancouver. Last time seen in Vancouver September 22d, 1910.

Any secretary holding the card of Wm. Frohnert please notify his wife, or the secretary of Union 138, Newark, N. J., at once, as his daughter is very sick.

Charles Hasenbauer of 103 City street, Utica, N. Y., wants to hear from Joe Bowers. Important business. By Union 7, Utica, N. Y.

"I would like to hear from Martin Flynn before the next issue of the Journal." Signed, Town Collector, Wm. Grunst, Phil Hoerner.

J. L. Nelson, 326 Edmond street, St. Joseph, Mo., formerly of North Yakima, Wash., would like to hear from Herman Schultz.

Union 407, Norwich, Conn., would like to hear from J. Frei (35974).

Wm. Dehn would like to hear from Charles Gross, Address care of secretary of 253, Oakland, Cal.

If any one knows where any of George Weber's relatives live, kindly notify secretary of Union 306, Pueblo, Cal. He died near Pueblo June 28, 1910.

Rex McGrau would like to hear from Alvin Weightman. Address care of secretary of Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. John McMullen would like to hear from Will Gorman at once. Address care of secretary of Union 152, Youngstown, O.

Secretary of Union 120, Muscatine, Ia., would like to hear from J. Hendricks, No. 6408.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 161, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—A. Herpich (64404), who died Sept. 6th. Funeral taken charge of by Kroeger Verein, interment at Riverside Cemetery.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—Peter Lorenson (9692), who died Sept. 25th; also Carl Scheffer (55004), who died Sept. 29th; also Harry A. Paine (7229), who was murdered in this city Sept. 23d. His body was shipped to his home at Rochester, Minn. The murderer is still at large and evidently was not a cigarmaker. The motive for the crime no doubt was robbery.

Union 269, Nashua, N. H.—Martin Tierman (31404), who died Sept. 10th. Remains taken to Vermont for burial. Members accompanied body to the depot.

Union 72, Burlington, Ia.—Andrew Schwimo, who died Sept. 12th. Union attended the funeral in a body.

Union 120, Muscatine, Ia.—Louis Korneman (116399), who died at Los Angeles. Funeral took place here and the union attended in a body.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—A. Herpich, No. 64404, who died Sept. 6th, funeral taken charge of by Kroeger Verein of which he was a member; quite a number of our members attended. Interment Riverside Cemetery.

S. G. Bengeladorf, No. 7352, who died Sept. 30th, funeral in charge of family. A committee from the Union attended funeral. Interment at Mount Nebo Cemetery.

H. Hall, No. 84342, who died Oct. 3rd, funeral in charge of family. Pall bearers were selected from shop where he last worked by request of the family. Interment at Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Le Numéro de septembre du "Federationist," l'organe officiel de l'A. F. of L., contient une splendide revue de l'état passé et récent du mouvement des associations de métiers, par environ cinquante unionistes de métiers; c'est là un magnifique tribut à la force, à l'utilité et à la solidarité du mouvement des associations de métiers de notre temps.

Les lettres couvrent plus de quarante pages du journal et l'espace dont nous disposons ne nous permet même pas de mentionner les résultats merveilleux placés au crédit de toutes les unions.

Les lettres cependant, démontrent le fait que sans aucune exception les unions sont plus fortes, au point de vue financier et numérique, et qu'elles sont mieux armées pour une salutaire activité, qu'en aucun autre moment de l'histoire du mouvement unioniste.

Pas une seule note discordante ne se fait entendre dans aucune des lettres; toutes se basent sur des faits enregistrés et toutes respirent le même esprit très remarquable d'espoir, de foi dans le succès final. Ces lettres émanent toutes de fonctionnaires d'unions: elles démontrent des faits et ne sont ni plus ni moins que des documents signés.

Tout membre de l'Union Internationale devrait se procurer et lire le numéro de septembre du "Federationist."

L'histoire du passé n'est utile qu'en ce qu'elle sert de mesure pour jauger le progrès accompli jusqu'au présent et qu'elle prophétise de succès dans l'avenir.

Il est extravagant de proclamer que l'histoire ne fait que se répéter, excepté sous une forme modifiée. Chaque génération devient plus intelligente que la précédente. Les masses en savent plus long aujourd'hui qu'autrefois et sont mieux à même et plus capables par conséquent d'obtenir ce qu'elles désirent.

Si nous n'employons pas nos connaissances dans la bonne direction et si les choses tournent mal, c'est en grande partie notre faute.

Le plan de conciliation volontaire et d'arbitrage prend des racines profondes dans les unions de métiers qui réussissent le mieux et n forme aujourd'hui partie intégrale. L'Union Internationale des Typographes possède un système complet d'arbitrage qui est en plein travail de rendement. Les fonctionnaires disent que, bien qu'il y existe toujours une petite minorité pour critiquer, la majorité est satisfaite des résultats qui, dans la plupart des cas, donnent ce que l'union demandait.

Consacrons nos efforts à travailler en vue du bien-être du plus grand nombre. Le monde n'a pas été fait en une minute, et la multitude de maux, d'épreuves et de tribulations qu'il comporte ne peut être balayée en un jour. Si vous ne pouvez obtenir ce que vous voulez aujourd'hui, essayez encore demain.

Dans les conditions actuelles, la règle de l'honnêteté doit prévaloir; toutes fois que le labeur est devenu ou sera arrogant, il rencontrera la défaite.

PROGRESISTA Y CONSERVADORA.

Hay una clase de enemigos de la Internacional que no deja de hacerle daño, y se lo hacen precisamente por fingirse amigos. No todos ellos son personas de mala fe sino que muchos son individuos buenos; solo que, cortos de alcance intelectual, recurren a medios indiscretos para defender a nuestra Institución de la malquerencia de otros.

Donde mas se emplean esos medios a que quiero referirme es entre los elementos del exterior, entre los extranjeros, para hablar mas propiamente.

He oído mil veces, esta frase; "Es la Unión Internacional demasiado conservadora." Y despues de sentar esa premisa agregan quedando satisfechos de su parto: "Para nuestro espíritu progresista es demasiado estrecho ese molde; vamos a pertenecer a ella por amor a la causa del trabajo, no porque satisfaga nuestras aspiraciones.

Así diciendo y así pensando, penetran en nuestro recinto para perturbarlo, para encarecer el ambiente que respiramos, para oponerse a todo nuestro credo; para imponernos sus creencias y sus procedimientos.

Por que, conviene advertir que si alardean de liberales y de tolerantes, lo son tanto como lo era uno de mis abuelos, et cual fué devoto sincero de la política que desarrollaron en sus respectivos países, Enrique VIII y Felipe II.

En la de tolerantes se le distingue en seguida.

Ellos dicen: "Le permito a Ud. que piense como pienso yo de lo contrario puede Ud. pensar como quiera, pero es Ud. un traidor a la causa del trabajo."

En cuanto a lo de liberales, lo son tanto que nada les está vedado; penetran hasta en el sagrado de la conciencia, y para dirigir y gobernar no conocen otros métodos que los de garrotazo y tente tieso y ¡Viva la libertad!

Pero me voy dando cuenta de que hacen bien en decir que no caben en tan estrechos moldes

Es nuestra Institución una entidad seria justamente conservadora, al que de reflexivo progresismo.

¿Como van a encajar en sus moldes la irreflexión y el convulsivismo crónico, aunque se cubran con la máscara de amor y de progreso?

La verdad es lo que es y no deja de serlo porque se la encubre ó se la desfigura con ropajes convencionales.

Pero, tratando el asunto como debe tratarse en estas columnas, debemos contestar a esas conclusiones de los adversarios ó enemigos indicados, que la cosa es a la inversa de lo que ellos suponen. Los moldes de la Unión Internacional son amplios, amplísimos y su doctrina es progresista.

El centro sobre el cual giran sus aspiraciones es tal, que no cede en radicalismo a las teorías de los sociólogos mas distinguidos: La Unión Internacional de Tabaqueros de América, se organizó por que sus miembros creen que es absolutamente indispensable la organización de los obreros para llegar a la emancipación del trabajo.

Dentro de este criterio, y comprendiendo que dista mucho aun de nosotros el dichoso coronamiento de la gran obra emancipadora, emplea gran parte de su tiempo y de sus energías en recabar para sus miembros la mayor suma de ventajas posibles, dentro d un sistema social como el que vivimos, el cual ofrece campo todavía, por más que se diga a los métodos persuasivos.

Nosotros no hemos llegado ni con mucho a cierto estado de perfección como el que se anuncia, en cuyo reino solo dominarán las ar-

mas y la fuerza devastadora como preparativos para llegar a la posesión de la felicidad definitiva. Cuando a él lleguemos, quizás seremos tambien soldados de la fuerza y elementos del terror pero mientras tanto, déjesenos conservar los métodos anticuados de discutir antes que pelear, empleando como buenos agentes de la propaganda el fecundo raciocinio y la palabra escrita y hablada.

Si con esta sistema no hiciéramos grandes hazañas, tampoco por nuestra causa, ni por incitaciones nuestras, se cubrirán de luto los hogares obreros ni menos engañamos a las mazas haciéndoles creer en la existencia de un valor heroico que quizás distamos mucho de poseer

Nuestra Sociedad no conduce a los trabajadores a lo desconocido, sino que las guía a lugares accequibles donde cada individuo encuentra lo que se le ha prometido si cumple sus deberes sociales.

Ella no dice al socio: "Te daré las estrellas ni otras cosas imposibles;" sino que le da en todas circunstancias previstas lo que debe darle; lo que le ha prometido, lo que le corresponde.

Proceder de otra manera sí que sería engañarle y eso no debe hacerlo ninguna sociedad seria y la Unión Internacional de Tabaqueros lo es.

Claro que los elementos excesivamente inquietos no están en su centro cuando penetran en el seno de ella; pero eso no estriba en la supuesta estrechez de nuestra organización sino en la demasiada, en la nociva movilidad de esos elementos que se agitan sistemáticamente para perturbarlo todo improductivamente, ó con daño, la mayor parte de las ocasiones.

Nuestra organización no fué creada para perturbar por sistema, sino que lo fué para encajar las justas aspiraciones de los obreros hacia los linderos de lo posible, dentro de la actual organización de la Sociedad humana. Si ha cumplido ó no su misión, si la está cumpliendo aún, dígalo el catálogo de mejoras que ha hecho introducir en las condiciones del trabajo, y que hoy gozan los trabajadores de las cuales no gozarían tal vez si nuestra internacional no existiese.

Nosotros hemos abalido los vales, signo fiduciario particular conque los fabricantes de casi todo el país pagaban el trabajo a sus operaciones, cuyo signo solo tenía valor en determinados establecimientos controlados ó establecidos por los mismos fabricantes, y no precisamente para favorecerlos con la baratez de los artículos de nuestro consumo, sino para hacer que la ganancia del ama fuese mucho mayor con perjuicio notable de sus obreros.

De los talleres hemos excluido a los chinos, porque es notorio el gran daño que esos trabajadores causan a la industria que asaltan precisamente porque trabajan demasiado barato.

Tambien, y por la misma causa de la baratez, hemos hecho desaparecer la costumbre de dar trabajo a las casas de vecindad.

Las horas de labor las hemos reducido a ocho y los jornales se han elevado desde un diez a un 100 por 100

Si solo hubiésemos hecho esto que acabo de decir en el transcurso de nuestra vida social, ya ello sería bastante para que tuviésemos derecho al agradecimiento de los trabajadores y al respeto de todas las personal sensatas.

Pero además, conociendo esa nuestra labor y toda la que se deriva de nuestra actividad social, nadie tiene razon para declarar que la Internacional de Tabaqueros es una Institución de caracter exclusivamente conservador.

Ella tiende a conservar lo que ha conquista-

do, pero es notorio que antes ha realizado las conquistas.

De manera sea, que es conservador de lo que conquista; y si lo es ademas en relación con las ideas excesivamente radicales, culpese a los intereses creados por esas mismas conquistas, cuyo espíritu de conservación reclama temperamentos moderados en el desenvolvimiento cotidiano de los asuntos sociales.

T. M.

Nejsou-li dějiny minulosti k ničemu jinému dobré, měly by aspoň vzbuzovat důvěru v budoucnost v hnutí mezinárodní unie.

Pohled do minulosti ukáže, že v St. Louis, Mo., v roce 1876 neorganizovaní doutníkáři dostávali v některých případech pouze \$2.50 za výrobu tisíc doutníků. Obvyčejná cena toho času byla od \$4.00 do \$5.00 od tisíce, kterážto částka se vybírala v doutnících. Jeden člen, který tam byl té doby, pravil nedávno, že napočítal skoro sto lidí čekajících v řadě v pondělí ráno před doutníkářskou továrnou, čekající na příležitost, aby se mohli dostat dovnitř a požádati o \$4.00 práci.

Ač byli dělníci nuceni vybrati si svoji výplatu v doutnících, bylo jim počítáno \$25.00 za tisíc, avšak byli nuceni prodati je v otevřeném trhu někdy za pouhých \$13.00 tisíc. Byli tudíž okrádáni na obou stranách. Dostávali hladově mzdy za výrobu, pak jim byla počítána plná cena, když je dostávali za mzdu a konečně byli nuceni vzhledem k veliké soutěži prodati je za polovinu, co za ně museli zaplatit.

Bez organizace, bez uniové pokladny a bez jakékoliv podpory vystaveni byli dělníci na milost zaměstnavatelů tehdejší doby.

Dnes Unie 44 v St. Louisu dostává nejnižší mzdu \$10.00 a skoro žádní neunioní doutníkáři v městě. Co bylo docíleno zde, možno docílit všude jinde s řádnou organizací. Poměrně ty samé nízké mzdy, dlouhé pracovní hodiny a nepříznivé poměry existují všude, kde není buď žádná neb jen slabá organizace. Minulost, pakli se porovná s přítomností, opravňuje k důvěře a posiluje víru v schopnost mezinárodní unie, že docílí ve všech místech to, co dokázala tam, kde jame organizování.

Duch nepokoje, spojený s poctivou snahou k docílení lepších a příznivějších poměrů pracovních, jest vrozen v myslích a srdcích všeho člověčenstva a jest stále povzbuzován těmi nadšenějšími a srdnatějšími.

Jest dobře pro dělnictvo, že tomu tak jest. Kdykoliv massy lidu ztratí naději a citlivost a přestanou zápasit, nastane pochod na zad.

Toto jest pravdou na všech stezkách života, jmenovitě ale v uniovém hnutí.

V našich uních máme radikála, nadšence, mladíka i starce, lidi zkušené, lidi beznadějně, lidi netrpělivé, lidi, jež mají víru pochybovače a mnoho jiných lidí s mnohými různými náhledy. Jest to veliký úkol sblížit tyto odporující si živly v takovém způsobu, abychom šli ku předu takovým krokem, který by přinesl nejvíce dobra pro největší počet členstva.

Mladý nezkušený nadšenec, ač míní dobře a má nejlepší úmysl, vsází vše na jednu kartu, kážto starší a zkušenější, ač právě tak dychtící pomoci hnutí a docílit co největších výsledků, počítá na následky a dobře uvažuje možnost zradu. On se nechce hnát do téměř jisté záhuby s možností 100 k 1 proti sobě. On zná ze zkušenosti čas, peníze, práci a sebezapření, jež stálo vybudovat a udržet Mezinárodní unii a nechce se vydávat v nebezpečí zničení ji obratem ruky. Tito lidé jsou pravými vůdci, kteří umožnili trvání unie.

Nadšenců jest právě tak zapotřeby jako starých pracovníků se srdcem na pravém místě a zdravým úsudkem, on povzbudí ty váhavé a beznadějně k činnosti a veliké dobro z toho pochází, když většina následuje moudré rady těch konservativnějších.

Muž se zdravým úsudkem, jenž jest nakloněn k poctivosti a má odvahu jíti za svým přesvědčením, bude vám radit, aby jste vzali, co můžete dostat dnes s nadějí na získání více zítra, neb kdy bude k tomu příležitá doba. Vezme to větší

odvahu takto jednati, nežli plavati s proudem předpojatých a vznětlivých členů.

Cesta ozářena zdravým rozumem pravých unionistů a podporována jich dlouholetou zkušeností vede vždy k tomu největšímu dobru toho největšího počtu.

V tvrdošíjně stávce v soutěživém řemesle, jakým jest naše, jest zkušený muž se zdravým rozumem, vědou, správností a odvahou dobrodružným pro naše hnutí, který vždy bude žiti v blahé paměti členstva a dějinách našeho hnutí.

Organizovaná práce musí konečně pomocí unionového hnutí ovládati hospodářské poměry. Jest tedy naší povinností nejen vůči nám, nýbrž vůči našim potomkům, abychom stavěli moudře a do brě. To nejlepší při unionovém hnutí jest, že zlepšením našeho vlastního postavení zlepšujeme i poměry pro budoucnost.

Snažme se docílit toho největšího dobra pro ty nejširší vrstvy. Svět nebyl stvořen v minutě, a ty nekonečné překážky, zkoušky a útlaky nemohou být odstraněny během jednoho dne. Pakli že nemůžete dostati to, co chcete dnes, pokuste se o to zítra.

Pomozte dítkám z dílen a uveďte je do školních světnic a na hřiště a pomozte otci v ten samý čas, aby se dostal z hřiště a získal zaměstnání a tak mohl poctivě užít sebe a svoji rodinu.

Žádná instituce na světě nemá tak nakloněna k spravedlnosti jako organizovaná práce. Ona dlouho zkoušela, byla odkopnuta, pohaněna a hnána k zoufalství, a divem jest, že není více pomstychtivá, nežli za jakou ji naši nepřátelé vydávají.

Pakli že schůze nejsou takové, jaké dle vašeho úsudku mají být, navštěvujte je a přičiňte se o odstranění zla, které dle vašeho náhledu v nich panují. Povídání neb hlasování na rohu neb v dílně nepomáhá.

Za dnešních poměrů musí panovat spravedlnost v unionovém hnutí. Kdekoli toho není musí se vždy počítat s porážkou.

Věda, pakliže náležitě použita, vede k vyšší, lepší a vznešenější existenci. Pěstujte svoji mysl, avšak při tom nezapomínejte na svoji příspěvkovou knížku a ceník.

Unionové hnutí bylo pravým základem veřejného školního systému. Věda jest tím největším majetkem, jaký vraty lidu kterékoliv země mohou vlastnit.

Die September-Nummer des „Federationist“, der offiziellen Zeitung der A. F. of L., enthält eine ausgezeichnete Wiedergabe des vergangenen und gegenwärtigen Standes der Gewerkschaftsbewegung von etwa fünfzig Gewerkschaften und ist ein großartiger Tribut für die Stärke, Nützlichkeit und Einheitlichkeit der Gewerkschaftsbewegung unserer Zeit.

Die Briefe nehmen über 40 Seiten des „Federationist“ ein, und es fehlt hier an Raum, all die großen Errungenschaften aufzuzählen, die den Gewerkschaften zugeschrieben werden.

Die Briefe bringen es aber klar zum Ausdruck, daß die Gewerkschaften ohne Ausnahme finanziell und numerisch stärker und besser für ein nützliches Wirken vorbereitet sind als jemals vorher in der Geschichte der Gewerkschaftsbewegung.

In all diesen Briefen nicht ein einziger Mißton; alle fußen auf unumstößlichen Thatsachen und athmen denselben bemerkenswerten Geist der Hoffnung, Zuversicht und der Voraussage schließlichen Erfolges. Diese Briefe sind alle von Gewerkschaftsbeamten geschrieben und spiegeln Thatsachen wieder, und es sind unterzeichnete Dokumente.

Jedes Mitglied der International Union sollte sich die September-Nummer des „Federationist“ verschaffen und sie lesen.

Die Geschichte der Vergangenheit ist nur nützlich, um daran den bis auf die Gegenwart gemachten

Fortschritt zu messen und den Erfolg für die Zukunft vorherzusagen.

Es ist thöricht zu sagen, daß die Geschichte sich wiederholt, es sei denn, man fügt hinzu, in veränderter Form. Jede Generation wird intelligenter als ihre Vorgänger. Die Massen wissen heute mehr als je zuvor und sind besser vorbereitet und folglich fähiger, sich zu verschaffen, was sie brauchen.

Wenn wir es nicht verstehen, unser Wissen recht anzuwenden, und wenn die Sachen schief gehen, wird es theilweis unsere eigene Schuld sein.

Der Plan freiwilliger Vermittlung und des Schiedspruchs fängt an tiefe Wurzeln zu schlagen bei den meisten der erfolgreichen Gewerkschaften. Die International Typographical Union hat ein umfassendes Schiedsgerichtssystem, das sich fortwährend bewährt. Die Beamten sagen, wenn es auch an Kritik bei den Wenigen nicht fehle, die Mehrheit doch mit dem Erreichten wohl zufrieden sei, die der Gewerkschaft fast immer das Verlangte einbringen.

Die Zeit wird kommen, da alle Gewerkschaften gezwungen sein werden, freiwillige Schiedsgerichtliche Gesetze für die Beilegung von Streitigkeiten anzunehmen. Die Arbeiter wollen mehr, und das ist nur natürlich und recht, aber es muß eine Trennungslinie geben. Wenn die interessierten und direkt betroffenen Parteien die Linie nicht finden und sich über sie nicht einigen können, ist es manchmal besser, nicht immer, sich an eine dritte Partei zu wenden.

Gewerkschaften erfüllen Kopf und Herz ihrer Mitglieder mit Vertrauen, Muth, Zuversicht, Treue, Achtung, Urtheil, Billigkeit, Hoffnung, Ehrgeiz und Disziplin, die doch eine bessere Mannheit und bessere Bürger hervorbringen. Mannheit und gute Bürger aber machen ein Land groß.

Ueber Organisationen.

Das Bestreben, eine Gewerkschaft zu organisiren, ist bestenfalls nicht gar so leicht. Die Gleichgültigkeit und hoffnungslose Stellungnahme der Unorganisirten, verbunden mit Furcht, macht die Aufgabe doppelt schwer.

Unsere Erfahrung in dieser Hinsicht ist dieselbe, wie die aller anderen Gewerkschaften, und wenn es zum Vergleich kommt, wird man finden, daß wir hinsichtlich der Zahl der Organisirten uns wohl mit den besten von ihnen messen können.

Trotz der vielen Hindernisse, die uns entgegenstehen, und die nicht im Wege der meisten Gewerkschaften sind, sind wir so gut organisirt, wie die besten von ihnen, und weit besser als viele andere.

Unser Arbeitsgebiet steht in Konkurrenz mit Frauen und Kindern — das „Bunch“ und „Roll-up“ System herrscht hier — und obendrein haben wir es mit einem der mächtigsten Trusts der neueren Zeiten zu thun.

Wir haben heute in unseren Listen etwa 44,500 Mitglieder, die 30 Cents-Beiträge zahlen, was zusammen mit den 15- und 20-Cents-Mitgliedern unsere Zahl auf über 51,000 bringt.

Die Selbsterhaltung ist das erste Naturgesetz, und es ist auch die Pflicht der International Union und aller örtlichen für ihre eigenen Mitglieder der zuerst zu sorgen. Dies geschieht am besten, wenn wir nichts unversucht lassen, die Unorganisirten zu organisiren.

Die Unorganisirten mit ihren niedrigen Löhnen und billigen Arbeitsmethoden sind eine fortwährende Gefahr für die Organisirten, und je schneller sie organisirt und ihre Löhne erhöht werden, desto besser für alle, die es angeht. Dies läßt sich thun; es wird auch gethan werden; wie bald, das hängt von der Stellungnahme der Gewerkschaften ab, die es am meisten angeht.

Wir fahren fort mit der Organisationsarbeit in ganz bestimmter Richtung und nach systematischen Plänen, die uns durch Erfahrung als die besten bekannt sind, um das Ziel zu erreichen.

Wir haben einen Stab gewissenhafter, rastloser Organisatoren, die ihr Bestes thun, und wir versuchen um die beste Mitwirkung und Hülfe aller

Mitglieder bei der Arbeit unter den Unorganisirten. Inzwischen können alle Mitglieder die besten Interessen der Organisirten vertreten und fördern, indem sie überall für die Union-Einflechte wirken.

Wenn die Front einer Armee sich zu weit von ihrem Nachzug entfernt, läuft sie große Gefahr. Das Gleiche gilt für Gewerkschaften auf einem Gebiet der Konkurrenz.

Ein Aufbau nach richtigen Grundsätzen, ist das Ziel aller ehrlich gesinnten, treuen und wohlmeinenden Gewerkschaftler. Nicht niederreißen, aufbauen heißt es.

Je mehr die Massen verdienen, desto besser für Handel und Wandel, den Arbeiter, den Kaufmann und für die Gesellschaft überhaupt.

Was viele am leichtesten können, ist das Fehlerfinden — wieviele von uns haben doch die Angelegenheit!

Von den Millionen von Arbeitern des Landes, wie klein ist noch die Zahl derer, die in den Reihen der organisirten Arbeit stehen! Und doch ist jede Verbesserung der gegenwärtigen im Vergleich mit den vergangenen Arbeitsverhältnissen den Mühen und Opfern der braven Männer und Frauen zu verdanken, aus denen die Gewerkschaften des Landes bestehen, und die immer dabei sind, das Los des Arbeiters zu verbessern und die arbeitenden Massen der Erde einer höheren und besseren Lebensführung entgegenzubringen.

Jeder Fortschritt und jeder Vortheil, der durch das Streben der organisirten Arbeit erreicht wird, kommt den Unorganisirten zugute, die doch das größte Hinderniß für das Vorwärts der Bewegung gewesen sind.

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(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)	
Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district) ..	1.00
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Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid50
1 200-page label register, prepaid60
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700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00
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- 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 Jno. T. Allman, 34 North st., Fitchburg.
- 494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
- †22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
- 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 135 Michigan ave., Grand Rapids.
- 69 Chas. T. Lallo, Jr., 119 Hoffman st., Three Rivers.
- *130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
- *167 Wm. Leith, 115 West Main st., Owosso.
- *169 Asa Cronk, Cheboygan.
- *184 A. W. Lefter, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A, Bay City.
- 186 T. J. Broderick, 309 2nd st. E., Flint.
- *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
- †208 Andrew Jansen, Box 594, 105 So. Burdick st., Kalamazoo.
- 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
- *263 John G. Terbill, 15 Compney st., Adrian.
- *268 Wm. Haglund, 425 S. Jennie st., Escanaba.
- *272 Harry Deacon, 510 Beaver st., N. Lansing.
- *284 David Morgan, 249 W. Kirby av., Detroit.
- 302 A. G. Heidenreich, Box 498, Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
- *314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
- *330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
- 340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
- 366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
- *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
- 397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
- 403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
- *408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
- *413 J. P. Meehan, 141 Iroquois st., Laurium (Calumet).
- 452 C. E. Savage, 412 Jennings ave., Petoskey.
- *457 Amos D. Hill, 808 Michigan ave., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
- *463 Harry V. Isaacs, Box 487, Pontiac.
- 468 A. W. Kamp, 115 W. Walnut st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Phil Pauly, 272 E. 3d st., Winona.
- †77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
- *98 Frank Rapp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
- 271 J. W. Hogan, Rochester.
- 294 Frank Heidman, 507½ E. 8th st., Duluth.
- John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
- 321 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

- *351 Wm. Erd. 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 520 Plum st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 Harold Mulford, Box 433, Hibbing.
 431 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Fairbault.
 448 P. J. Butterman, 424 S. 5th st., Brainerd.

MISSOURI.

- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 232 E. Commercial st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 M. Anthony, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Albert Boehm, 916 Wyandott st., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 Clyde M. Brown, 119 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 *281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 Chas. A. Patterson, 610 Main st., Joplin.
 442 B. J. Messmer, 38 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Shuck, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 R. Schmutz, 408 First ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 905, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 F. W. Hulett, 2412 Cumming st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 C. C. Lightner, 1703 W. Division st., Grand Island.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Henry Reimers, 416 S. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 W. M. Wagner, 828 Jones st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
 Ernest Bender, 33 Hamilton ave., Paterson.
 3 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Olean ave., Jersey City.
 138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingstone ave., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 205 Bergenline ave., Union Hill.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
 199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
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 *Frank Hendley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Dellus, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klaiber, 818 Division st., Trenton.

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- 443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 42 Fred Weigel, 271 Genesee st., Buffalo.
 75 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Chas. Reiff, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *L. T. Hughes, 17 Breese st., Utica.
 79 Jas. Horan, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Wilson, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 12 H. L. Williams, 17 William st., Oneida.
 *E. C. Hunter, 30 E. Elm st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 436 W. 5th st., Elmira.
 *68 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 Jas. L. McHale, Room 23, Beaver bldg., Albany.
 74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 Chas. H. Hahn, 32 Grand st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 *84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 7716 4th ave., Brooklyn.
 *89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
 190 Jacob Slinn, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 E. S. Riegel, 9 Orchard st., Cortland.
 121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 E. Hupp, 321 E. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 A. Allen, 254 North Hamilton st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 78d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Sam. Nachman, 323A East 89th st., New York.
 Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First ave., New York.
 218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 292 Chenango st., Binghamton.
 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
 *251 C. L. Lindlau, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.
 *265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, Robinson Terrace, Plattsburgh.

- 280 E. M. Reynolds, North av., Owego.
 *283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange st., Geneva.
 *292 Thos. E. Silvester, 1359 Hancock st., Brooklyn.
 298 R. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 J. Stahlberger, 72 Walnut st., Auburn.
 327 J. E. Brown, Jr., Box 2, Coxsack.
 342 W. A. Philip, 2 Clark st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 *343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
 *348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
 392 Jose Fernandez, 240 Sempter st., Brooklyn.
 Pedro Escandon, 1118 39th st., Brooklyn.
 *417 Jos. Walter, 17 N. Gazette st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *430 Peter Mooney, 725 Emery st., Fulton.
 483 Chauncy Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
 *43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
 45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 75 J. W. Baker, 563 S. Grant ave., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 709 Shelby st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudenau, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1148 Arch st., Canton.
 123 Carl Gagle, 532 N. 7th st., Hamilton.
 *A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Jos. Kettl, 28 E. Main st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 27 N. Hazel st., Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 Jos. A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 33 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
 249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batt, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerheim, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 385 J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st., Portsmouth.
 *416 L. C. Colson, 110 E. Seminary st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 401 M. L. Noll, 118 N. Union ave., Shawnee.
 450 M. E. Forsyth, Box 771, Room 34, National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, Box 812, Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schults, Box 137, Penn st., Meadville.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Anderson st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matlehner, 2623 Cochran st., Erie.
 *108 John Speaker, 4 Hanna st., Lock Haven.
 *122 E. J. Tribout, 20 Eddy st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 Geo. H. Ulrich, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 *A. P. Bower, 642 N. 3d st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
 John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 Geo. W. Boas, 636 First st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 1121 Prospect av., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 608 W. Locust st., Scranton.
 301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *D. S. Lieb, Box 96, Akron.
 309 Wilson Enck, Box 21, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
 *316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *317 Jos. Mayers, Park and Vine sts., Box 172, Wilkes Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 Wm. Kinzinger, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
 *439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Pedro San Miguel, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 Juan G. Garcia, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 P. Vega Santos, Vircarrondo st., Caguas.
 Atanasio Terres, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Avelino Candelario, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
 Guillermo Colon, Gurabo.
 194 Ramon L. Fraguada, P. O. Box 8, Cayey.
 Asclepiades Lopez, Box 8, Cayey.
 333 Ramon de Santiago, San Lorenzo.
 Jesus MacGarcia, San Lorenzo.
 374 Francisco Dohal, Mayaguez.
 Luis Guillot, Mayaguez.
 376 Manuel Lassus, Utuado.

- Angel Rodriguez, Utuado.
 386 Antonio Perez, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
 Emilio R. Arce, Ciales, P. R.
 *388 Juan Sanchez Narguer, Box 163, Utuado.
 Enrique Jordan, Box 163, Utuado.
 390 Juan Chaleman, Federacion Libre, Vega Baja.
 Alfonso Davila, Vega Baja.
 449 Carlos Bacra, Calle Isabel No. 16, Ponce.
 Bacilo Evercs, Calle Union 90, Ponce.
 458 Julius Navano, Cidra, P. R.
 Felix Lopez, Cidra, P. R.
 460 Joaquin Bonilla, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 Pedro Garcia Andigar, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 467 Pedro T. Prodrigues, Box 337, Arecibo.
 Joaquin Ocasio, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 Jose Mardinado, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
 Agustin Miranda, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
 473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
 Jesus Colon, 27 Trere st., Catano, P. R.
 474 Porfirio Diaz, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
 Henvengillet Diaz, Aguas Buenas.
 481 Jose Vellon, Comerio st., Box 163, Bayamon.
 Felix Annoni, Box 163, Pueblo Nuevo, Bayamon.
 485 Manual A. Lopez, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
 Barterio Bowas, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachmann, 150 Carpenter st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 128 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 Robt. M. Jackman, Box 446, Sioux Falls.
 275 Fred. A. Riedel, 209 N. State st., Aberdeen.
 377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
 *387 Wm. Horst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
 491 Geo. McMurray, Box 149, Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 John P. Gross, 713 Church st., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 93 So. 3d st., Memphis.
 318 Wm. E. Eckenrod, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 M. Romero, Box 673, El Paso.
 Moises Napoles, 807 E. Fourth st., El Paso.
 *216 J. P. Fagar, 1119 Broadway, Galveston.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 615 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. C. Fleet, 332 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 G. M. Cointepas, 106 1/2 So. Crockett st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 A. C. Fleitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 N. J. Smith, 914 N. 28th st., Richmond.
 J. A. Provoo, 204 S. Third st., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 C. L. Halbleib, care of Old Dominion Cigar Fact., W. Main st., Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Milette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 E. Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
 188 J. Koshes, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, Box 1844, rear of Hotel, 223 Lincoln st., Spokane.
 *391 J. G. Duppenhaler, 1005 Harris ave., So., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jos. Tschida, Box 43, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 75 Tower st., Kingston, Jamaica.
 J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Aug. Puttler, 1139 7th st., Milwaukee.
 John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
 *34 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Jos. J. Wagner, 946 Hood st., La Crosse.
 *85 Guy Johnson, 218 Fourth ave., Eau Claire.
 *135 C. Meydan, 695 Supporior st., Appleton.
 *162 Frank Ambach, 1156 Willow st., Green Bay.
 163 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 H. McDonald, 1102 4th st. N., Superior.
 Fred. Toepfer, 1912 21st st., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
 *287 Jas. N. Johnson, 613 Jenkins st., Menominee, Mich. (Marinette).
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 618 Caroline st., Janesville.
 304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *341 C. H. Martin, 112 E. Doty ave., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurms, 20 Baxter st., Waukesha.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
 *477 Jos. Schmitt, 1975 Western ave., Manitowoc.
 *482 V. J. Spaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXV.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 15, 1910.

No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS.

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1625 N. Bouvier St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

125 Norwich	\$100	201 Rock Island.....	\$100
135 Appleton	100	205 Battle Creek.....	100
137 Massillon	100	206 No. Adams.....	100
142 Lockport	100	207 Carthage.....	100
146 New Brunswick..	100	215 Logansport.....	100
152 Youngstown.....	100	218 Binghamton.....	100
155 Mt. Pleasant.....	100	219 Mobile.....	100
157 Rockford.....	100	223 Ottumwa.....	100
166 Defiance.....	100	230 Millville.....	100
167 Owosso.....	100	231 Amsterdam.....	100
176 Newark.....	100	233 Sedalia.....	100
178 Olney.....	100	235 Peru.....	100
179 Bangor.....	100	239 Lyons.....	100
181 Ft. Madison.....	100	241 Syracuse.....	100
184 Bay City.....	100	243 Chicago Hgts.....	100
192 Manchester.....	100	245 Ashland.....	100
195 Frankfort.....	100	247 Blue Island.....	100
200 Galesburg.....	100	249 Findlay.....	100

NOTICE.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards, in possession of the union, should be returned to the International Union.

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring

card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 161, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies.

NOTICE.

We are repeatedly asked whether it is necessary in the event of death to issue a card and send it to this office. The request for cards of deceased members only applies where members have been accepted by card, and especially where cards show a loan account, as the account must be checked up and closed. No card need be issued to or for any member except he retires absolutely, when the Absolute Retiring Card is issued, or if a 20-cent beneficiary member wishes to change to another union's jurisdiction, then a transfer card is issued. Or if a 15 or 30-cent member wishes to travel then a Blue or Loan Card is issued in accordance with length of membership. But in no case need cards be issued to members simply because they are members, as that is a needless loss of time and in the aggregate entails considerable useless expense:

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 30-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for labor agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

NOTICE—How to duplicate Loan Cards. It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink and figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.

The attention of candidates is directed to the laws governing the nomination and election of international officers and delegates. Section 11 provides that the president and vice presidents must be located at different places, and that members in order to be eligible have to be continuous members in good standing for not less than five years prior to the election. I also call attention to Section 15.

Section 16, to which your attention is directed, provides that those who are candidates must send a letter within twenty days accepting the nomination, and in said letter give their views of the methods and aims of the International Union, and that the letter must be limited to not more than five hundred words, these letters to be published in the December and January issues of the Journal.

Section 172 of the Constitution provides that a member holding a manufacturer's license cannot hold any office either in the International or the local union. Official notice was sent by letter to all eligible candidates.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 250, Belleville, Ill., to fine Fred Assman \$25 for working in an unfair shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6. Negative—1.

Approved the application of Union 172, Davenport, Ia., to fine Fred Ziebarth, No. 22719, \$25 for quitting a union job to go scabbing. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7. Negative—0.

Approved the application of Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., to fine Dan De Wege, No. 8232, \$50 for working in a scab shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8. Negative—0.

Approved the application of Union 51, Holyoke, Mass., to fine C. Galine, No. 4258, \$25 for scabbing in the shop of Joseph Gavnette. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7. Negative—0.

Approved the application of Union 49, Springfield, Mass., to fine Mrs. Maggie Sliffka, No. 22767, \$50 for working in unfair shops. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7. Negative—0.

Approved the application of Union 3, Paterson, N. J., to fine Charles Ging, No. 85374, \$20; Jacob Segel, No. 72142, \$25, and George Haycook, No. 57214, \$25, and suspend them for owing from twenty-five to forty weeks' dues each, as well as assessments and fines imposed in the last six months. Following is the vote: Affirmative—4. Negative—2. One member approved the suspensions but not the fines.

Approved the application of Union 414, Winnipeg, Man., to fine Max Herman \$25 for working in the closed shop of G. F. Bryan. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7. Negative—0.

Approved the application of Union 456, Albia, Ia., to fine Fred R. Hughes, No. 21057, \$100 for leaving a union shop and going to work in a scab shop, also talking against union principles. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6. One member approved a fine of \$50.

Approved the application of Union 278, London, Ont., to annul the card of and fine Joseph Menendez, No. 9308, \$100 for going to work in the closed shop of Brenner Bros. and also trying to induce other members to do likewise. Following is the vote: Affirmative—4. Two members approved the fine, but not the annulment of the card.

Approved the application of Union 339, Santa Barbara, Calif., to fine Fred Hackman, former financial secretary, \$50 for allowing himself to become 49 weeks in arrears in dues, also to place against him \$50.35 deficiency found against him. The following is the vote: Affirmative—7. Negative—0.

Approved the application of Union 297, Canton, Ill., to fine Dallas Founts \$25 for working in the non-union shop of Saville & Rafferty. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8. Negative—0.

CORRESPONDENCE

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 20, 1910.

Fellow Craftsman: At the last meeting of Local Union No. 46 of Grand Rapids, the subject of a universal label for all union-made goods was informally discussed, and a committee appointed to draft a letter to our Official Journal embodying the sentiments of our local union, and to secure an expression of opinion from other locals or individual members on this subject.

We are well aware that this move may sound like treason to our Blue Label and especially so to the "old guard" who spent so much time and money in placing our label in the position it now occupies, but we believe the advantages of this idea to be far greater than any possible objection which may be urged against it, for the following reasons:

First of all, it would have a tendency to bring the workers of different trades in closer contact, and establish a sympathetic bond of understanding among those so engaged.

Too often, at present, too little thought is given by the worker in some other trade of the moral obligation due the union cigarmaker in the way of patronizing union made cigars.

We find in this locality that the average unionist is too indifferent to patronize the blue label to the extent he should, and that in spite of the fact of a large amount of label advertising each year.

We believe that a universal label would do away with a vast amount of this indifference, as such a label would be not only our label but his label as well, and experience has taught us that all trades demand their own label at least.

Another reason is that such a label would eliminate the confusion resulting from a multiplicity of labels as we find it at present.

The number of labels in use almost force one who wishes to patronize them to carry a label encyclopedia and even then the intending purchaser is not familiar enough with some of them to be sure he has the genuine label.

As the chief requirement of a label is to be a distinguishing mark to show that articles

bearing it have been made by union labor, it would seem much simpler to have all organizations involved agree on one such label and then advertise it to the limit. A third reason is the greatly reduced cost of advertising such a label.

The cost of advertising such a label broadcast all over the country would be but little. If any more than is now spent annually by the Cigarmakers' Union alone, and the result could hardly fail to be immeasurably greater, and as the cost could be further reduced by dividing it among the different organizations represented, we would actually save money by such a course and at the same time receive vastly more benefit. Of course, such action could only be accomplished by the united efforts of the various label organizations, but if the idea is practical, the sooner we get together and instruct our delegates to the A. F. of L. to work and vote for such a measure, the sooner we will enjoy the results.

Think it over fellow workers and let us hear from you in the next issue of the Journal.

Jos. Van Tongeren,
W. Duffy, Committee.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1910.

In reading the article in our official journal in the July issue written by Brother John T. Smith of Kansas City, relative to the conditions that existed in the cigar making industry in the early days of our organization, the thought occurred to me if the members who joined our organization during the past decade fully realized that practically the same condition of affairs as stated by Bro. Smith existed in other sections of the country, and particularly in the New England States where my observations have been the greatest. From the standpoint of organization in the cigar making industry, the conditions there today are second to none in any part of this country, having at the present time located there some forty-eight unions, with an approximate membership of 4,187.

But what a difference from twenty-five years ago. After the disastrous strike in Boston in 1879, because of the lack of organization and experience, the conditions in the trade were deplorable. Union No. 97 was organized in May, 1883, with a little handful of members. If my memory serves me right the number of members at the time of the organization being thirteen.

Plenty of men willing to work but no jobs for them, and those who had work were always on the anxious-seat because of the uncertainty of their permanent employment. No established scale of wages, each shop paying what they pleased, and no established hours of labor, everybody working as long as they pleased.

While there was one factory at that time, the largest in operation in Boston, who paid \$12.00 for making a 5-inch Normandie cigar, the usual price in other shops was \$9.00 and \$10.00 per thousand. \$5.00 jobs usually a 5-inch mold scrap cigar were in abundance, and men glad to get an opportunity to obtain one of them.

Hours of labor galore, and when Saturday came around, if the cigarmaker had earned \$10.00 for the week after working twelve hours a day he considered himself very lucky if he received \$5.00 in money, and the rest was either owed to him or taken out in cigars.

I distinctly remember one instance in a shop in which I worked with four or five others, who are still members in Union No. 97, when at Christmas time, all being anxious to earn a few

extra dollars if possible, to buy a few nick-nacks for friends and members of our family, worked nights for a period of over two weeks, the shop being lighted by ill-smelling kerosene lamps. Everybody was jubilant because of the kindness (?) of the boss in allowing us to work in the atmosphere of that place. On this particular year Christmas fell upon a Monday, and in anticipation of receiving the money that was due us, we quit work on Saturday at 12 o'clock, expecting the boss to arrive at any moment to pay us off. After hanging around the shop until 5 o'clock Saturday evening, the boss turned up with the same old story that we had been receiving, collections bad, and no money to pay off with. After considerable argument, at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, he offered us his note for some two hundred dollars, the amount due the half dozen who were working there for back wages, and the weeks of work which we counted. Anybody will realize the impossibility of such a transaction, not only at the time when the note was issued, but on account of the lack of experience of the young men, who were working in this place, in business transactions. We were without our wages. But along with time came the results accomplished by the union in organizing the trade, establishing a uniform scale of wages, a uniform scale of working hours, first to nine, and then to eight hours per day, and at the present time I doubt that out of a possible membership of two thousand in Union No. 97, that more than fifty of them work more than forty-five hours per week, and the permanency of their employment was never better than it is at the present time.

Those who are connected with that movement to better the conditions of the cigar making industry know of the influx of the tenement house cigars from New York City, the machine shops in Providence, R. I., and the products of the Yankee Star factory in Acton, Mass., where cigars were made for as low as \$3.00 per thousand.

The \$5.00 jobs have gone in this locality never to return again, and the prices for making have been gradually raised from that price to \$10.50. The \$9.00 and \$10.00 Normandie jobs have gone, never to return again. \$16.00 now being paid for this job.

The truck system has been entirely eliminated. Wages are paid weekly in cash, and any man who would allow his wages to stand would be severely disciplined by the union. And in view of all these facts some of the latter day recruits to our organization claim that no progress has been made, and these conditions applied not only in the territory I speak of, but applied generally.

Who of us have heard our late Vice-President Jerry Cronin tell in his inimitable way the story of the cigarmaker who worked in Binghamton, N. Y., and was a victim of truck system. Working for a considerable period of time for an employer, boarding at the hotel that the employer selected for him, whether to his liking or not, and receiving very little money at the end of the week in excess of the amount that the boss paid for his board bill, he allowed his wages to accumulate until the boss owed him about \$75.00, and being desirous of leaving town and going to another place, and needing the money, he approached the boss and made a demand upon him for the amount due him, and as in other cases the boss said he had no money with which to pay him. The result of this was a dicker between the man and the employer for a horse that the employer owned. The man agreed to take the

horse for the balance of his wages that was due him, and this being agreed to, a clean receipt was taken. The cigarmaker proceeded to the stable, put the bridle on the horse, and went down the street with him, looking for a prospective customer, but before he had gone a very great distance the horse dropped dead on the street; not only this, but he being the owner of the horse which he accepted in lieu of his wages, the health authority demanded \$5.00 of him for the removal of the dead horse from the public highway.

This story was told my our late Vice-President as being vouched for many times by cigarmakers knowing the full history of this transaction. Who knows but what the terms used in our trade "live horse" and "dead horse" may have arisen from this incident.

Let me say that our young members who do not know the full and complete history of the Cigarmakers' International Union, the obstacles it has had to overcome, the achievements that it has made by benefiting members not only in hours, but wages and conditions as well, that it would be wise for them before crying that we have not made any progress, they at least learn from some of its older members the history of our organization, and I believe that they will readily see that no organization of working men in this country has made the substantial progress that the Cigarmakers' International Union has made during the history of its existence.

Thomas F. Tracy.

Akron, Pa., Nov. 10, 1910.

The borough of Perkasio, Pa., with a population of less than 3,000, people has seven cigar factories employing over 550 cigarmakers. The principal factories employ approximately the following number:

Juan Portuondo	90
Boltz & Clymer	80
Hillbroner & Jacobs	80
Roig & Langsdorf	160
Jacob Langsdorf	75
The Opera House	35
Sig. Mayer & Co.	38
Total	558

The females employed in the above factories average over 40 per cent of the total. There is also a school for apprentices, not included in the above.

All manufacturers in Perkasio, excepting Sig. Mayer & Co. paid recently an increase of 50 cents per thousand.

The manufacturers of Sellersville and Quakertown followed suit and raised wages 50 cents per thousand. One manufacturer in Quakertown, Pa., by name of Steigewolt, refused to pay the increase, but after one week's strike agreed to comply with the demands of the striking cigarmakers.

Otto Eisenlohr & Bros. raised wages in all factories, which includes the so-called "Belt," fifty cents per 1,000. They are now paying \$7 per 1,000 for their nickel cigars, for which the small dealer has to pay \$34.30 net.

Trade is extremely busy at present; plenty of jobs open and no cigarmakers to take them. If there ever was an opportunity in Pennsylvania to better the condition of the workers financially, it is here now. All that is needed is to make a demand for better wages and the manufacturers would have to pay the same.

The manufacturers have increased the hours of labor from two to three hours per day, and the workers, both male and female, being poorly organized, have accepted the bait and fallen headlong into the trap. Some factories

are now working over seventy hours weekly. The physical strength which they inherited from their ancestors on the farm, is gradually vanishing, and a new type of village-born children is springing up. Their faces and make-up remind me in many cases of the worn out cotton operatives in the New England states. The long hours of labor and the particles of tobacco dust flying in the air are bound to fill the lungs sooner or later with that deadly disease called the "White Plague." There is no escape from it under present conditions.

In my former letters I pointed out the necessity of securing shorter hours of labor for females and children by factory legislation. This will be a stepping stone in the right direction; the strong arm of the state is required to remove abuses which are a dark spot on our so-called civilization. The history of factory legislation is briefly stated as follows:

The first ten-hour law was passed in Great Britain in 1846, following an agitation for over a generation for better conditions in the factories.

The New York Tribune, edited by Horace Greeley, advocated similar laws in the United States, after the passage of the act by the British parliament. But no immediate result was visible.

In the state of Massachusetts the agitation for a ten-hour day commenced in 1835, continuing for a period of thirty-nine years before the law was passed in 1874. Other states followed gradually and reluctantly; some of the laws passed are a piece of patchwork, establishing the principle of shorter hours and nothing else. The southern states are the most guilty parties in this direction. The United States census, now in preparation, will show, I predict, an alarming increase in the employment of female labor in all branches of industry where muscular labor is not absolutely necessary. This important issue has been neglected, and the large employers of labor, always on the alert for the protection of their interests, have taken advantage of the situation.

The American Cigar Company employs almost exclusively female labor in all factories, with the exception of Tampa and Key West, where male labor predominates.

The Cigar Trust, masquerading as the so-called "United Manufacturers," employs approximately sixty-five per cent female labor.

I therefore reiterate again the necessity of legislation for shorter hours of labor and the absolute prohibition of night work for all female employees and the prohibition of child labor under fifteen years of age in any cigar factory.

Yours fraternally,
A. Strasser.

Ybor City, Fla., Nov. 5, 1910.

We wish to express our gratitude to all members for the great assistance rendered in this our greatest fight for existence.

In any section of the country where so vast an amount of capital is invested in one industry that industry becomes too powerful. Then if that industry contributes 85 per cent of the income of the entire locality a cessation of work will naturally cause a local panic. Add to this an unscrupulous and an utterly conscienceless local press which, by suppression of facts, exploitation of every falsehood, misrepresentation and downright prevarication have created an antagonism against us, and you have the cause of the situation in Tampa today.

A large part of Tampa's big business men

have shown more than once that when their income was affected they would not hesitate at lawlessness to gain their point.

This collection of excellent gentlemen is now organized into a so-called "Citizens' Committee" and have paraded the streets in automobiles, armed with pistols and rifles, clubbing and threatening strikers in their frenzied efforts to drive them back into the factories.

An assault was made on the Labor Temple and six union officials seized and thrown into jail, after knocking cigarmakers on the head with pistols, breaking windows, etc., at the Labor Temple. All men arrested were absurdly charged with murder, conspiracy, etc., but were ordered released at the preliminary hearing. Three of them, however, were re-arrested on some equally absurd charges and their bond fixed at \$6,000 each, which was obtained, but on learning that other warrants on any other charge that happened to be thought of first would be immediately issued, we gave up hope for the present of getting our comrades out of jail.

The city and county governments are absolutely at the beck and call of the noble "Citizens' Committee," and the governor has refused to interfere.

There are warrants out for others and we, the J. A. B. dare not meet at a known place, and are forced to hide out and meet at a different place each night to escape persecution. With all this 95 per cent of the cigarmakers of Tampa are today more determined to win than ever.

Let us again remind you what it will mean to win this fight, and what it will mean to lose it. Don't forget this is a straight out union fight for union recognition.

As long as we can find the means to prevent absolute starvation we will stick, and to stick means to win, for the manufacturers are not going out of business before granting our just demands, and the labor market to run Tampa's factories does not exist outside of Tampa. Although the landlords have combined against us to eject strikers who have not the rent money, we will find some way of housing our members and Tampa will yet be one of the strongest union towns in the country.

Joint Advisory Board.

A NOBLE RECORD.

Gloversville, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1910.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the true aim of organized labor and also those who would crush the spirit of unionism, the following is a list of benefits paid by the international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. for the year 1909:

Death benefits	\$1,187,043.51
Death benefits, members' wives...	49,200.00
Sick benefits	731,955.15
Traveling benefits	51,967.87
Out-of-work benefits	484,028.49

Chauncy Thayer.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1910.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, 320 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Perkins: Yours of the 28th received and in answer to same I extend to yourself and the Cigar Makers' International Union many thanks from our organization for your moral assistance in being the first international organization to have its official magazine made on union label paper. While there are several organizations that are now using stationery of water-marked label of our organization, yours is the first organization

using this paper in your official magazine. You even got the best of our organization in this matter and in the November issue of our Journal I will strive to give to the Cigar Makers' International Union credit that they so justly deserve in being the first to assist a sister union in creating a demand for union label product.

With best wishes, I am,
Fraternally yours,
J. T. Carey, Pres.-Sec.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

Owen Sound, Ont., Nov. 1, 1910.

Madison, Wis., is something of a leaf to-bacco market. It is also district headquarters of the American Tobacco Co., leastways I was so informed by one of their agents. It is also a university city; university students as a rule have little use for unionism or the union label, and the students at Madison are no exception to the rule.

There is a considerable display of trust and other non-union goods in some parts of the city, in other parts the union label is in evidence. The necessity of more advertising is apparent and I am informed that it is the intention of Union 182 to do more of it. Our delegates to the central body attend well to their duty and that of itself contributes greatly to label agitation. Increased label agitation will make decreased sale of non-union goods in Madison.

It is a treat for a union cigarmaker to walk down the main street in Janesville, Wis. The union label on cigars is surely in evidence everywhere; every member of Union 290 must be a label pusher to accomplish such results.

At the time of my visit the Janesville Booster Club were doing things in the way of boosting the city. Our people were interested in devising ways and means of turning the campaign to some account in boosting our union label. What we have we'll hold in Janesville if we keep up the same gait.

Our members in South Bend, Ind., are doing considerable in the way of label advertising. A large sign on Main street, advertising slide in Auditorium theater, calendars, envelopes, blotters, etc., supplied by the State league are some of the forms used. Then, too, our people here take a great interest in the general labor movement of the city and district, with Mr. Suchanek and the secretary Mr. La Point. I attended and addressed with them an organization meeting of the carpenters of the city. I found the label in fair demand, although non-union goods were pretty much in evidence.

If any one questions the adverse effect of local option on our trade he should go to Coldwater or Adrian, Mich., now in the dry belt. To our people it means a vastly decreased trade and memberships, a trade switched from the hotel or saloon, where we had a fair fighting chance for the trade, to the drug and cigar store, where the trust and cheap non-union concerns get in their work. In connection with local option campaigns, does any one know where the money comes from to carry on the campaign? It has been suggested that concerns having no interest in the temperance movement, except that local option switches trade where they can get the lion's share, are large subscribers to the local option campaign fund; I wonder if there is anything in the suggestion. It appears to me that I have heard something like this before.

Our people in these places are doing all they can to counteract the effect of local option but it is uphill work. A Michigan state label league would help some, especially where the unions are small in membership. Detroit seems to be a dumping ground for trust, so-called independent, and other non-union products, which are handled by all sorts and conditions of trade. It was something of a surprise to me that the hardware stores did not keep them in stock. To meet this state of affairs Union 22 maintains a regular assessment for label advertising, and a business agent to the same end.

Windsor, across the river, has two small factories, and is under the jurisdiction of Union 278, London, Ont. The label is well shown and is in fair demand. I have recommended to the Canadian blue label league the placing of a large display sign at a point, near the Ferry dock. The men now employed here are keen on label agitation and are hopeful for a revival of the central labor body here as a help to that end.

At the last session of the Canadian Parliament, a commission to investigate the need of technical education was appointed, Mr. James Simpson of the Toronto Typo's being the labor representative. The Commission have been holding sessions throughout the Dominion. So far the consensus of opinion seems to be in favor of purely technical, as against trade schools, although many employers of labor undoubtedly favor trade schools.

Chatham, Ont., has one factory non-union. The proprietor cannot be trusted to run a union factory, because of our past experience in dealing with him. Several attempts have been made to run union buckeyes here but for some reason or another have so far failed to make good. Dealers here make a fair display of union goods, for which there is considerable demand.

There is one factory located in Owen Sound employing women principally. I had an interview with the proprietor, who seems to be much impressed with the value of the union label; at the same time he has bench machines and apprentices that he would like to hold on to; however, he desires further information in re union wage scale and apprentice rules, etc., which will be furnished him, but from what I can gather of his way of doing business, his factory is a school for learning the cigar making. They do not sell many cigars in the city, which is a dry one. Union label goods are well displayed and in fair demand, for there is considerable union sentiment here. Local option is on trial in this place; several, if not all the hotelkeepers have been repeatedly fined for violations of the law; bootleggers and blind pigs abound, showing pretty conclusively that public opinion is strongly divided as to the value of the law.

W. V. Todd, Org.

Lebanon, Nov. 5, 1910.

York.—Union 242 is pushing the work of getting members and while the progress being made is not what would be hoped for, yet they are adding members at almost every meeting. They have some very able and earnest workers on the organizing committee who are making a house to house canvass for members.

Lancaster.—There has been no let-up in the splendid work by this union, and the progress made during the first three months of the 50-cent initiation plan will be doubled during the

present three months, judging from the progress made during October.

Quakertown.—Local 402 has added 30 members during the last three weeks. A mass meeting of cigarmakers and packers was held and there was a good turn out of the non-union people. Night work in the shops did not prevent the success of our meeting.

Norristown.—Union 446 is involved in a strike, embracing the hand work 10-cent goods department of the Gresh factory against a reduction of job from \$12 to \$11, and are putting up a good fight and deserve to be crowned with success and the support of sister unions, especially in these districts. This has been a small local, but they are now adding members.

Shaefferstown.—This town is under the jurisdiction of 64 Lebanon, nine miles in the country, away from the railroad, yet it is a large cigar town. A mass meeting was held, with a fair attendance of non-union cigarmakers, notwithstanding night work in most of the shops and a severe snowstorm raging. Union 64 is getting some members in this place. There is a great demand for cigarmakers over the first and ninth districts, and agitation is carried on to strengthen and add to the membership, and conferences were held at Lancaster and Reading in July and August of delegates from the locals of the two districts with a view of securing an increase in wages. Publicity was given in the papers in this section and the trade papers that the cigarmakers' unions wanted an increase, and last but not least, a letter was sent to all firms in Lancaster, signed by the president of Union 257, who was also the chairman of the conferences, asking for an increase in wages for all cigarmakers. The result has been that four days later one of the firms granted the increase asked for in Lancaster, and at the same time granted the increase in all their other shops. Other firms in the first district also granted an increase at this time of 50 cents. This was followed by the cigarmakers in the United Cigar Company at Lancaster signing a petition and presenting it to the firm asking for an increase. This firm also granted the increase in Lancaster and at the same time gave an increase in their factories located elsewhere in this section. This was followed up by the cigarmakers (urged on by members of the unions) in other factories, especially in Lancaster and the first district, presenting petitions to the firms signed by all union and non-union cigarmakers, asking for an increase in wages, which was granted in 90 per cent of the factories in Lancaster and in the first district under the jurisdiction of Unions 171, East Greenville, 232 Sellersville, and 402 Quakertown. In the latter place one firm employing 56 hands, refused to grant the increase and the entire force struck and remained out eight days, when the firm sent for the committee and granted the increase. Union 402 gave the strikers every assistance and encouragement. These increases are the direct result of the agitation by the unions throughout the districts, assisted by the non-union cigarmakers, who believe in united action at least to the extent of asking for an increase. Surely this is a demonstration of united action, even though only temporary, and many of the cigarmakers and packers are joining the unions. They clearly see that by united efforts results are attained and that permanent united action under the protection of the International Union is the logical course to pursue.

Yours fraternally,

I. B. Kuhn.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

New York City, Nov. 5, 1910.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz:

No. 87, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The books and accounts of this union are in fine condition. Ledger nicely indexed and posted. Endorsed vouchers on file in the rotation in which the expense is entered in the accounts. While Secretary Orr had the books the stamp account is correct. The secretary and treasurer balance their accounts continuously. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 2, 1907.....\$ 1,119.53
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1910.....14,726.66
Expended over percentage, 1907.....164.25
Expended over percentage, 1908.....48.63
Expended over percentage, 1909.....13.66

Total\$16,072.73
Expense to Oct. 1, 1910.....\$14,787.63
Due Local 87, error in balance......01

Total\$14,787.64

Balance would be Oct. 1, 1910.....\$ 1,285.09

Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1910, in Dime Sav. Bank.....\$492.81
Oct. 1, 1910, in South Brooklyn Bank \$75.24
In possession Treas. Simon Pincus.. 117.04

Total\$ 1,285.09

No. 90, New York, N. Y.

Books and accounts in fair order. Entered item in current month's receipts to cover several errors in dues, etc. Had considerable bother verifying some sick benefit. Numerous errors in entering dues in ledger. In large unions changing officers frequently doesn't improve matters. Vouchers for expense endorsed by whoever receives the money on file in the rotation in which they are entered in the accounts. Benefit cards properly endorsed and on file. Secretary and treasurer balance cash accounts four times each month. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 18, 1908.....\$ 3,248.13
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1910.....111,036.50
Expended over percentage, 1908.....404.12
Expended over percentage, 1909.....539.25

Total\$115,328.00

Expense to Sept. 1, 1910.....\$113,270.21

Correction in 1909 percentage as per letter from Int'l President, May, 1910.....60.00

Total\$113,330.21

Balance would be Sept. 1, 1910.....\$ 1,997.79

Funds of Union—

Sept. 1, 1910, in banks.....\$ 291.12
In possession Treas. Ad. Kutzsche 1,381.67
In possession Fin. Sec. J. Sinn... 325.00

Total\$ 1,997.79

No. 132, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The books and accounts of this union are in better condition than this statement indicates, as the items due International Union on examination are corrections in International accounts. Local accounts balanced each week. Treasurer's accounts in good order. Stamp account O. K. Ledger in good order. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 27, 1907.....\$ 3,406.85
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1910.....14,249.81
Due International Union on examination.. 400.10

Total\$18,056.86

Expense to Oct. 1, 1910.....17,098.60

Balance would be Oct. 1, 1910.....\$ 957.66

Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1910, in banks, corrected.....\$946.53
In possession Treas. Jos. Moss..... 2.13
In possession Fin. Sec. Theo. Billinghamer..... 9.00

Total\$ 957.66

No. 141, New York, N. Y.

The books and accounts and affairs financially and otherwise of this union are certainly a credit to the officers and members—excellent. The members must be in good standing to receive benefits of any kind. Death certificates and the due books of all members for whom death benefits are paid are on file except in the case of wife or mother. Accounts balanced each week. Ledger nicely posted and vouchers filed in the rotation in which they are entered. Cash and stamps correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1908.....\$ 15,494.81
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1910.....95,009.37
Expended over percentage, 1908.....81.22

Total\$110,585.40

Expense to Oct. 1, 1910.....107,934.16

Balance would be Oct. 1, 1910.....\$ 2,651.24

Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1910, in banks.....\$1,720.98
In possession Sec. Treas. Jos. Wodicka..... 930.26

Total\$ 2,651.24

No. 149, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are really in very good order. Instructed the secretary in system of balancing each member's dues account in the ledger with every credit given. Day book accounts, also treasurer's accounts, and endorsed vouchers for expense in good order. Explained to the secretary the correction for amount expended over percentage in 1909, also the correction in International balance. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 29, 1908.....\$ 4,726.61
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1910.....12,666.28
Reported expended over percentage, 1909.. 6.67
Correction, percentage for 1909..... 11.10

Total\$17,410.61

Expense to Oct. 1, 1910.....15,154.20

Balance should be Oct. 1, 1910.....\$ 2,256.41

Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1910—

In Dime Savings Bank.....\$1,124.38
In Bushwick Savings Bank..... 502.83
In Williamsburg Bank..... 321.35

Total in bank.....\$1,948.56

In possession Treas. Geo. Ziegler..... 267.20

In possession Fin. Sec. Peter C. Kuns..... 4.55

Total\$ 2,220.31

Deficiency of Union Oct. 1, 1910.....\$ 36.10

No. 213, New York, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in really very nice order. Ledger nicely indexed and posted. The members usually in good standing. Small errors in dues entered in current month's receipts. All vouchers for expense endorsed and filed in the rotation in which the expense is entered. Accounts neatly balanced at the end of the month. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 1, 1907.....\$3,796.46
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1910.....5,164.67
Expended over percentage in 1907..... 107.80
Expended over percentage in 1908..... 51.19
Expended over percentage in 1909..... 111.20

Total\$8,231.32

Expense to Nov. 1, 1910.....7,273.15

Balance would be Nov. 1, 1910.....\$ 958.17

Funds of Union—

Nov. 1, 1910, in German Savings Bank.....\$359.96

Nov. 1, 1910, in 19th Ward Savings Bank..... 361.47

In possession Sec.-Treas. John C. Hilsdorf..... 78.45

Total\$ 699.88

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1910.....\$ 258.29

No. 251, New York, N. Y.

At the present time the books and accounts of this union are in good order. Vouchers for expense endorsed by whoever receives the money. Original bills also on file. In the future these vouchers will be filed in the rotation in which they are entered. Ledger nicely indexed and posted. Stamp account correct. An improvement in keeping the accounts is being made here. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 10, 1908.....\$12,716.50
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1910.....20,975.14
Expended over percentage in 1908..... 905.21
Expended over percentage in 1909..... 704.15

Total\$35,301.00

Expense to Nov. 1, 1910.....28,633.23

Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1910.....\$ 6,667.77

Funds of Union—

Nov. 1st—

In U. S. Savings Bank.....\$1,053.26
In Union Square Bank..... 1,849.28

In Manhattan Savings Bank..... 779.80

In Harlem Savings Bank..... 1,435.01

In 19th Ward Savings Bank..... 230.96

Total in bank.....\$5,348.31

In possession Sec.-Treas. C. L. Lindlau..... 36.03

Total funds of union.....\$ 5,384.33

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1910.....\$ 1,283.44

No. 292, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The books and accounts here only in fair order. Various members slow in paying dues. A few small errors entered in Oct., 1910, receipts. The treasurer's accounts are in excellent condition. Vouchers for expense in good order. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 1, 1907.....\$1,213.72
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1910.....3,648.37
Expended over percentage in 1907..... 27.79
Expended over percentage in 1908..... 6.34
Expended over percentage in 1909..... 12.32

Total\$4,908.04

Expense to Oct. 1, 1910.....\$4,095.67

Balance on hand would be Oct. 1, 1910..\$ 812.37

Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1910, in Dime Savings Bank.....\$444.63
Oct. 1, 1910, in Bushwick Savings Bk. 367.74

In possession Treas. Henry Lex..... 67.24

Total\$ 813.83

Surplus in cash Oct. 1, 1910......46

No. 392, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This little local was only recently organized. I visited them especially to assist in getting their books and accounts started correctly. Found affairs in very good order. Everybody had their dues paid to date. The Sec'y-Treas. never had any experience with "Our" books before, but being bright, honest and willing, there is no doubt but he will manage their affairs nicely.

Statement as follows:

Receipts from Org. to Nov. 1, 1910.....\$28.20

Expense to Nov. 1, 1910.....5.70

Balance on hand would be Nov. 1, 1910..... 22.50

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1910, in possession of sec'y treas., Pedro Escandon..... 22.50

Yours Fraternally,
W. A. CAMPBELL, Intl. Financier.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.	
11 St. Albans.....	\$100 116 Cortland.....\$100
14 Chicago.....	100 120 Muscatine..... 100
24 Muskegon.....	100 122 Warren..... 100
26 S. Norwalk.....	100 123 Hamilton..... 100
30 Moberly.....	100 124 Watertown..... 100
32 Indianapolis.....	100 135 Appleton..... 100
46 Springfield.....	100 139 Long Hill..... 100
46 Grand Rapids.....	100 142 Lockport..... 100
58 Montreal.....	100 143 Lincoln..... 100
61 La Crosse.....	100 146 New Brunswick..... 100
63 Corry.....	100 147 Union Hill..... 100
78 Hornell.....	100 158 Lafayette..... 100
79 Sandusky.....	100 180 Danbury..... 100
81 Peekskill.....	100 205 Battle Creek..... 100
82 Meadville.....	100 209 Coldwater..... 100
84 Saugerties.....	100 222 Peru..... 100
85 Eau Claire.....	100 249 Findlay..... 100
86 Mansfield.....	100 273 Rockland..... 100
93 Omaha.....	100 275 Aberdeen..... 100
99 Ottawa.....	100 414 Winnipeg..... 100
103 Ansonia.....	100 451 Bushnell..... 100
106 Ogdenburg.....	100

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

366 Ann Arbor.....	\$1.00	28 Westfield.....	\$.50
378 Brandon.....	.50	16 Binghamton.....	.50
417 Dunkirk.....	.50	453 Petoskey.....	1.00
71 Elgin.....	1.00	249 Findlay.....	1.00
131 Jersey City.....	2.20	398 Ft. Smith.....	.75
128 El Paso.....	5.00	J. A. B. St. Louis.....	2.10
259 Bloomington.....	3.25	97 Boston.....	.60
75 Columbus.....	.50	301 Akron.....	1.50
467 Arcibo.....	1.50	304 Racine.....	.60
379 Plattburg.....	.50	283 Mendota.....	1.00
110 Washington.....	.60	42 Hartford.....	1.00
462 W. Tampa.....	2.50	118 Peoria.....	1.00
182 Madison.....	.50		

STATIONERY.

12 Oneida.....	\$ 1.50
116 Cortland.....	2.40
375 Aberdeen.....	1.75
321 New Britain.....	1.75
406 Crawfordville.....	1.75
409 Kewanee.....	1.75
370 Jamestown.....	1.20

MISCELLANEOUS.

98 St. Paul, supplies.....	\$ 2.49
117 Wilkesbarre, supplies.....	.85
129 Denver, supplies.....	1.70
422 Wausau, supplies.....	.90
391 San Jose, supplies.....	2.25
333 San Lorenzo, supplies.....	1.25
553 Louisiana, supplies.....	10.65
14 Chicago, label cut.....	.40
281 St. Louis, label cut.....	.40
338 Eureka, label cut.....	.25
93 Omaha, label cut.....	.25
174 Joliet, type.....	.60
187 Covington, type.....	1.00
313 Lima, type.....	1.10
301 Rock Island, type.....	2.20
188 Seattle, type.....	.54
14 Chicago, cancel stamp.....	.75
298 Glens Falls, cancel stamp.....	.90
136 Hudson, dates.....	.16
379 Plattburg, ink pad.....	.85
Cigarmakers, Louisiana, charter.....	5.00
J. E. Farrell, returned expense.....	25.00

Receipts for October.....\$4,403.73

Balance October 1, 1910.....3,141.05

Total\$7,544.78

EXPENDITURES FOR OCTOBER, 1910.

Office rent.....	\$ 90.00
Salary to International President (5 weeks).....	150.00
Salary to clerks.....	475.16
Printing 2,875 blank cards of membership.....	57.50
Printing circulars and nomination blanks for International officers and delegates.....	15.00
Printing 3,000 transfer cards.....	8.50
Printing 1,000 strike reports.....	5.00
Printing 3,000 blank receipts.....	2.75
Printing Tampa strike applications.....	20.00
Printing 1,200 local officers' blanks.....	6.50
Printing 7,000 membership application blanks.....	10.50
Printing 3,000 postals for Form 1.....	6.00
Printing typewritten letter.....	2.00

Printing stationery for local unions.....	5.30
Printing and ruling tally sheets.....	2.25
Printing 1,920,000 blue labels and numbering.....	230.40
Printing September Journal.....	350.23
A. Strasser, salary and expense as organizer.....	150.00
W. H. Kline, salary and expense as assistant organizer.....	50.00
P. Wagoner, salary and expense as assistant organizer.....	100.00
I. B. Kuhn, salary and expense as organizer.....	200.00
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as organizer.....	200.00
Frank Celcius, salary and expense as organizer.....	100.00
E. S. Lopez, salary and expense as organizer.....	89.00
J. C. Johnston, salary and expense as agent.....	100.00
A. Cabrera, balance salary and expense as agent.....	87.40
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier.....	160.00
T. F. Garvey, expense to Boston.....	6.50
W. R. Ferguson, salary and expense to Niagara Falls.....	22.68
Dan Harris, expense to Holyoke and Long Island.....	21.35
Joe Wodicka, Bohemian translation.....	7.50
International president, expense to Racine.....	4.40
International president, expense to Detroit, stolen label case.....	21.00
Expense to hall rent, chairs, etc.....	3.00
Eugene Clifford, attorney's fees and expense to Tampa strike.....	300.00
Tax to A. F. L. for August and September.....	440.00
Tax to Label Department of A. F. L. for June, July, August, September.....	436.75
30 reams Journal paper.....	89.63
Wrapping paper and envelopes.....	1.25
A. Gariupy, 3rd V.-P. postal cards.....	12.00
A. Gariupy, rent and storage for six months.....	28.00
Postage on letters and cards.....	61.86
Postage on Journals.....	31.58
3,000 postals for Form 1.....	30.00
Expressage on labels and supplies.....	116.24
Telephone service.....	5.00
Electric light.....	1.00
Addresses for addressograph.....	1.49
Exchange on checks.....	.80
Carting labels to Chicago unions.....	1.00
Miscellaneous expense for office.....	4.90
Spanish translation.....	1.60
34 telegrams (mostly reference Tampa strike).....	34.33
Expense for October, 1910.....	\$4,357.35
Balance October 31.....	3,187.43
Total.....	\$7,544.78

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Geo. Burt, cigarmaker, if he is living, or anything about his death if he is dead, please notify Carl M. Pierce, secretary of Union 340, Traverse City, Mich., at once. His daughter, Miss Evelyn McGee, is very anxious to hear from, or of him.

A. E. Mooney, 953 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., would like to know the whereabouts of Frank J. Sherman who moved from 771 Halsy St., Brooklyn, about a year ago, and previous to that time lived at 855 Myrtle Ave., and belonged to Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Rose Sykes of 345 Goodhue St., St. Paul, Minn., would like to hear from her brother, John Sykes, as his mother died Sept. 13, 1910.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Austin Hallaran, please communicate with L. C. Hey of 519 N. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla. Hallaran's relative is seriously ill and desires to learn his whereabouts. Care Union 450, Oklahoma City.

Miss Mary De Laney, 254 South 3 East, Salt Lake City, Utah, would like to hear from her brother, Thomas De Laney of Leadville, Colo. By Union 224, Salt Lake City.

Mrs. A. M. Smith of 3404 Iowa Ave., St. Louis, Mo., would like to hear from J. M. Davis, who was in St. Louis about April, 1893.

Robert Kasten would like to hear from Irwin Yalden. Address Care Secretary of Union 325, Spokane.

Chas. Balsten, write to your mother, 445 Adelaide St., London, Ont. News for you. By 278 London, Ont.

R. E. Yost of 2709 W. Madison St., Chicago, would like to hear from Henry B. Donovan.

If W. H. Weythman will send his address to Secretary of Union 120 Muscatine, he will receive \$1.00 he has for him.

Fred A. Riedel would like to hear from Anton Colosek, formerly from Plattsmouth, Nebr. By Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D.

Mr. James Rocca, 46 Water St., Charlestown, Mass., would like to know the present address of Miss Annie Rocca, who previously worked at 116 Merrimac St., Pippin Cigar Factory, as she will thus hear something to her advantage. By Union 97, Boston, Mass.

Otto Kuhl is requested to write to his parents, as there is serious illness in his family. By Union 27, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Mr. Louis Polak, please write to your sister, Mrs. J. Herman, 627 E. 137th St., New York City. By Union 97, Boston.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Benjamin Bensusan will confer a favor by addressing Henry Abrahams, Sec'y., Union 97. He was last heard from in Chicago. Sisters in London are anxious to hear from him.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of W. O. Dunlap, please notify Secretary of 439 Carbondale. By request of Mrs. Dunlap and daughter.

Oliver Allard of Petoskey would like to hear from Ed Allard, No. 81588. By Union 452, Petoskey, Mich. Mr. Frank Grottoff, 311 Knight St., Providence, R. I., desires to hear from Phil. Beckman concerning a transaction in Newport, R. I., in 1904. Important.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of any of Geo. Weber's relatives kindly notify the secretary of Union 306, Pueblo, Colo. He died near Pueblo, June 26, 1910.

H. Rhode, please correspond with Louis Kuhnel, care of Union 129, Denver, Colo.

Adrian Babcock would like to hear from Anton Schnapke. Address Upland, Calif.

Mr. C. A. Pelles, a friend of yours would like to hear from you. Communicate with secretary of Union 153, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Anyone knowing the address of Geo. Van Hatten please notify the secretary of Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Secretary holding the card of Wilbur S. East please notify his mother, Mrs. Laura A. Coulter, Hamilton, Mont., and request him to write. By Union 375, Anaconda, Mont.

UNION NOTES

Secretary, Union 331, Crookston, Minn., would like to hear from Bert Seeley, No. 83866.

Secretary, Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., wishes to hear from M. Farrell, No. 9743.

Union 430, Fulton, N. Y., desires to hear from Jerry Crowe; also from John Hamilton before the next issue of the Journal.

Secretary holding the card of Chas. Knauff, No. 113147, please collect \$1.00 for board and send to the secretary of Union 88, Dubuque, Ia.

Union 278, London, Ont., writes "Moris Trespalacios, No. 1418, initiated by 27, Toronto, is here notified to attend a regular meeting of Union 278, London, not later than December 6th, 1910, either in person or by letter to give reasons why he should not be fined \$75.00 for going to work in a closed shop and for working against the interests of the union. Regular meetings are held first and third Tuesdays each month."

A fine of \$25.00 is placed on any member that goes to work in any of the closed shops under the jurisdiction of Union 278, London, Ont.

Union 20, Decatur, Ill., writes: "At a regular meeting held Nov. 2, the following action was taken, that Chas. W. Bernhardt, No. 99861, Jno. N. Sheets, No. 6967, H. Bingham, No. 65280, Antonio Warehese, No. 80583, Fred Vanderberg, No. 93622, and Philip C. Mayer, No. 27013, should show cause why they should not be fined for conduct unbecoming union men."

Secretary knowing the whereabouts of Joe Hendricks, No. 6408, please notify H. F. Kuriger, Secretary 120, Muscatine.

Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., wants to hear from Harry Allen, No. 84810.

Union 206, North Adams, Mass., writes "Secretary holding the card of Thos. J. Jones No. 69912, please collect \$5.50 board bill and remit to Union 206. Unless this is paid before the next meeting further action will be taken. We also hold his old due book which he put up for security."

Union 191, Morris, Ill., sends the following notice: "Have W. F. Howard send to 808 Pine street, Macon, Ga., and get his trunk. (Signed) P. A. Owens."

Union 129, Denver, Colo., has levied a \$2.00 assessment on all its members that are working in aid of the Tampa strike and have sent them \$700 so far.

Donations previously acknowledged from the various unions for S. C. Kaufman, \$171.90. Since the last issue of the Journal we have received from Union 77, Minneapolis, \$1.00; Union 53, New Orleans, \$1.18, and Union 334, Saratoga Springs, 60 cents, making the total to date \$174.68, for which this union again extends thanks on behalf of Mr. Kaufman, who is still in Hot Springs, Ark., and we are informed that he is improving in health slowly.

Secretary holding the card of Sam Howich (48935) please notify Fred J. Keefer, secretary 33, Indianapolis.

The financial secretary of 41, Aurora, must hear from Ledger St. Jean (77710) and J. H. Froehlich (96643) before the next issue of the Journal. Would also like to know the whereabouts of M. Delaney (28832).

A. B. Duckworth is requested to write to the secretary of Union 375, Anaconda, Mont.

Notes by Union 97, Boston.—"Are you always doing something new?" a member of a sister union asked one of our officers. The answer was: "Of course; we have to keep abreast of the times." "Well," he said, "what are you doing now?" He was informed that we had interviewed various prominent men in all walks of life on our home products, secured letters from them on the quality of our products, then we published abstracts from these letters in all the daily papers. After this our committee called on the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and asked for permission to exhibit our product in their rooms. This request has been referred to the board of directors who, we believe,

will grant the request. Then we called on the employers, asking them to exhibit their goods in a glass case with prices on each kind of cigar. They agreed to this and we expect to be able to make a fine showing. All manufacturers were given an equal opportunity.—Having received notice that the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education would hold their convention in Boston, and that the local committee would tender them a banquet at one of Boston's best hotels, our committee saw the secretary of the local body in reference to home industry, resulting in the assurance that Boston-made cigars would be served—no cigar to cost less than 25 cents.—Sitting every Monday evening, our label committee devotes their every effort to increase the sale of union-made cigars.—The executive board of our union meets every Wednesday evening at headquarters at 6:30 to consider carefully every question having for its object the welfare of our craft or the trade-union movement, each member expressing his opinion on the question before the board as to its wisdom and its effect. At the regular meeting, if required, they then are able to explain their action. All matters of interest are placed on our meeting notice.—On Sunday, Oct. 30th, we held a public protest meeting in Faneuil Hall, under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union, against the action of the civic authorities of Panama and the citizens' committee who were violating the laws of their own state. The hall was filled and the morning papers gave us a column notice. Mr. O'Brien, president of the C. L. U., presided, and among the speakers were Mr. Duncan, first vice-president of the A. F. of L., all the arrangements being made by a committee from the executive board.—Label committee have mapped out some difficult work for the winter, but 97 is equal to the emergency.—New England Conference has been quite an assistance in label advertisement.—We do not want to appear egotistical, but with the same will, force and determination as always has been shown by our local in furthering the interests of the blue label, all the unions of our craft can do as well.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 195.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by the union, or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans, as provided by the constitution.

Union 144, New York, N. Y., fined Jacob Klinkousteln, No. 18117, \$10 for selling non-union cigars while working in a label shop.

Union 258, Bloomington, Ill., fined Wm. M. Caplinger No. 113386, \$10.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 157, Rockford, Ill., fined J. C. Black, No. 21497, \$5.00 for allowing himself to be suspended. Also \$5.00 fine for amount of board bill.

Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., fined the following members \$5.00 each for allowing themselves to become suspended for non-payment of dues: E. Gaffke, No. 4935, Pedro Buelna, No. 118002, F. Dunward, No. 5148, G. P. Gallardo, No. 8668, W. Siedel, No. 103863, B. Zobti, No. 57388, and J. Goldstein, No. 55118.

Union 348, Corning, N. Y., fined E. R. Saxton, No. 4697, \$10.00 for self-suspension and non-payment of error account of \$8.17, when he was secretary of Union 348.

Union 182, Madison, Wis., fined Martin Ellingson, No. 73039, \$10.00, for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 162, Green Bay, Wis., fined John Balza, No. 8411, \$5.00 and requested him to deposit \$25.00 for six months for faithful use of the label in the future. Mr. Balza was found guilty of misuse of the label, he having an apprentice and putting the label on his work when he was not entitled to an apprentice, not employing any journeymen.

A. B. Kamp, No. 114187, and J. M. Greta, No. 26342, were each fined \$5.00 for allowing themselves to become suspended. By Union 315, St. Cloud, Minn.

Union 304, Racine, Wis., fined J. F. Follett, No. 84762, \$10.00, for conduct unbecoming a union man.

Union 168, Oshkosh, Wis., fined C. Franklin, No. 65566, \$4.00, for leaving an unpaid board bill behind him when he left town.

Union 3, Paterson, N. J., fined John Rickers, No. 2967 and Frank Hass, No. 16500, each \$5.00 and E. R. Kroetzsch, No. 64530, \$10.00, and also suspended them for owing from twenty-five to forty weeks dues each, as well as assessments and fines imposed in the last six months.

Union 7, Utica, N. Y., fined Frank M. Hart, \$10.00, for working against the interests of the union.

LOST CARDS

88581, Frank Hildebrandt—Lost Oct. 26, 1910. Last deposited at 138.

70999, C. Burnside—Lost Oct. 28, 1910.

36621, Fergus Fay—Lost Nov. 15, 1910. Last deposited at No. 9.

5202, Frank McCabe—Card held at International office.

60525, F. Burke—Lost Nov. 14, 1910. Last deposited at No. 49.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 21st edition of the constitution:

By Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn.:

Amend Section 219 of the Constitution by adding: "And if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

Section to read as follows: "Each local union shall have the right to propose, through the columns of the Official Journal, amendments to the International Constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal, containing such amendments and report to the International President. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined \$5. But no union shall be fined for not taking action on a proposed amendment, unless the same has been submitted by the International President by circular. Any amendment receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a vote of local unions within thirty days, and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

By Union 316, McSherrytown, Pa.:

Amend Sec. 67 by adding after the word "adoption," on the last line, the following:

"And except in the 1st and 9th districts of Pennsylvania, where the initiation fee for applicants for membership shall be 50 cents for a period of three months, beginning the first day of the month following the adoption of this amendment."

"That should the results in increased membership from the operation of this amendment justify an extension of time, the International Executive Board is hereby empowered to extend the time for an additional three months, or such additional periods as they may deem necessary."

Sec. 67, as amended, to read accordingly.

By Union 460, San Juan, P. R.:

Amend Sec. 210, by adding the following:

District of Porto Rico.

A. The District of Porto Rico shall embrace the entire Island and all Local Unions of the Island, who shall elect a "Joint Advisory Board."

B. The "Joint Advisory Board" shall adopt rules of procedure, calculated for the best welfare of the Unions in Porto Rico, but not conflicting with the International Constitution.

C. The basis of representation shall be decided by the Unions in Porto Rico, but shall not be less than one delegate for each Local Union.

Sec. 210, as amended, to read accordingly.

By Local 71, of Elgin, Ill.:

Amend Section 106 by inserting between the word "loans," on line 11, and the word "loan," on line 14, the following in place of the present words:

"Members in the payment of private loans must pay cost if money has to be remitted to another union. They shall be entitled, at their own expense, to a postal receipt to be mailed to the union having been granted the private loan."

Section to read accordingly.

By Local 9, of Troy, N. Y.:

Amend Sec. 166. Section to read as follows: "Local unions shall, wherever practical, organize State, or Province, or District Label Leagues for state or district label agitation. Each local union in a state or district where a league exists, or thereafter be formed, must be a part thereof."

Same to take effect at once if adopted.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendments of Union 275 of Aberdeen, as published in the October Journal, as follows:

Strike out the following of Sec. 79 of the International Constitution commencing on line 8, page 23, of the 20th edition, as follows: "No member of the International Union shall be entitled to strike benefits unless he is a member in good standing for at least three months," and insert the following: "Any member in good standing shall be entitled to the above benefits, with the exception of members in a local union where the charter has been granted less than six months prior to the strike application. In such cases no member shall be entitled to strike benefits unless he has been a member in good standing for at least three months."

Received the endorsement of 102, Kansas City; 158, La Fayette; 4, Cincinnati; 312, Livingston; 337, Key West; 315, St. Cloud; 56, Leavenworth; 41, Aurora.

The amendment offered by Union 15, Chicago, Ill., in the September Journal:

That an assessment of one dollar (\$1.00) be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members, to be paid in four weekly installments in aid of the locked out union cigarmakers of Tampa, Fla. The proceeds of said assessment to be disbursed under the supervision of the International President.

Received the endorsement of Union 9, Troy; 315, St. Cloud; 14, Chicago; 232, Sellersville; 82, Louis-

ville; 491, Huron; 217, So. Chicago; 34, Chippewa Falls; 275, Aberdeen; 291, San Jose; 12, Oneida; 228, San Francisco; 168, Oshkosh; 179, Bangor; 404, Austin.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment offered by Union 248, Jacksonville, Fla., in the September Journal:

That an assessment of 25 cents be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members each month to give assistance to Tampa unions, and the assessments to continue until the International Union of America has fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars in the treasury to be used for such strikes as Tampa has now, and it shall be handled by the International President and Executive Board, and when said funds be exhausted to twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars that the assessment be renewed until the amount is replaced in said fund. The President and Executive Board shall send aid immediately to said union that is in trouble, like the one in Tampa, to be used for non-benefit members.

Received the endorsement of Union 455, Galena; 32, Louisville; 491, Huron; 312, Livingston; 72, Burlington; 345, Kansas City; 217, So. Chicago; 34, Chippewa Falls; 499, Trinidad; 228, San Francisco; 51, Holyoke; 179, Bangor; 4, Cincinnati; 404, Austin, and 46, Grand Rapids.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

Local 318 offers the following amendment:

That an assessment of 10 cents be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members to aid the striking cigarmakers of Union 118, Peoria. The proceeds of said assessment to be distributed under the supervision of the International President.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2, 1910.

The Brotherhood of Leather Workers, while unsuccessful in their effort to gain the universal eight-hour day for their craft, have demonstrated the power of organized effort by establishing the nine-hour day throughout the United States, and while the manufacturers most hostile to our organization disclaim any influence whatever of the Brotherhood having caused them to grant the reduction in hours to their employees, yet the fact remains, and if not, why at this time should they experience a sudden change of heart, when they have for all time past worked their employees long hours and at low wages?

The facts are, the men would be working ten hours, and in the busy season twelve and fourteen hours, if there was no organization to stand in the way.

Undaunted, and with a determination to secure the eight-hour day, the Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods will meet in convention at Chicago, Nov. 15, 1910, for the first time in a period of six years and outline a policy to be pursued not only in furtherance of this purpose, but to make such constitutional changes to combat the methods of the employers as may seem advisable.

No other cause than the influence of the Leather Workers in the granting of the nine-hour workday can be made tenable and we submit to the readers for their decision to give credit where credit is due.

Despite the efforts of employers in our line to disrupt and destroy the organization, we are still on the job and far from being dead; in fact we will demonstrate that we are very much alive, and shall assert our right to consideration in the selling of our labor, which belongs solely to our members, to give or withhold as they see fit.

Fraternally,

W. E. BRYAN,

General President,

International Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice. By order Postoffice Department, Washington.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since last issue of Journal: Mr. Eddie J. Kelsey.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 188, Seattle, Wash., for John Shiletto.
Union 486, New Westminster, B. C., for A. J. Webster.

Union 325, Spokane, Wash., for Irwin Yalden.
Union 368, Port Huron, Mich., for Ira T. Good.

Union 120, Muscatine, Ia., for Art Peterson, No. 95865.

Union 463, Pontiac, Mich., for Lance E. Barnes.
Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D., for John Rostek (6 letters).

Union 167, Owosso, Mich., for Edward Hanlon.
Union 282, Bridgeport, Conn., for Lou Martin (postal card).

Union 263, Adrian, Mich., for John Hemlick (66463).

International President, for John Dedd.
Union 188, Seattle, Wash., for Robt. W. Edwards.

Union No. 14, Chicago, for: Ed. Andrea, A. Columbo, Robt. Komnatski, Tony Marchesi, J. McKenna, Lew Syth, John Vandeloo.

State of Trade Nov. 1, 1910.

GOOD.	FAIR.	DULL.
12 Oneida	2 Buffalo	7 Utica
34 Chippewa Falls	3 Paterson	9 Troy
114 Jacksonville	5 Rochester	18 Brattleboro
115 Canton	6 Syracuse	19 Sa'l Ste.M'rie
122 Warren	17 Cleveland	22 Detroit
134 La Porte	20 Decatur	25 Milwaukee
152 Youngstown	24 Muskegon	26 Topeka
161 Denver	26 So. Norwalk	38 Springfield
167 Owosso	27 Toronto	48 Toledo
236 Reading	28 Westfield	51 Holyoke
	33 Indianapolis	52 Elmira
	37 Ft. Wayne	56 Leavenworth
	41 Aurora	64 Lebanon
	42 Hartford	66 Lewiston
	46 Grand Rapids	68 Albany
	47 Quincy	71 Elgin
	49 Springfield	74 Poughkeepsie
	54 Evansville	77 Minneapolis
	55 Hamilton	78 Hornell
	60 Keokuk	81 Peekskill
	62 Richmond	82 Meadville
	69 Three Rivers	85 Eau Claire
	71 Burlington	86 Mansfield
	73 Alton	92 Worcester
	79 Sandusky	93 Omaha
	80 Danville	94 Pawtucket
	83 Nashville	98 St. Paul
	88 Dubuque	102 Kansas City
	89 Schenectady	103 Ansonia
	99 Ottawa	104 Pottsville
	120 Muscatine	107 Erie
	121 Ithaca	109 Aberdeen
	125 Norwich	112 Oneonta
	126 Ephrata	123 Hamilton
	130 Saginaw	124 Watertown
	135 Appleton	127 Mattoon
	136 Hudson	129 Denver
	140 St. Catharines	131 Jersey City
	143 Lincoln	142 Lockport
	153 Sioux Falls	145 Williamsport
	154 Lincoln	150 Sioux City
	160 Milford	
	162 Green Bay	
	168 Oshkosh	
	171 E. Greenville	
	172 Davenport	
	174 Joliet	
	180 Danbury	
	182 Madison	
	191 Morris	
	196 Grand Island	
	201 Rock Island	
	206 No. Adams	
	209 Coldwater	
	210 Rome	
	215 Logansport	
	220 New Orleans	
	221 So. Bend	
	247 Blue Island	
	257 Lancaster	
	260 Piqua	
	265 Waverly	
	266 Memphis	
	268 Escanaba	
	270 Ft. Dodge	
	274 Pekin	
	275 Aberdeen	
	278 London	
	279 Plattsburgh	
	283 Geneva	
	290 Janesville	
	296 Wilmington	
		156 Suffield
		158 Lafayette
		173 Zanesville
		175 Kingston
		178 Olney
		179 Bangor
		186 Flint
		195 Frankfort
		199 Atlantic City
		200 Galesburg
		202 Portland
		204 New Albany
		205 Battle Creek
		208 Kalamazoo
		214 Bluffton
		222 Peru
		225 Los Angeles
		231 Amsterdam
		233 Sedalia
		239 Lyons
		249 Findlay
		250 Belleville
		252 Brunswick
		259 Bloomington
		263 Adrian
		264 Rutland
		276 Plattsburgh
		280 Owego
		282 Bridgeport
		286 Wichita
		287 Marinette
		294 Duluth
		295 Scranton
		297 Canton
		302 Tecumseh
		307 Reno
		310 Manistee
		311 Auburn
		314 Jackson
		315 St. Cloud
		318 Chattanooga
		322 Joplin
		327 Coxackie
		330 Alpena
		338 Eureka
		340 Traverse City
		341 Neenah
		344 Atlanta
		351 Mankato
		355 Honesdale
		359 Atchison
		367 Ogden
		368 Pt. Huron
		371 Barre
		373 Sherbrooke
		384 St. Augustine
		394 Sycamore
		404 Austin
		409 Kewanee
		424 Stratford
		427 Rahway
		433 Mobile
		435 Kenton
		436 Olyphant
		442 Cape Girardeau
		444 Walla Walla
		445 Billings
		448 Brainerd
		450 Oklahoma City
		452 Petoskey
		457 Benton Harbor
		459 Saskatoon
		465 Quebec
		466 Easton
		476 Pontiac
		479 Wheeling
		481 Bayamon
		482 Wausau
		483 Gloversville
		489 Iola
		494 Fall River
		495 Marshalltown

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents. Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 15, 1910.

The constitution provides that all members nominated for officers of the International Union and delegates to the

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS AND DELEGATES American Federation of Labor shall be published in the November issue of the official journal and that the president shall separate the eligibles from the ineligible. As the nominations do not close until November 8, and as we have no means of knowing whether those who have been nominated will contest the election, it is a difficult matter to properly classify and separate the eligibles from the ineligible. If any of the first or five highest on the printed eligible list decline, it, of course, lets in the next highest. The same applies to those nominated for delegates. If any of the 25 highest in nomination decline, the next highest will become eligible, and official notice sent them. All those who were eligible have received official notice and if any change occurs by reason of the foregoing stated causes, then those rendered eligible thereby will immediately receive official notice and their names placed in the eligible list and so noted in the December Journal.

Something doing in Tampa. About the middle of October things commenced to happen in Tampa, Fla., the city of cigars, which is ruled by a self-appointed so-called citizens' committee, and lawlessness run riot, but not by

IT HAPPENED IN TAMPA, FLA. the striking cigarmakers.

On October 21st a circular was sent to all local unions as follows:
Fellow Workmen:

The situation in Tampa is extremely critical. All is confusion there. Wires are down between Jacksonville and Tampa. I, however, received the following telegram:

(1) "Oct. 18, 1910.—Johnston arrested with part of J. A. B. Union closed. Great outrage." (Signed) Edw. Stanley, Jr.

(2) "Oct. 18, 1910.—Bradford, Bartlum, Russell arrested, \$3,000 bonds each and a warrant issued for Johnston and others." (Signed) F. Crittenden.

(3) "Oct. 18, 1910.—Bradford and eight others in jail held without bail, wire instructions." (Signed) J. C. Johnston.

(4) "Oct. 19, 1910.—For God's sake send attorney. Very urgent. Answer." (Signed) Edw. Stanley, Jr.

To which I replied as follows, by wire:

(1) "Oct. 18, 1910.—Edw. Stanley, Jr.—I have instructed Johnston to secure counsel for Bradford and others. Do you know whether this has been done? Wire me and write fully the exact condition of affairs."

(2) "Oct. 18, 1910.—F. Crittenden.—I have instructed Johnston to secure counsel for Bradford and others. Do you know whether this has been done? Wire me and then write fully."

(3) "Oct. 18, 1910.—J. C. Johnston.—Absolutely necessary that Bradford and others be

furnished with proper counsel. If counsel cannot be had at Tampa we must get one somewhere else. Care must be used in selecting counsel and some understanding reference charges. Write and wire me fully." All signed G. W. Perkins.

(4) "Oct. 19, 1910.—Edw. Stanley, Jr.—Will send attorney soon as possible. Have you a local attorney? Write me fully."

I have not received a single written line since the 16th. Mr. Johnston got away and is now in telegraphic communication with me. I expect to get his written report this morning. I have already written him authorizing him to secure an attorney at Jacksonville if he can, who will properly protect our interests.

This morning I received a telegram from Edward Stanley, who is secretary of the J. A. B., which is dated at Jacksonville, in which he says "Secretaries of the unions and members of the J. A. B. in jail, others hiding. Citizens' Committee closed hall (which is headquarters of the local unions there), seized books when we were paying the members, 14 break strike (which I interpret to mean that 14 returned to work). Men firm, send attorney and give me instructions necessary by wire."

This telegram indicates that Stanley is in Jacksonville. I received a telegram from R. Torres, secretary of Union 462, West Tampa, as follows: "Oct. 20.—I am here, full particulars by mail." (Signed) R. Torres. This telegram indicates that Torres has left Tampa. I ought to receive written communications from Johnston and others in Tampa and am expecting them every minute.

About \$25,000 which has been ordered to Tampa from various unions will apparently be tied up, as the officers, except of Unions 440 and 493, to whom the money was sent as far as my information goes, are either in jail or have left the city. I am now trying to establish a base of supplies and make such arrangements as will prevent further interference with our funds.

Under these circumstances money sent to the present officers, except 440 and 493, probably would not reach them. Just as soon as I can succeed in establishing a base or find out to whom money can be sent, I will immediately let you know, and then the money can be forwarded according to instructions you will then receive.

The citizens of Tampa are united against the continuance of the strike. Tampa is a one industry town and the trouble had reached that point where the commercial interests and the business men are affected. A large number of citizens and business men have been sworn in as special policemen. About 100 automobiles have been pressed into the service and business men and citizens said to be fully armed, are patrolling the town on foot and in these automobiles. They have sworn to protect those who desire to return to work. The citizens are backed by the police and the city government from the mayor down.

To add to our troubles the wires are all down south of Jacksonville. Telegrams to Tampa have to be sent by mail from Jacksonville, and not one of the numerous telegrams I have sent to Tampa have been answered by a single man to whom I sent them, hence I do not know whether they have been delivered or not.

I do not say that you should not send money to the present officers. However, the dispatches and information I have indicate that the officers are all in jail or have left the city. I again say that the moment I can get information as to what officers are there, or can succeed in establishing a base somewhere else, you will

be immediately notified. I have instructed Mr. J. C. Johnston, our representative, to secure lawyers in Jacksonville, and to have him proceed to Tampa to protect our interests at the earliest possible moment. Counsel for the International Union has gone to Tampa and every thing possible to protect our interest is being done.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,
International President.

The foregoing conditions were caused by the determination of the manufacturers to open their shops and the determination of the citizens' committee to force the strikers back to work whether they wanted to or not.

The officers of the union there were locked up on trumped up charges and the halls closed for the sole purpose of intimidating and preventing the officers from paying the strikers their regular weekly strike benefits.

However, the manufacturers and the citizens' committee probably did not take into consideration the International Union and its ability to care for and protect its members.

The International President immediately sent Eugene Clifford, counsel for the International Union, to Tampa with full written and verbal instructions. Lawyer Jennings of Jacksonville was also sent to Tampa to assist in the defense of our members who had been illegally sent to jail and to otherwise protect the interest of the International Union and all members thereof.

Order was quickly restored and took the place of the reigning confusion. In the meantime J. C. Johnston was instructed to return to Tampa, and he did so.

The men under arrest were given a preliminary hearing and all discharged on the first count or charges. They, however, had been arrested on warrants charging them with being accessory before the fact to the murder of J. S. Esterling some time previous.

On these charges all except three were discharged, and they were again charged with other offences and at last accounts were still in jail. These members were members of the J. A. B. and we believe held no office in any of the local unions. However, their interests are being cared for. In the meantime the financial officers of the unions were permitted to go from the jail to the offices under guard to pay off the strikers, so that part of the scheme failed.

Those who have not had a hearing or been discharged will or should have their trial the 18th inst.

The high handed illegal outrageous action of the citizens' committee in refusing the members or unions the right to meet in their own building and halls was finally overcome and the unions are now meeting as usual.

Despite the high handed outrageous action of the perpetrators of the crimes committed against our members and the unions whose nearest rights were trampled under foot with an audacity that would make a Russian Cossack turn green with envy, our members remained firm and the plot against them failed. At last accounts less than 100 people have returned to work. The lesson taught the manufacturers and our own members there of the power, strength and resourcefulness of the International Union and the determination to use it when occasion requires will never be lost regardless of how the strike may terminate.

There never has been a strike in the whole history of the International Union where we had to fight against greater odds and in which we had greater obstacles to overcome than the one at Tampa.

The members there have shown splendid fighting qualities and a determination to stick that challenges admiration.

They have been taught as they could be taught under no other circumstances that the International Union is their friend, and we feel sure that they appreciate this fact now if they never did before.

We received a communication from the Joint Advisory Board, a part of which is as follows:

G. W. Perkins, International President: "I must say that you have taken rapid action in protecting us and wish to congratulate you. The men are praising the International Union more than ever and understand at last the value of our organization."

The so-called trade papers continue their policy of misrepresentation concerning the Tampa strike and of all that happens there and of those who are directly or indirectly involved.

It is easily to be seen that these papers shape their policy and "news" of strikes, unions and officers thereof to conform to the counting room or cash register.

These papers live on the advertising and they get that from the manufacturers. The International President and the International Union have been persistently and consistently attacked, bullied and cajoled, but have nevertheless been minding our own business and shaping our course to best serve the best interests of our members and the cause of unionism.

Anybody can knock and insinuate, but none can or dare make deliberate statements of a questionable nature.

Trickery, abuse and misrepresentation may bring temporary advantage in the shape of a few dollars; it however deceives no one, not even those for whom it is done.

Fairness and square dealing are the qualities that win respect, at least in the long run.

The impatient, thoughtless and enthusiastic often say trade unions are not progressive enough.

TRADE UNIONS SAFE. The facts are that trade unions are, first, safe and then, second, progressive, especially those which are successful.

History proves this beyond successful dispute. Suppose we would have followed the advice of the alleged progressive who is progressive in thought only and lacking in practical action and had joined the I. W. W., who are now defunct or practically so. Suppose we had taken their advice and cast our lot with the Knights of Labor, long since dead and buried. Suppose we had followed the lead of the alleged progressives and rushed blindly into wild cat sympathetic strikes which proved monumental failures, what would have become of our funds and our union? Sympathetic strikes are all right in correlated trades such as the building trades. But in other trades where there is no agreement as to going back suppose we rush out for one certain trade and that trade goes back the next week, how are the other trades which have broken their agreement and struck against employers who were in no wise responsible for the original strike, going to get back?

Under these conditions we would have confusion many times multiplied and would go

the way of other so-called "broad progressive" movements—into the discard.

The time will come when a sympathetic strike will be possible in all trades but until that time is reached and a perfect understanding had with the other trades, with reference to returning to work only when all go back, such strikes are worse than folly, they are monumental blunders.

The Int. union has been successful because it has first been safe and practical, and secondly progressive. This applies to all other successful trade unions.

The very strength and usefulness of the Int. union lies in the fact that it is safe and practical and always progressive when it can be so without endangering its very existence.

The Int. union has accomplished more for its members than any other union, under like handicaps, in this or any other country. It will continue to prosper as long as it continues first, its safe and sane course, and secondly is progressive thereafter.

Considerable confusion and a great deal of unnecessary work was caused by the issuance of a bungling circular by a certain union in the nomination of officers and delegates. In the circular issued setting forth a full ticket and asking support for it, one of the proposed candidates was placed in a city in which he does not live, and in which place there is no one by the name mentioned. In another instance they proposed a candidate who is now, and has been on the 20c retired list for some time, and consequently not eligible under the law. In another instance they misspelled the name of one of the proposed candidates.

Notwithstanding the bungling interference of this union with the right of self-government, and its attempt to influence and dictate the nominations and the confusion created thereby we have taken the intent of the union making the nomination, and have credited all with all nominations received, regardless of the place mentioned. For instance, in one case where one of the candidates proposed by the union sending out the circular, and in which the proposed candidate was mistakenly credited to a city in which he does not live, and who received nominations under the same name but credited to two cities, we have bunched the nominations and given him credit for all nominations received. This is in keeping with the determination to administer the election and all laws in the broadest sense, always being fair to all concerned, regardless of whom it may effect.

Trade unions are broader in their conception and more far reaching in effect than any other institution in the world. They are narrow only when it is necessary for them to be so for self preservation. They come nearer being a cure for all the social and economic ills that beset the workers than any other institution but they are specially at present for the uplift and betterment of the workers economically and industrially.

They are broad and practical because they admit to membership all workers regardless

BROAD CERTAINLY.

of sex, color, creed, or calling or of their political affiliations.

They are progressive because they raise wages, shorten the hours of labor and otherwise improve the moral, material and intellectual welfare of the membership today; they do it now.

The activities of trade unions are not limited to one special thing nor is its membership limited to those who embrace a certain political belief.

Its mission, object and accomplishments are far reaching because as it improves the economic condition of the worker his social and political condition will improve as sure as day follows night.

Despite the lies, knocks and misleading insinuations of the trade papers and some others concerning the attitude of the Int. union in the Tampa strike the facts are that there has never been a time since the strike started that the Int. union has not stood ready to assist in negotiating a fair and honorable settlement of the strike.

The rock bottom facts are that at no time have the Manfrs. been willing to talk making an agreement with the union.

"The Guyer hat factory at Philadelphia will open up as a union factory on Monday morning, the 14th instant. As you know, this was the factory that caused the big lockout of a year ago, and I think it will have a good effect in bringing back some of the factories that are still outside of the organization."

The foregoing is good news, showing as it does a splendid victory for the hatters.

If the open shop fanatics had kept their hands off the Tampa strike it would have been settled long ago. The so-called citizens' committee were led into this trouble by the machinations of the open shoppers. Business men of Tampa who foolishly mixed in this affair have nobody but themselves to blame.

The work of compiling the nominations, separating the eligibles from the ineligible and classifying those who were eligible, but declined, was intricate and required time and caused the delay of the Journal, as well as other important work in the office.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—Peter J. Klee, No. 92648, who died October 31st, and John Trabbold, No. 47822, who died October 9th.

Union 20, Decatur, Ill.—W. C. Rakow, No. 32510, who died Oct. 6th, and Don Wiegand, No. 33379, who died October 27th. Members of Union 20 attended the funerals in a body.

NOMINATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

The following is a complete list of members nominated and by which union.

Unions.	President.	First Vice-Pres.	Second Vice-Pres.	Third Vice-Pres.	Fourth Vice-Pres.	Fifth Vice-Pres.	Sixth Vice-Pres.	Seventh Vice-Pres.	Treasurer.
1 Baltimore	G. W. Perkins, Chi.	S. B. Hanson, N. Y.	T. Tracy, Boston	G. Garlepy, Montreal	G. Mechau, Baltimore	G. Bradford, Tampa	E. G. Hall, Minn.	Ell Brunell, Hartford	G. Weber, Phila.
2 Buffalo	"	S. Gompers, N. York	A. Strasser, Buffalo	O. Bolland, London	W. Fitzgerald, Port.	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	A. Gelsler, Chicago
3 Cincinnati	H. O. Parker, Phila.	Gibson Weber, Phila.	E. F. Tracy, Boston	A. Garlepy, Montreal	W. P. Hoffman	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	G. Weber, Phila.
4 Rochester	G. W. Perkins, Chi.	S. Gompers, N. York	E. F. Tracy, Boston	"	W. Fitzgerald, Port.	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
5 Syracuse	"	"	Henry Tracy, Boston	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
6 Utica	"	"	H. Waack, Syracuse	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
7 Troy	"	"	T. F. Tracy, Boston	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
8 Hoboken	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
9 Providence	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
10 St. Albans	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
11 St. Paul	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
12 St. Paul	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
13 St. Paul	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
14 Chicago	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
15 Chicago	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
16 Birmingham	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
17 Cleveland	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
18 Brattleboro	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
19 Sault Ste. Marie.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
20 Decatur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
21 Marlboro	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
22 Springfield	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
23 Springfield	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
24 Milwaukee	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
25 So. Newark	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
26 Toronto	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
27 Westfield	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
28 Jacksonville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
29 Moberly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
30 Connersville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
31 Louisville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
32 Indianapolis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
33 Chippewa Falls	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
34 Dayton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
35 Fort Wayne	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
36 Springfield	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
37 New Haven	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
38 Aurora	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
39 Hartford	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
40 St. Louis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
41 St. Louis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
42 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
43 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
44 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
45 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
46 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
47 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
48 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
49 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
50 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
51 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
52 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
53 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
54 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
55 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
56 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
57 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
58 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
59 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
60 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
61 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
62 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
63 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
64 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
65 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
66 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
67 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
68 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
69 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
70 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
71 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
72 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
73 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
74 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
75 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
76 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
77 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
78 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
79 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
80 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
81 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
82 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
83 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
84 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
85 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
86 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
87 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
88 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
89 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
90 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
91 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
92 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
93 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
94 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
95 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
96 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
97 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
98 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
99 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"
100 Grand Rapids	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson	"

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NOMINATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

Unions.	President.	First Vice-Pres.	Second Vice-Pres.	Third Vice-Pres.	Fourth Vice-Pres.	Fifth Vice-Pres.	Sixth Vice-Pres.	Seventh Vice-Pres.	Treasurer.
216 Galveston	G. W. Perkins, Chi.	S. Gompers, N. York	H. Waack, Syracuse	A. Garlepy, Montreal	W. H. Fitzgerald, Pd.	H. Bosgaske, Sp'field	L. P. Hoffman, J'ville	F. Mueller, St. Louis	G. Weber, Phila.
217 South Chicago	"	"	T. F. Tracy, Boston	"	"	G. P. Bradford, Tam.	E. G. Hall, Minn.	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	N. F. Lentz, Chicago
218 Birmingham	"	"	T. F. Tracy, Boston	"	"	G. P. Bradford, Tam.	E. G. Hall, Minn.	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	G. Weber, Phila.
220 New Orleans	G. W. Perkins, Chi.	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
221 South Bend	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
222 Peru	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
223 Ottumwa	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
224 St. Louis	G. W. Perkins, Chi.	P. Mueller, St. Louis	P. Mahoney, Sp'field	"	"	T. C. Hammer, T'ad	G. P. Bradford, Tam.	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	N. F. Lentz, Chicago
225 Los Angeles	"	S. Gompers, N. York	T. F. Tracy, Boston	"	"	G. P. Bradford, Tam.	E. G. Hall, Minn.	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	G. Weber, Phila.
226 Haverhill	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
227 Chicago	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
228 San Francisco	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
229 Birmingham	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
230 Milwaukee	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
231 Amsterdam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
232 Sedalia	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
233 Guttenberg	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
234 Peru	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
235 Huntington	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
236 Huntington	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
237 Huntington	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
238 Sacramento	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
239 Leons	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
240 Norfolk	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
241 Syracuse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
242 York	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
243 Chicago Heights	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
244 Harrisburg	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
245 Ashtabula	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
246 Salamanca	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
247 Blue Island	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
248 Rockville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
249 Belvidere	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
250 Findlay	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
251 New York	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
252 Brunswick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
253 Oakland	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
254 Wapakoneta	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
255 Lowell	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
256 Boise City	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
257 Lancaster	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
258 Streator	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
259 Bloomington	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
260 Kewanee	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
261 Kewanee	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
262 Dallas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
263 Adrian	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
264 Rutland	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
265 Waverly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
266 Memphis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
267 Escanaba	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
268 Nashville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
269 Fort Dodge	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
270 Rochester	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
271 Lansing	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
272 Rockland	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
273 Rockland	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
274 Aberdeen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
275 Plattsmouth	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
276 Plattsmouth	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
277 London	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
278 Plattsburg	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
279 Plattsburg	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
280 Owego	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
281 St. Louis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
282 Bridgeport	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
283 Geneva	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
284 Detroit	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
285 Port Worth	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
286 Waukegan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
287 Marquette	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
288 Fresno	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
289 Miami	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
290 Jacksonville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
291 San Jose	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
292 Brooklyn	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
293 Ft. Smith	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
294 Duluth	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
295 Scranton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
296 Wilmington	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
297 Canton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
298 Canton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
299 Middletown	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
300 Michigan City	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
301 Akron	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
302 Tecumseh	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
303 Racine	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
304 Monmouth	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
305 Pueblo	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
306 Pueblo	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
307 Mundie	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
308 Mundie	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
309 Mundie	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
310 Manitowish	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
311 Auburn	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
312 Livingston	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
313 Lima	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
314 Jackson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
315 Jackson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"
316 McSherrystown	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	"

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NOMINATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

Unions.	President.	First Vice-Pres.	Second Vice-Pres.	Third Vice-Pres.	Fourth Vice-Pres.	Fifth Vice-Pres.	Sixth Vice-Pres.	Seventh Vice-Pres.	Treasurer.
439 Carbondale	H. O. Parker, Phila.	S. Gompers, N. York	H. Waack, Syracuse	A. Garlepy, Montreal	W. Fitzgerald, Port.	A. Bower, Reading	E. G. Hall, Minn.	W. Strauss, Brooklyn	G. Weber, Phila.
440 Tampa	G. W. Perkins, Phila.	"	T. F. Tracy, Boston	"	"	G. Bradford, Tampa	"	"	"
441 Little Rock	"	"	"	"	"	H. Bogaake, Springfield	"	"	"
442 Cape Girardeau	"	"	"	"	"	G. Bradford, Tampa	"	"	"
443 Albuquerque	H. O. Parker, Phila.	"	H. Waack, Syracuse	"	"	H. Bogaake, Springfield	"	"	"
444 Walla Walla	G. W. Perkins, Phila.	"	T. F. Tracy, Boston	"	"	G. Bradford, Tampa	"	"	"
445 Billings	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
446 Portland	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
447 Kenosha	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
448 Ponce	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
449 Oklahoma City	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
450 Bushnell	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
451 Petoskey	G. Perkins, Chicago	"	T. F. Tracy, Boston	"	"	G. Bradford, Tampa	"	"	"
452 Nevada City	H. O. Parker, Phila.	"	H. Waack, Syracuse	"	"	H. Bogaake, Springfield	"	"	"
453 Cedar Rapids	G. Perkins, Chicago	"	T. F. Tracy, Boston	"	"	G. Bradford, Tampa	"	"	"
454 Galena	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
455 Albia	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
456 Benton Harbor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
457 Cidra	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
458 Saskatoon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
459 Edmonton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
460 W. Tampa	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
461 Pontiac	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
462 Pensacola	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
463 Quebec	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
464 Easton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
465 Arcibo	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
466 Bakersfield	H. O. Parker, Phila.	"	H. Waack, Syracuse	"	"	H. Bogaake, Springfield	"	"	"
467 Portland	G. Perkins, Chicago	"	T. F. Tracy, Boston	"	"	G. Bradford, Tampa	"	"	"
468 Lacon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
469 Fitchburg	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
470 Pontiac	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
471 Manitowoc	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
472 La Grange	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
473 Wheeling	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
474 Bayamon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
475 Wauau	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
476 Gloversville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
477 Meriden	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
478 Westminister	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
479 Baker City	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
480 Middletown	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
481 Iowa	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
482 Fairfeld	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
483 Huron	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
484 Fairfeld	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
485 Tampa	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
486 Fall River	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
487 Marlborough	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
488 Waterloo	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
489 Waterville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
490 Waterville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
491 Waterville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
492 Waterville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
493 Waterville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
494 Waterville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
495 Waterville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
496 Waterville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
497 Waterville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
498 Waterville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
499 Waterville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
500 Waterville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

The eligible candidates and those who declined before we went to press, with the number of nominations each received:

For International President.

	No. of Nominations.
G. W. Perkins, Chicago, Ill.	368
H. C. Parker, Philadelphia, Pa.	51
W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland, Oregon	5
I. W. Bisbing, Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Clarence Gaumer, Indianapolis, Ind.	1
John Gilliam, Cincinnati, O.	1
E. E. Greenwalt, Lancaster, Pa.	1
John P. Hopkins, Danville, Ill.	1
E. H. Ohme, Mattoon, Ill.	1
John Smith, Kansas City, Mo.	1
Geo. J. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.	1
Geo. Williams, Ft. Worth, Tex.	1
C. G. Warrington, Kansas City, Kans.	1

The following were nominated for President, but declined:

	No. of Nominations.
J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.	10
Thos. F. Tracy, Boston, Mass.	4
Phil Mueller, St. Louis, Mo.	3
M. Brown, New York, N. Y.	2
A. Strasser, Buffalo, N. Y.	2
E. G. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.	1
F. G. Hopp, Chicago, Ill.	1
N. F. Lentz, Chicago, Ill.	1
L. P. Sanders, Ft. Wayne	1
Frank Steinmiller, Hartford, Conn.	1
R. S. Sexton, Pueblo, Col.	1
Adolph Haupt, Sioux City	1
Eli Brunell, Hartford, Conn.	1
W. A. Campbell, Chicago, Ill.	1

The following were nominated for President but are ineligible:

	No. of Nominations.
Wm. McKinstry (manfr.), Kalamazoo, Mich.	1
Jose de La Campa (not a 5-yr. member), Tampa, Fla.	1

Eligible for First Vice-President.

	No. of Nominations.
Samuel Gompers, New York, N. Y.	416
John A. C. Menton, Flint, Mich.	10
W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland, Oregon	4
Bert Cradish, Mattoon, Ill.	1
E. L. Craver, Springfield, O.	1
E. E. Greenwalt, Lancaster, Pa.	1
Samuel B. Hasson, New York, N. Y.	1
F. Jochims, Union Hill, N. J.	1
F. Knickriehm, Chicago, Ill.	1
H. F. Wilson, Nacodoches, Tex.	1

The following were nominated for First Vice-President, but declined:

	No. of Nominations.
Phil Mueller, St. Louis, Mo.	6
M. Brown, New York, N. Y.	6
Gibson Weber, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
E. G. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.	2
H. C. Parker, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
F. Mahoney, Boston, Mass.	2
J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.	1
Thos. F. Tracy, Boston, Mass.	1
John Reichert, Milwaukee, Wis.	1
G. W. Perkins, Chicago, Ill.	1
Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
Henry Abrahams, Boston, Mass.	1
R. S. Sexton, Pueblo, Col.	1

Eligible for Second Vice-President.

	No. of Nominations.
Thos. F. Tracy, Boston, Mass.	372
Henry Waack, Syracuse, N. Y.	35
Gibson Weber, Philadelphia, Pa.	7
W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland, Oregon	6
A. P. Bower, Reading	3
Harry Acton, Bangor, Me.	1
J. E. Butler, Kansas City, Mo.	1
J. H. Conway, Manchester, N. H.	1
W. J. Doyle, Ft. Smith, Ark.	1
Samuel Gompers, New York, N. Y.	1
E. E. Greenwalt, Lancaster, Pa.	1
H. F. Hillers, Newark, N. J.	1
I. Hollander, New Haven, Conn.	1
A. H. Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.	1
I. B. Kuhn, McSherrytown, Pa.	1
N. F. Lentz, Chicago, Ill.	1
J. W. Sanford, Denver, Col.	1
Paul H. Sheehan, Springfield, Mass.	1
A. R. Smith, Macon, Ga.	1
Henry Smith, Terre Haute, Ind.	1
Wm. Standcumbe, Boston, Mass.	1
John Waack, Troy, N. Y.	1
Henry Wegener, Burlington, Ia.	1

The following were nominated for Second Vice-President, but declined:

	No. of Nominations.
J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.	4
P. Mahoney, Boston, Mass.	4
M. Brown, New York, N. Y.	3
A. Garlepy, Montreal, Can.	3
E. G. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.	1
John Reichert, Milwaukee, Wis.	1
L. P. Sanders, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1
Joe Rapp, Cincinnati, O.	1
Wm. Brant, St. Louis, Mo.	1
H. C. Parker, Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
Phil Mueller, St. Louis, Mo.	1
R. S. Sexton, Pueblo, Col.	1
Eli Brunell, Hartford, Conn.	1
A. Strasser, Buffalo, N. Y.	1
G. P. Bradford, Tampa, Fla.	1

The following was nominated for Second Vice-President, but is ineligible:

	No. of Nominations.
W. H. McKinstry (manfr.), Kalamazoo, Mich.	1

Eligible for Third Vice-President.

	No. of Nominations.
A. Garlepy, Montreal, Can.	429
W. V. Todd, Toronto, Can.	3
John Pamphilon, Toronto, Can.	3

Sam Bowden, Toronto, Can.	1
O. Bolland, London, Can.	1
Herman Knudsen, New Westminster, Can.	1
J. McCarthy, Toronto, Can.	1
F. Mather, Brantford, Can.	1
Chas. Meaden, Hamilton, Ont.	1
J. J. Murphy, Hamilton, Ont.	1
John H. Peuser, Vancouver, Can.	1
F. Thorn, Montreal, Can.	1

The following were nominated for Third Vice-President, but declined:

G. P. Bradford, Tampa, Fla.	1
W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland, Oregon	1

For Fourth Vice-President.

No. of Nominations.	
W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland, Oregon	417
H. H. Acton, Bangor, Me.	1
M. Brown, Decatur, Ill.	1
Thomas Burns, Tacoma, Wash.	1
Ernst Edelman, Syracuse, N. Y.	1
J. C. Ennis, Kewanee, Ill.	1
John M. Hayford, Albany, N. Y.	1
Hy. Kummerfelt, Detroit, Mich.	1
John Langlitz	1
Emil Levy, Evansville, Ind.	1
Gustav Mechau, Baltimore, Md.	1
John Riley, Danbury, Conn.	1
Geo. Ripple, Peekskill, N. Y.	1
Fred Schaefer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
Thomas A. Thompson, Trenton, N. J.	1
Chas. Wright, Decatur, Ill.	1

The following were nominated for Fourth Vice-President, but declined:

No. of Nominations.	
E. G. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.	6
G. P. Bradford, Tampa, Fla.	4
El Brunell, Hartford, Conn.	3
W. R. Ferguson, Oneida, N. Y.	2
Thos. F. Tracy, Boston, Mass.	2
L. P. Sanders, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	2
L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville, Ill.	2
J. J. Donovan, St. John, Can.	1
Phil Mueller, St. Louis, Mo.	1
Henry Waack, Syracuse, N. Y.	1
A. P. Bower, Reading, Pa.	1
Gibson Weber, Philadelphia, Pa.	1
J. W. Sanford, Denver, Col.	1

Eligible for Fifth Vice-President.

No. of Nominations.	
G. P. Bradford, Tampa, Fla.	372
H. Bogaaske, Springfield, Ill.	29
W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland, Oregon	6
Peter C. Dupont, Wilmington, Del.	1
Chas. Evans, Saginaw, Mich.	1
M. E. Forsyth, Oklahoma City, Okla.	1
Aug. Geissler, Chicago, Ill.	1
G. P. Gidish, Brunswick, Ga.	1
T. C. Hammer, Trinidad, Col.	1
G. Hall, Creston, Iowa	1
S. B. Jensen, Escanaba, Mich.	1
A. H. Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.	1
G. W. Keefe, Norfolk, Va.	1
Fred J. Keefer, Indianapolis, Ind.	1
A. C. Martin, Joliet, Ill.	1
W. A. Mitchell, Spokane, Wash.	1
Geo. Paul, Peekskill, N. Y.	1
Joe Roberts, Key West, Fla.	1
Wm. Standcumbe, Boston, Mass.	1
J. H. Schubmehl, Corning, N. Y.	1
C. Stockler, Terre Haute	1
O. P. Smith, Logansport, Ind.	1
D. Sugden, Salt Lake, Utah	1
C. G. Towner, Peoria, Ill.	1
Hy. Wegener, Burlington, Iowa	1

The following were nominated for Fifth Vice-President, but declined:

Fred Brockhausen, Milwaukee, Wis.	1
E. G. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.	7
Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4
El Brunell, Hartford, Conn.	3
L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville, Ill.	2
L. P. Sanders, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	2
Adolph Haupt, Sioux City, Iowa	2
W. R. Ferguson, Oneida, N. Y.	2
Wm. J. Cannon, Cleveland, Ohio	1
Hugh Hackett, Rochester, N. Y.	1
J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.	1
G. W. Perkins, Chicago, Ill.	1
H. C. Parker, Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Phil Mueller, St. Louis, Mo.	1
Henry Abrahams, Boston, Mass.	1
A. P. Bower, Reading, Pa.	1
Gibson Weber, Philadelphia, Pa.	1

The following was nominated for Fifth Vice-President, but is ineligible:

No. of Nominations.	
J. A. Roberts (manfr.), Tampa, Fla.	3

Eligible for Sixth Vice-President.

No. of Nominations.	
E. G. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.	359
L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville, Ill.	45
W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland, Oregon	3
C. Reiff, Syracuse, N. Y.	2
R. R. Cone, La Grange, Ga.	1
Henry Gerow, Peekskill, N. Y.	1
John Gimble, Louisville, Ky.	1
David Goldstein, Boston, Mass.	1
L. J. Kiefer, Louisville, Ky.	1
J. W. Sanford, Denver, Col.	1
E. C. Sevier, Sherman, Tex.	1
G. H. Thompson, Manitowoc, Wis.	1
Fred Wolf, Detroit, Mich.	1
Chas. Wright, Decatur, Ill.	1

The following were nominated for Sixth Vice-President, but declined:

G. P. Bradford, Tampa, Fla.	14
Phil Mueller, St. Louis, Mo.	6
El Brunell, Hartford, Conn.	3
Wm. J. Cannon, Cleveland, Ohio	2
Thos. F. Tracy, Boston, Mass.	2
R. S. Sexton, Pueblo, Col.	2

A. Strasser, Buffalo, N. Y.	2
J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.	1
H. Bogaaske, Springfield, Ill.	1
Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
F. Mahoney, Boston, Mass.	1
Henry Waack, Syracuse, N. Y.	1
Henry Abrahams, Boston, Mass.	1
A. P. Bower, Reading, Pa.	1
W. R. Ferguson, Oneida, N. Y.	1
M. Brown, New York, N. Y.	1

Eligible for Seventh Vice-President.

The following are the 5 highest and consequently the eligible candidates:

No. of Nominations.	
Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn, N. Y.	201
El Brunell, Hartford, Conn.	83
Phil Mueller, St. Louis, Mo.	37
John Reichert, Milwaukee, Wis.	9
L. P. Sanders, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	6

The following were nominated and will be eligible in their order if any of the foregoing highest decline:

Fred J. Keefer, Indianapolis, Ind.	3
J. T. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.	3
W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland, Oregon	2
A. H. Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.	2
C. J. Moorehouse, Denver, Col.	2
Joe D. Palmer, Binghamton, N. Y.	2
Henry Perault, Duluth, Minn.	2
J. W. Sanford, Denver, Col.	2
H. H. Acton, Bangor, Me.	1
Chancy Berry, Litchfield, Ill.	1
T. F. Burns, Tacoma, Wash.	1
F. H. Carlson, Oskaloosa, Iowa	1
J. F. Conway, Manchester, N. H.	1
F. Curry, Topeka, Kan.	1
R. P. Dollard, Richmond, Va.	1
Geo. P. Dorman, Mansfield, Ohio	1
Wm. Eckenrod, Chattanooga, Tenn.	1
Louis Frey, Sacramento, Cal.	1
W. B. Gable, Ephrata, Pa.	1
John Gimble, Louisville, Ky.	1
A. Glasser, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1
Samuel Gompers, New York, N. Y.	1
E. E. Greenawalt, Lancaster, Pa.	1
Daniel Harris, Scranton, Pa.	1
T. C. Hammer, Trinidad, Col.	1
Thos. E. Halloran, Denver, Col.	1
Theo. Holdcamper, Oakland, Cal.	1
I. Hollander, New Haven, Conn.	1
A. Hohler, Pawtucket, R. I.	1
Arthur Hook, St. Louis, Mo.	1
L. A. James, Sioux City, Iowa	1
Emil Joens, Davenport, Iowa	1
A. W. Kamp, Albion, Mich.	1
J. P. Keenen, Lancaster, Pa.	1
J. W. Kirby, Red Wing, Minn.	1
Frank Koss, Fond du Lac, Wis.	1
W. M. Lee, Ft. Worth, Tex.	1
Wm. Massey	1
Chas. Meade, Hamilton, Ont.	1
B. Molenkamp, Louisville, Ky.	1
J. M. O'Neill, Rome, N. Y.	1
Joe Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio	1
Earl Rogers	1
Jacob Rummel, Milwaukee, Wis.	1
H. J. Sauer, New Albany, N. Y.	1
Emil Seldel, Rock Island, Ill.	1
W. E. Stacy, Peoria, Ill.	1
W. E. Standcumbe, Boston, Mass.	1
J. P. Steinback, Pontiac, Ill.	1
Nathan Strauss, Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Nathan Strauss, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
M. Strauss, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
Aug. Thoms, Milford, Mass.	1
H. C. Wegener, Burlington, Iowa	1
C. E. Westerfield, Monmouth, Ill.	1
R. T. Wood, Springfield, Mo.	1
Chas. Wright, Decatur, Ill.	1

The following were nominated for Seventh Vice-President, but declined:

E. G. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.	10
R. S. Sexton, Pueblo, Col.	6
G. P. Bradford, Tampa, Fla.	6
L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville, Ill.	5
W. R. Ferguson, Oneida, N. Y.	5
Gibson Weber, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.	2
Adolph Haupt, Sioux City, Iowa	2
H. C. Parker, Philadelphia, Pa.	1
P. Mahoney, Boston, Mass.	1
M. Brown, New York, N. Y.	1
Henry Waack, Syracuse, N. Y.	1

The following were nominated for Seventh Vice-President, but are ineligible:

No. of Nominations.	
J. E. Butler (20c retiring card member), Kansas City, Mo.	3
W. H. McKinstry (manfr.' license), Kalamazoo, Mich.	2

Eligible for International Treasurer.

No. of Nominations.	
N. F. Lantz, Chicago, Ill.	17
Aug. Geissler, Chicago, Ill.	9
Adolph Haupt, Sioux City, Iowa	4
Wm. J. Murphy, Springfield, Mass.	2
Henry Hilfers, Newark, N. J.	1
R. L. Jacobs, Memphis, Tenn.	1
Fred J. Keefer, Indianapolis, Ind.	1
I. B. Kuhn, McSherrytown, Pa.	1
Geo. Kuemmerle, Toledo, Ohio	1
J. Kokesh, Seattle, Wash.	1
F. J. Sitter, Cheboygan, Mich.	1
Herman C. Traeger, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
Chas. Weber, Litchfield, Ill.	1

The following were nominated for International Treasurer, but declined:

Gibson Weber, Philadelphia, Pa.	407
Wm. J. Cannon, Cleveland, Ohio	2
L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville, Ill.	2

Thos. F. Tracy, Boston, Mass.	1
H. C. Parker, Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Henry Abrahams, Boston, Mass.	1
A. Strasser, Buffalo, N. Y.	1
Joseph Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio	1

(Nominations for Delegates to A. F. of L., see page 16.)

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return same to union making the request.

Members owing Private Loans to Union 80, Danville, Ill., prior to July 1st, 1910, will please remit same immediately, as we need the money on hand for the travelers coming through. The constitution will be enforced for failure to comply with this notice.

The following members owe Private Loans to Union 32, Louisville, Ky. As there are other members we would like to assist, we request that these members remit. John H. Slunn, No. 63743, \$3.70; Wm. J. Henshall, No. 33511, \$5.00; Robt. J. Sears, No. 67740, \$3.50; W. H. Gregg, No. 38260, \$4.00; Walter Instman, \$2.00; and Louis Godfrey, \$2.00.

Union 325, Spokane, Wash., will suspend members owing Private Loans over one year old. Must hear at once from Sam Thompson, Roy Anger, Fred Sechman, Chas. Eastberg, Patsy McCauley, Frank Nocatny, Thos. Delaney, John Purcell, Wm. Kurzner, Otto Driese, W. W. Balfour, A. M. Knutsen, Clyde Lawrence, E. Johnson, John Sykes, Louis Hempel, Thos. Tuttle, Jas. Murphy.

Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., wants to hear from all members owing private loans. Others cannot be accommodated if you do not pay.

Union 487, Baker City, Ore., writes, "All members owing private loans to Union 487, prior to July 1st, 1910, will please pay same at once as we need the money." Also Sam Thompson, please write.

Members owing private loans to Union 395, Waterbury, Conn., are hereby requested to settle up. Otherwise the Constitution will have to be enforced on the same.

Union 206, North Adams, Mass., will not grant any more private loans until some of the members who owe same pay up. Local fund is exhausted. Now then, gentlemen, just show us how many of you believe that the other fellow on road is entitled to a little assistance as well as you were. We have about 150 names of members on our list who owe this union from \$.75 to \$20.00 for private loans, for six months and over. Surely some are working.

Members owing private loans to Union 488, Gloversville, N. Y., will please pay up as the winter is coming on and others will be through who will need assistance.

Secretary holding card of Franklin Torres No. 7194 please collect Private Loan of \$5.00 and forward to F. H. Herman, Secretary Union 471, Americus, Ga.

Union 315, St. Cloud, Minn., writes "If Ben J. Koenig No. 11246, does not pay private loan of \$4.75 due Union 315 within the next thirty days he will stand suspended. The loan has run for almost two years."

Secretaries holding cards of Joseph Shanley, Walter Rich No. 3979, Wm. Pape, 12978, Alfred Vezollas, 85767, C. O. Peles, 52420, Chas. Daniels, 3936, Alonzo McGlasson, 63443, Vincent Miller, 12527, H. A. Hay, 80616, Conrad Dreese, 75509, please collect private loans and remit the amount to Secretary Union No. 154, Lincoln, Neb.

Union 486, New Westminster, B. C., requests secretaries holding cards of the following members owing private loans to kindly collect from them and remit to Union 486: A. H. Meyer (29021), \$2.00; Chas. Wolff (113603), \$2.00; Guy Bruce (108085), \$2.00; E. Beckwith (114937), \$2.00; E. B. Watson (66964), \$2.00.

Union 118, Peoria writes: "The following members will take notice, pay up, as we need the money and we need it very bad, or else action will be taken: No. 6375, Albert Wonasek, \$21.50; No. 82864, J. M. Connors, \$25.00; No. 113295, Geo. R. Gray, \$2.00; No. 11661, Eug. Caron, \$6.00; No. 12527, Vincent Miller, \$1.50; No. 7581, Phil Hans, \$2.50; No. 96411, Chas. E. Lantz, \$2.00; No. 86915, John K. Archer, \$7.70; No. 43727, A. B. Calender, \$5.30; No. 21079, Louis Samulson, \$4.00, and several others who own loans for three months or more."

Local 49, Springfield, Mass., suspended B. F. Parson (81612) for failure, after repeated notices to him to pay private loan of \$50.00 granted him in November, 1908.—Wm. J. Murphy, Secretary No. 49.

Members owing private loans to Union 475, Fitchburg, Mass., will please pay up as there is no money in the private loan fund.

Union 375, Anaconda, Mont., requests all members owing private loans to pay up or action will be taken.

NOMINATIONS FOR DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

1 Baltimore	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Gustav Mechau, Baltimore	Frank Ditttrich, Baltimore	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
2 Buffalo	Morris Braun	W. Campbell, Chicago	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Thos. Tracy, Boston	D. Harris, New York
3 Paterson	Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	J. H. Riley, Danbury	J. Mahlon Barnes	P. Mahoney, Springfield	E. Siskind, Chicago
4 Cincinnati	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	S. Siskind, Chicago	M. Brown, New York	F. Brockhausen, Milwaukee	P. Mahoney, Boston
5 Rochester	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	J. T. Smith, Kansas City
6 Syracuse	S. Gompers, New York	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Ed. Brunell, Hartford
7 Utica	M. Braun, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	E. Siskind, Chicago	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	A. Strasser, Buffalo
8 Hoboken	Richard Miller, Detroit	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	S. Gompers, New York	W. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
9 Troy	T. W. Bower, Boston	L. Weiner, Boston	M. Barnes, Chicago	W. A. Campbell	J. F. Conway, Manchester
10 Providence	Wm. Standcombe, Boston	Ed. Brunell, Hartford	A. Gariepy, Montreal	J. Hohler, Pawtucket	G. French, Louisville
11 St. Albans	Geo. R. French	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Samuel Gompers, New York	W. V. Todd, Toronto	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
12 Oneida	S. Gompers, New York	Morris Brown, New York	Thos. Tracy, Boston	O. P. Smith, Logansport	Ed. Brunell, Hartford
13 New York	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	J. T. Smith, Kansas City	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Daniel Harris, New York
14 Chicago	Brown, New York	M. Barnes, Phila.	P. Mahoney, Boston	P. H. Mueller, St. Louis	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
15 Chicago	Frank Cehls, Albany	M. Brown, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	L. Wiemars, Chicago
16 Binghamton	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	M. Brown, New York	P. Mahoney, Springfield
17 Cleveland	S. Gompers, Wash.	T. F. Tracy, Boston	O. P. Smith, Logansport	A. Gariepy, Montreal	J. T. Smith, Kansas City
18 Brattleboro	Chas. Wright, Decatur	Jno. E. Riley, Danbury	S. Gompers, New York	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Ed. Brunell, Hartford
19 Sault Ste. Marie	Thos. Tracy, Boston	Wm. Standcombe, Boston	Ed. Brunell, Hartford	P. Mueller, St. Louis	W. McKinstry, Kalamazoo
20 Decatur	Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	Patrick Mahoney, Boston	Morris Brown, New York	Jno. McCarthy, Boston	O. P. Smith, Logansport
21 Marlboro	Philip Mueller, St. Louis	W. Campbell	Fred Wolf, Detroit	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn	Geo. Apfolt, Worcester
22 Detroit	Wm. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	Patrick Mahoney, Boston	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Full. H. Mueller, St. Louis
23 Springfield	Morris Brown, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Jno. H. Riley, Danbury	Ed. H. Heilman, St. Louis	P. Mahoney, Springfield
24 Waukegan	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	S. Gompers, New York	W. Campbell, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	V. Ripley, Sault Ste. M.
25 Milwaukee	W. V. Todd, Toronto	Jno. H. Riley, Danbury	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Jacob Hahn, Milwaukee
26 So. Norwalk	S. Gompers, New York	M. Braun, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
27 Toronto	Wm. F. Maloney, Key West	T. F. Tracy, Boston	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	G. W. Perkins, Chicago
28 Westfield	Geo. R. French, Louisville	Chas. Gartlein, Connersville	O. P. Smith, Logansport	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn
29 Jacksonville	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. McKinstry, Kalamazoo
30 Moberly	Frank Celis, Chicago	Chas. Wright, Decatur	O. Gaumer, Indianapolis	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Wm. J. Murphy, Springfield
31 Connersville	Carl Ott, Indianapolis	T. Tracy, Boston	J. T. Smith, Kansas City	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	E. G. Hall, Minn.
32 Louisville	S. Gompers, New York	O. P. Smith, Logansport	Wm. Steinbock, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	L. J. Klefer, Louisville
33 Indianapolis	Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Wm. Brant, St. Louis	F. Curry, Topeka	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	M. G. Farnham, Indianapolis
34 Chippewa Falls	J. W. Sanford, Denver	Samuel Gompers, New York	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	E. G. Hall, Minn.
35 Dayton	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	W. A. Campbell	L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Harry Parker, Phila.
36 Topeka	T. T. Morehead, Springfield	Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Patrick Mahoney, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	M. E. Forsythe, Okla. City
37 Ft. Wayne	Morris Brown, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago
38 Springfield	J. W. Abraham, Boston	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Chas. Wright, Decatur
39 New Haven	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	M. Brown, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Joe. Bearbalter, N. Haven
40 Elmford	Morris Brown, New York	John Both, Urbana	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Ed. Brunell, Hartford
41 Aurora	W. J. Fitzgerald, Portland	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	S. Gompers, New York
42 Hartford	Phil. H. Mueller, St. Louis	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	F. Steinmiller, Hartford
43 Urbana	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Jno. Wells, Piqua
44 St. Louis	W. Duffy, Grand Rapids	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	M. Braun, New York
45 Springfield	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. J. Cannon, Cleveland
46 Grand Rapids	J. M. Barnes, Phila.	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. Strasser, Chicago
47 Quincy	Morris Braun, New York	David Watson, Terre Haute	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	G. P. Bradford, Tampa
48 Toledo	J. Klaus, Terre Haute	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Geo. Kuemmerle, Toledo
49 Springfield	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Ed. Brunell, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	J. H. Riley, Danbury
50 Terre Haute	M. Braun, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Jno. Huett, Brazil
51 Holyoke	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. Fitzgerald, Portland
52 Elmira	J. M. Barnes, Phila.	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	T. F. Tracy, Wash.
53 New Orleans	M. Braun, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	P. Mahoney, Springfield
54 Evansville	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	E. Gariepy, Montreal
55 Hamilton	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	E. G. Hall, Minn.
56 Leavenworth	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	P. Mahoney, Springfield
57 Champaign	M. Braun, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	P. Mahoney, Kalamazoo
58 Montreal	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City
59 Brantford	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
60 Keokuk	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	P. Mahoney, Springfield
61 La Crosse	Clarence Gaumer, Ind.	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	I. B. Kuhn, McSherrystown
62 Richmond	J. J. Scully, Corry	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Hugh Hackett, Rochester
63 Corry	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	E. E. Greenewalt, Lancaster
64 Lebanon	Hy. Abraham, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	R. F. Jordan, Lynn
65 Lynn	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Wm. Standcombe, Boston
66 Lewiston	Wm. A. McCabe, Albany	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Ed. Brunell, Hartford
67 Albany	Fred Weigel, Buffalo	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. McKinstry, Kalamazoo
68 Three Rivers	E. G. Hall, Minn.	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn
69 Hudson	N. F. Lentz, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Ang. Golsan, Chicago
70 Elgin	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
71 Burlington	M. Braun, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	P. Mahoney, Springfield
72 Alton	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Jno. H. Riley, Danbury
73 Poughkeepsie	M. Braun, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	P. Mahoney, Springfield
74 Columbus	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville
75 Hannibal	M. Braun, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Jno. Smith, Kansas City
76 Minneapolis	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. V. Todd, Toronto
77 Hornell	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	F. J. Miller, Sandusky
78 Sandusky	Chas. Wright, Decatur	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	S. Gompers, New York
79 Danville	P. Mahoney, Springfield	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	H. Siskind, Chicago
80 Peekskill	M. Braun, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	P. Mahoney, Springfield
81 Meadville	W. A. Campbell	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Ed. Brunell, Hartford
82 Nashville	Jno. H. Riley, Danbury	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn
83 Laugheries	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
84 Eau Claire	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
85 Mansfield	"	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
86 Brooklyn	Strauss, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
87 Dubuque	M. Braun, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
88 Schenectady	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
89 New York	A. P. Bower, Reading	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
90 Allentown	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
91 Worcester	C. Morehouse, Denver	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
92 Omaha	Wm. Standcombe, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
93 Pawtucket	M. Braun, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
94 St. Joseph	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
95 Akron	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
96 Boston	Henry Feider, St. Paul	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
97 St. Paul	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
98 Ottawa	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
102 Kansas City	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
103 Ansonia	A. P. Bower, Reading	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
104 Pottsville	M. F. Kehoe, Mayville	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
105 Mayville	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
106 Ogdensburg	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
107 Erie	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
108 Lock Haven	M. Braun, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
109 Aberdeen	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
110 Washington	Wm. Campbell, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
111 Des Moines	M. Brown, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
112 Oneonta	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
113 Tacoma	Wm. Ferguson, Oneida	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
114 Jacksonville	W. E. Stacy, Peoria	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
115 Canton	A. Gariepy, Canada	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
116 Cortlandt	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
117 Peoria	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
118 San Juan	T. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
119 Muscatine	M. Eckert, Blue Island	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
120 Ithaca	W. A. Campbell	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
121 Warren	Jno. H. Riley, Danbury	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
122 Hamilton	C. M. Hammond, Ephrata	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
123 Watertown	Harvey Sparks, Mattoon	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
124 Norwich	M. Braun, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
125 Ephrata	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
126 Mattoon	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
127 El Paso	M. Braun, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
128 Denver	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
129 Saginaw	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
130 Jersey City	M. Braun, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
131 Brooklyn	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
132 Richmond	G. M. Albrecht, La Porte	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
134 La Porte	"	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston

NOMINATIONS FOR DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

125 Appleton	E. G. Hall, Minn.	Chas. Martin, Neenah	Ed Brunell, Hartford	Q. Meydam, Appleton	B. A. Heldeman, Appleton
126 Hudson	Jas. L. McNamee, Albany	H. H. Holland, St. Albans	F. A. Grube, Ft. Wayne	Chas. Robinson, Jacksonville	Sam. A. Knaus, Allentown
127 Massillon	Jno. S. Kirchner, Phila.	H. B. Sibila, Massillon	H. B. Sanders, New York	Hy. Abrahams, Boston	J. A. Sells, Chicago
128 Newark	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Hy. B. Hilfers, Newark	Morris Brown, New York	G. W. Perkins, Chicago
129 Long Hill	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. J. Cannon, Cleveland	E. G. Hall, Minneapolis	G. F. Lents, Chicago
130 St. Catharines	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
131 New York	"	"	Morris Brown, New York	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Daniel Harris, New York
132 Lockport	"	"	Mahlon Barnes, Pa.	Adolph Strasser, New York	J. Derrnell, Fla.
133 Lincoln	M. Braum, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	E. Siskind, Chicago	W. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
134 New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	Morris Brown, New York	S. Gompers, New York	Daniel Harris, New York	Pat. Mahoney, Boston
135 Williamsport	E. E. Greenwalt, Lancaster	M. Braum, New York	E. Siskind, Chicago	W. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
136 New Brunswick	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	M. Brown, New York	Harry F. Hilfers, Newark	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
137 Union Hill	P. Mahoney, Boston	M. Braum, New York	J. M. Barnes, Chicago	Philip Mueller, St. Louis	P. A. Gariepy, Montreal
138 Caguan	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. F. Fitzgerald, Portland	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City
139 Brooklyn	Patrick Mahoney, Boston	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	Phil. H. Mueller, St. Louis	Morris Brown, New York	B. Auerhan, Brooklyn
140 Sioux City	Geo. French	J. T. Smith, Kansas City	Thos. Dermody	L. A. James, Sioux City	B. G. Hall, Minn.
141 Havana	"	"	"	"	"
142 Youngstown	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Ed Brunell, Hartford	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Gariepy, Montreal	J. Williams, Youngstown
143 Sioux Falls	S. Gompers, New York	E. G. Hall, Minn.	T. F. Tracy, Boston	A. Thos. New Westminster	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
144 Lincoln	Wm. Varpel, Lincoln	G. C. Whitney, Lincoln	J. L. Healy, Lincoln	O. L. Smith, Lincoln	Geo. Amer, Lincoln
145 Mt. Pleasant	Wegener, Burlington	F. Peterson, Monmouth	W. E. Stacy, Peoria	Ed. Aout, Canton	Tom Carlin, Oskaloosa
146 Sufield	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Wm. Standcumbe, Boston	Jas. L. Barnett, Sufield	Claud Stone, Denver
147 Rockford	Wm. Eisenstein, Rockford	G. B. Westbrook, Lemmon	Geo. De Traier, Mt. Clemens	Geo. McMurray, Huron	L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville
148 Lafayette	E. G. Hall, Minneapolis	L. P. Sanders, Ft. Wayne	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
149 Marion	"	"	"	"	"
150 Milford	Wm. Standcumbe, Boston	A. Gariepy, Montreal	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
151 Denver	A. P. Bowers, Reading	Jno. Reichert, Milwaukee	I. B. Kuhn, McSherrystown	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn	Greenwalt, Lancaster
152 Green Bay	Philip Mueller, St. Louis	H. Bogaske, Springfield	Otto Tonne, Green Bay	L. P. Sanders, Ft. Wayne	B. G. Hall, Minn.
153 Marysville	M. Braum, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	J. M. Barnes, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	"
154 Philadelphia	Morris Brown, New York	J. D. Abele, DeLancey	Patrick Mahoney, Boston	Jose de la Campe, Tampa	Philip Mueller, St. Louis
155 Defiance	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	A. Gariepy, Montreal	M. Braum, New York	Gibson Weber, Phila.
156 Owasco	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	E. Tracy, Boston	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	F. Mahoney, Springfield	O. P. Smith, Logansport
157 Oshkosh	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	E. G. Hall, Minn.	Geo. P. Smith, Oshkosh
158 Sheboygan	Geo. French, Louisville	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Chas. Evans, Saginaw	W. McCauley, Sault Ste. Marie	Ben Perry, Sault Ste. Marie
159 W. Greenville	M. Braum, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	E. Siskind, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
160 Vevort	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	E. G. Hall, Minn.	Jno. Smith, Kansas City
161 Joliet	"	"	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo
162 Kingston	"	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	Jno. H. Riley, Danbury	A. O. Martin, Joliet
163 Newark	J. J. Tyrer, Newark	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	W. R. Ferguson, Oneida	John Hun, Kingston	Sam Miguel, Porto Rico
164 Council Bluffs	J. M. Barnes, Phila.	Fred O. Buch, Newark	Chas. O. Dozer, Newark	Geo. V. Sites, Newark	T. P. Frederick, Newark
165 Olney	"	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	E. G. Hall, Minn.
166 Bangor	Pat. Mahoney, Boston	L. P. Sanders, Ft. Wayne	Hy. Abrahams, Boston	L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville	M. Brown, New York
167 Danbury	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Wm. Standcumbe, Boston	J. T. Smith, Kansas City	S. Gompers, New York
168 Ft. Madison	M. Braum, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Jno. A. Riley, Danbury	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	J. T. Smith, Kansas City
169 Madison	S. Gompers, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	E. Siskind, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
170 Mendota	Chas. Wright	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn	M. Braum, New York
171 Bay City	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	M. Braum	S. P. Mahoney	E. Siskind	W. H. McKinstry
172 Paducah	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	A. Gariepy, Montreal	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	G. H. Bradford, Tampa
173 Flint	Morris Brown, New York	Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Patrick Mahoney, Boston	Phil. H. Mueller, St. Louis
174 Covington	M. Brown, New York	T. Tracy, Boston	R. Anstead, Newport	G. Gilliam, Cinn.	B. Gimble, Louisville
175 Seattle	Wm. Campbell, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Wm. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	R. Sexton, Cinn.	Wm. Standcumbe, Boston
176 Garabo	S. Gompers, New York	"	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	T. J. Smith, Kansas City
177 Morris	Otto Ludwig, Morris	Patrick Mahoney, Boston	Nick Lents, Chicago	Albert Johnson, Memphis	T. J. Broderick, Flint
178 Manchester	Morris Brown, New York	"	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	Philip Mueller, St. Louis	Morris Siskind, Chicago
179 Jefferson City	"	"	"	"	"
180 Cayce	S. Gompers, New York	T. F. Tracy, Boston	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	Wm. Fitzgerald, Portland	J. T. Smith, Kansas City
181 Frankfort	Ed Brunell, Hartford	Chas. Wright, Decatur	E. L. Fisher, Oskaloosa	Hy. Abrahams, Boston	Frank Rapp, St. Paul
182 Gd. Island	M. Braum, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
183 Warsaw	S. Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	A. Gariepy, Montreal	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	L. P. Sanders, Ft. Wayne
184 Roanoke	Jno. L. Satterwhite, Roanoke	Geo. B. French, Decatur	J. W. Sanford, Denver	G. P. Bradford, Tampa	Hy. Abrahams, Boston
185 Atlantic City	H. Hilfers, Newark	Geo. H. Ulrich, Phila.	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
186 Galesburg	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	M. Braum, New York	Morris Siskind, Chicago	P. Mahoney, Springfield	Fred Brockhausen, Milwaukee
187 Rock Island	Samuel Gompers, Wash.	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	J. E. Butler, Kansas City	Nic Lents, Chicago	Chas. Wright, Decatur
188 Portland	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. Tracy, Boston	J. M. Barnes, Phila.	C. Goodman, St. Louis
189 New Albany	W. A. Campbell	"	H. C. Bech, New Albany	Thos. Tracy Boston	Mr. Smith
190 Battle Creek	Samuel Gompers, New York	Louis Prince, Battle Creek	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	E. Siskind, Chicago	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn
191 North Adams	Jno. H. Riley, Danbury	Wm. A. Campbell	P. Mahoney, Boston	Samuel Gompers, New York	Rowley Sexton, San Fran.
192 Carthage	M. Braum, New York	Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	E. Siskind, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
193 Kalamazoo	Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Samuel Gompers, New York	Andrew Jansen, Kalamazoo	A. Strasser, New York
194 Coldwater	T. O. Hammar, Trinidad	Wm. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	N. F. Lents, Chicago	W. J. Cannon, Cleveland	Fred Wolf, Detroit
195 Rome	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Wm. R. Ferguson, Oneida	Wm. B. Todd	A. P. Bowers, Pa.	Jos. Bogan, Rome
196 Victoria	M. Braum, New York	J. M. Barnes, Chicago	E. Siskind, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
197 Superior	P. Mahoney, Boston	P. Mahoney, Boston	Brockhausen, Milwaukee	Samuel Gompers, New York	Wm. Strauss, New York
198 New York	Morris Brown, New York	P. Mahoney, Boston	J. M. Barnes, Chicago	Wm. Campbell	Ed Brunell, Hartford
199 Bluffton	M. Braum, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	E. Siskind, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	F. Mahoney, Springfield
200 Logansport	Chas. Wright, Decatur	O. P. Smith, Logansport	E. Siskind, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	G. Huey, Springfield
201 Galveston	W. A. Campbell, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Wm. Strauss, New York	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
202 Chicago	Samuel Gompers, New York	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Thos. Tracy, Boston	"	E. G. Hall, Minn.
203 Birmingham	M. Brown, New York	Samuel Gompers, New York	"	"	"
204 Mobile	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	G. P. Bradford, Tampa	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo
205 New Orleans	Samuel Gompers, New York	A. Gariepy, Montreal	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	A. Strasser, Buffalo	Ed Brunell, Hartford
206 South Bend	"	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Geo. R. French, Louisville
207 Peru	J. T. Smith	Samuel Gompers, New York	H. C. Klee, Hartford	G. P. Bradford, Tampa	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
208 Ottumwa	F. G. Hopp, Chicago	Samuel Gompers, New York	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	J. T. Smith, Kansas City	D. Sugden, Salt Lake
209 Salt Lake City	M. Braum, New York	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Ed Brunell, Hartford	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
210 Los Angeles	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Samuel Gompers, New York	Samuel Gompers, New York	Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	G. W. Perkins, Chicago
211 Haverhill	Thos. Tracy, Boston	Wm. Standcumbe, Boston	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Patrick Mahon, Boston	L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville
212 Chicago	Wm. Campbell, Chicago	Philip Mueller, St. Louis	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
213 San Francisco	M. Braum, New York	"	"	A. Gariepy, Montreal	G. P. Bradford, Tampa
214 Birmingham	"	"	"	W. R. Ferguson, Oneida	Mr. Strasser, Buffalo
215 Milville	Samuel Gompers, New York	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	E. Siskind, Chicago
216 Amsterdam	"	"	"	Ed. Heilman, St. Louis	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City
217 Schenerville	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	F. Mahoney, Springfield
218 Sedalia	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
219 Guttenberg	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
220 Peru	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
221 Reading	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
222 Huntington	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
223 Sacramento	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
224 Lyons	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
225 Norfolk	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
226 Syracuse	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
227 York	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
228 Chicago Heights	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
229 Harrisburg	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
230 Ashland	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
231 Salamanca	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
232 Elm Island	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
233 Jacksonville	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
234 Findlay	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
235 Belleville	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
236 New York	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
237 Brunswick	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
238 Oakland	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
239 Wapokoneta	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
240 Lowell	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
241 Boise	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
242 Lancaster	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
243 Streator	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
244 Bloomington	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
245 Piqua	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
246 Knoxville	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
247 DeBar	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
248 Adrian	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
249 Rutland	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
250 Waverly	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
251 Memphis	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
252 Escanaba	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
253 Nashua	"	"	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield

NOMINATIONS FOR DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

270 Ft. Dodge	M. Braum, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	E. Siskind, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
271 Rochester	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. Tracy, Boston	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville	Gibson Weber, Phila.
272 Lansing	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Wm. Standcumbe, Boston	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.
273 Rockland	Chas. Wright, Decatur	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	A. Strasser, Chicago	Ed. Hall, Minn.	S. E. Stacey, Peoria
274 Pekin	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	B. Sexton, San Francisco	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	G. P. Bradford, Tampa
275 Aberdeen	E. T. Killough, Oskaloosa	A. Haupt, Sioux City	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	W. A. Campbell
276 Plattsmouth	A. Gariepy, Montreal	M. Barnes, Chicago	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	G. W. Perkins, Chicago
277 Oskaloosa	Samuel Gompers, New York	A. Gariepy, Montreal	T. F. Tracy, Boston	W. B. Ferguson, Oneida	Jos. McCarthy, Toronto
278 London	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Samuel Gompers, New York	"	I. W. Blasing, Phila.	Joe Seguin, Plattburgh
279 Plattburgh	Phil. H. Mueller, St. Louis	Wm. A. Campbell, Chicago	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	A. Gariepy, Montreal	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
280 Owego	Samuel Gompers, New York	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn	J. M. Barnes, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Samuel Gompers, New York
281 St. Louis	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	A. Gariepy, Montreal	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	G. P. Bradford, Tampa	E. G. Hall, Minn.
282 Bridgeport	W. A. Campbell	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	M. Brown, New York	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
283 Geneva	Samuel Gompers, New York	A. Gariepy, Montreal	Chas. Bolker, Colo.	Chas. Patterson, Joplin	T. C. Hammer, Trinidad
284 Detroit	W. A. Campbell	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	E. G. Hall, Minn.	Thos. Tracy, Boston
285 Ft. Worth	Samuel Gompers, New York	A. Gariepy, Montreal	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
286 Wichita	M. Braum, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Jos. Roberts, Key West	L. F. Sanders, Ft. Wayne
287 Marinette	Jose de la Campa, Tampa	A. Gariepy, Montreal	E. Siskind, Chicago	Morris Brown, New York	F. J. Hepp, San Jose
288 Fresno	J. M. Barnes, Phila.	Wallace Pindar, Key West	Enrique Rojas, Tampa	Wm. A. Campbell, Chicago	Edi Brunell, Hartford
289 Janesville	Samuel Gompers, New York	T. F. Garvey, Lowell	Adolph Haupt, Sioux City	Wm. Standcumbe, Boston	P. Mahoney, Springfield
290 San Jose	Wm. Campbell, Chicago	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Albert Schnitzer, Ft. Smith	
291 San Jose	J. M. Barnes, Chicago	M. Brown, New York	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	
292 Brooklyn	M. Braum, New York	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Jno. Kirchner, Phila.	A. Gariepy, Montreal	
293 Ft. Smith	Geo. Gother, Scranton	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	E. Siskind, Chicago	Ed. H. Heilman, St. Louis	Samuel Gompers, New York
294 Duluth	Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	S. J. F. Conroy, Manchester	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
295 Scranton	F. A. Bardsley, Canton	Clifford Reed, Danville	Fred Hopp, Chicago	S. J. T. Wall, Westfield	A. Gariepy, Montreal
296 Wilmington	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	Hy. Abrahams, Boston	M. Brown, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
297 Canton	John H. Riley, Danbury	Jas. Manee, Hartford	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Leo Weaver, McSherrystown	Harry Tillbrook, Lancaster
298 Glens Falls	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	G. J. Cannon, Cleveland	Wolf, Detroit
299 Middletown	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Wm. Standcumbe	A. Strasser, Buffalo	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn	Chas. Wright, Decatur
300 Michigan City	Michael Eckert, Blue Island	Wm. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	L. P. Sanders, Ft. Wayne	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Chas. Goodman, St. Louis
301 Akron	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	G. P. Bradford, Tampa	W. E. Tracy, Boston	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	P. Mahoney, Springfield
302 Tecumseh	M. Brown, New York	B. S. Sexton, Pueblo	Mike Muldoon, Troy	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	E. E. Greenewalt, Lancaster
303 Macine	M. Braum, New York	Clarence Gaumer, Ind.	E. Siskind, Chicago	J. W. Stanford, Denver	A. Strasser, Chicago
304 Macine	Samuel Gompers, Wash.	A. P. Bower, Reading	I. B. Kuhn, McSherrystown	Jas. Mamus, Buffalo	D. Harris, New York
305 McDonough	Jno. Reichert, Milwaukee	N. F. Lentz, Chicago	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	M. Barnes, Chicago	P. Mahoney, Springfield
306 Pueblo	Jos. McCarthy, Toronto	Samuel Gompers, New York	E. G. Hall, Minn.	I. B. Kuhn, Reading	
307 Reno	Samuel Gompers, New York	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville	W. V. Todd, Toronto	W. A. Campbell
308 Muncie	J. Mahlon Barnes, Lima	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	J. Wood, Cinn.	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Geo. R. French, Louisville
309 Rothville	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	D. Jones, Detroit	E. G. Hall, Minn.	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Wm. Standcumbe, Boston
310 Manatee	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	A. P. Bower, Reading	A. Gariepy, Montreal	C. Weber
311 Auburn	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	"	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Jas. T. Smith, Kansas City	B. J. Sands, Louisville
312 Livingston	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	"	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	Paul Sens, Ottawa	W. A. Phillip, Saratoga
313 Lima	Samuel Gompers, New York	"	Chas. F. Schmidt, Kenosha	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Edi Brunell, Hartford
314 Jackson	"	"	"	P. Mahoney, Springfield	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City
315 St. Cloud	"	"	"	H. Schwitzgoebel, Sheboygan	Rich. Boenisch, Sheboygan
316 McSherrystown	"	"	"	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn	A. Gariepy, Montreal
317 Wilkes Barre	"	"	"	Bollo Sexton, San Francisco	Wm. Burns, Tacoma
318 Chattanooga	"	"	"	Gibson Weber, Phila.	P. Mahoney, Springfield
319 Waukegan	N. F. Lentz, Chicago	J. W. Colson, Waukegan	"	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	H. F. Hillers, Newark
320 Athens	G. W. Lindsay, Athens	Wm. Standcumbe, Boston	"	E. G. Hall, Minn.	Jno. Pamphilon, Toronto
321 New Britain	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Phil. Mueller, St. Louis	"	Samuel Gompers, New York	Fred Wolf, Detroit
322 Joplin	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	F. Knevers, Sheboygan	"	Edi Brunell, Hartford	Samuel Gompers, New York
323 Sheboygan	Wm. Standcumbe, Boston	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	"	Morris Brown, New York	Wm. A. Campbell
324 Gloucester	Wm. Campbell, Chicago	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	"	Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	A. Gariepy, Montreal
325 Spokane	M. Braum, New York	Samuel Gompers, New York	"	P. Mahoney, Springfield	Jas. Horan, Troy
326 Taunton	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	"	P. Mahoney, Springfield	
327 Coxsackie	Jno. Reichert, Milwaukee	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	"	Jno. Pamphilon, Toronto	
328 Creston	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	"	Samuel Gompers, New York	
329 Fond du Lac	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	M. Brown, New York	"	Edi Brunell, Hartford	
330 Alpena	M. Brown, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	"	J. J. Terrence, Hammond	
331 Crookston	Wm. A. Campbell	Hy. F. Hillers, Newark	"	J. O. Johnston, Buffalo	
332 San Diego	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	
333 San Lorenzo	M. Braum, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	"	Clyde M. Brown, Sedalia	
334 San Antonio	Chas. Grambarth, Eureka	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Moorhouse, Denver	
335 Hammond	Dan McMahon, Livingston	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	"	W. M. Kamp, Albion	
336 Tampa	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Samuel Gompers, New York	"	Wm. R. Ferguson, Oneida	
337 Key West	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	"	Edi Brunell, Hartford	
338 Eureka	M. Bowen, Dallas	H. O. Denninger, San Antonio	"	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn	
339 Santa Barbara	Wm. J. Dillon, Corning	J. W. Lutz, Corning	"	Ed. Plughaupt, Portland	
340 Traverse City	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	"	E. J. Cox, Hornell	
341 Neenah	G. H. Hall, Minn.	Frank Rapp, St. Paul	"	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	
342 Batavia	M. Braum, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	"	F. Boeke, Mankato	
343 Malone	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	P. Mahoney, Springfield	
344 Atlanta	T. S. Pettis, Tampa	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	"	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn	
345 Kansas City	M. Braum, New York	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Ed. Siskind, Chicago	
346 San Antonio	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	P. Mahoney, Springfield	
347 Corning	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	"	W. V. Todd, Montreal	
348 St. John	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	
349 Mankato	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	P. Mahoney, Springfield	
350 Brookville	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	W. M. Lee, Ft. Worth	
351 Key West	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	
352 Honesdale	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	N. Lentz, Chicago	
353 Palatka	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	G. P. Bradford, Tampa	
354 Vancouver	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	
355 Fremont	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Wm. Ferguson, Oneida	
356 Atchison	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
357 Lehigh	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Ed. J. Sheff, Marshfield	
358 Great Falls	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
359 Waukesha	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
360 Racogdoches	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
361 Havana	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
362 Ann Arbor	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
363 Ogden	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
364 Pt. Huron	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
365 Sherman	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
366 Jamestown	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
367 Barre	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
368 Marshfield	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
369 Sherbrooke	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
370 Mayaguez	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
371 Anaconda	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
372 Utuado	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
373 Bridgewater	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
374 Brandon	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
375 Rochester	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
376 Wallace	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
377 Watertown	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
378 Rushville	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
379 St. Augustine	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
380 Portsmouth	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
381 Claes	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
382 Yankton	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
383 Utuado	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
384 Paris	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
385 Vega-Baja	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
386 Bellingham	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
387 Brooklyn	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
388 Cadillac	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
389 Sycamore	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
390 Waterbury	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
391 Northampton	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
392 Jonia	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
393 Stamford	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
394 Vincennes	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
395 Red Wing	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
396 Shawnee	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
397 Quakertown	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
398 Ishpeming	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	
399 Austin	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	"	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	

NOMINATIONS FOR DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

405 Birmingham	Samuel Gompers, Wash.	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	T. F. Tracy, Boston	A. Gariepy, Montreal	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
406 Crawfordsville	Mr. Tracy, Boston	Samuel Gompers, New York	O. P. Smith, Logansport	L. P. Sanders, Ft. Wayne	Mahlon Barnes, Chicago
407 Norwich	Sol. Southmeier, Hartford	Jno. Riley, Danbury	Wm. Standcumbe, Boston	W. Stacey, Peoria	E. J. Hall, Minn.
408 Houghton	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	E. G. Hall, Minn.	Gibson Weber, Phila.	A. Gariepy, Montreal
409 Kewanee	E. H. Aout, Canton	Wm. A. Campbell, Chicago	Philip Mueller, St. Louis	L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville	C. F. Sullivan, Kewanee
410 Centuria	M. Braun, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	B. Siskind, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
411 Brockville	S. Gompers, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Chicago	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	A. Gariepy, Montreal
412 Newport News	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Fitzgerald, Portland	Jno. G. Ross, Newport News	Samuel Gompers, Wash.	Gustav Mechnau, Baltimore
413 Calumet	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Sam Gompers, New York	Tom F. Tracy, Boston	A. Gariepy, Montreal	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
414 Wimsag	Samuel Gompers, New York	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Philip Mueller, St. Louis	Harry C. Parker, Phila.	E. G. Hall, Minn.
415 Elkhardt	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	W. H. Barnes, Chicago	W. French, Kansas City	P. Mahoney, Springfield	Greenwalt
416 Norwalk	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. Tracy, Boston	J. Mekus, Dunkirk	D. H. Conroy, Norwalk	W. E. Eckenrodt, Chattanooga
417 Dunkirk		J. Sell, Dunkirk		Frank Rusch, Dunkirk	Adolph Kaiser, Dunkirk
418 Kingston					
419 Salina	Jno. Butler, Kansas City	E. G. Hall, Minn.	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	G. P. Bradford, Tampa	A. Gariepy, Montreal
420 St. Thomas	W. V. Todd, Toronto	Joe Kelly, London	Jos. Pamphill, Toronto	F. Mather, Brantford	Wm. Hyslop, London
421 Burlington	G. W. Perkins	Samuel Gompers	Thos. Tracy	Jno. T. Smith	Mahlon Barnes
422 Berlin	J. T. Smith, Kansas City	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	A. Gariepy, Montreal	Thos. Tracy, Boston	J. Mahlon Barnes
423 Sterling	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
424 Stratford	Campbell, Wash.	McKinstry, Kalamazoo	W. V. Todd, Toronto	Jos. McCarthy, Toronto	P. Mahoney, Springfield
425 Astoria	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Thos. Tracy, Boston	E. G. Hall, Minn.	W. V. Todd, London	Enrique Rojas, Tampa
426 Hibbing	E. G. Hall, Minn.	Samuel Gompers, New York	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Edi Brunell, Hartford
427 Rahway	Hy. F. Hilfers, Newark	C. Garling, New Brunswick	Isaac Hess, Rahway	B. A. McCough, Rahway	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
428 Trenton	Samuel Gompers, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Henry F. Hilfers, Newark	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Geo. R. French
429 Niagara Falls	M. Braun, New York		E. Siskind, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
430 Putnam					
431 Litchfield	J. M. Barnes, Chicago	Chas. Wright, Decatur	Phil. Mueller, St. Louis	Morris Brown, New York	Patrick Mahoney, Boston
432 Nelson	M. Braun, New York	E. Siskind, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
433 Mobile	Ger. French, Louisville	A. H. Johnson, Memphis	Andy Marx, Birmingham	Elis Rascover, Mobile	Edi Brunell, Hartford
434 Faribault	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	E. G. Hall, Minn.	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn	A. Gariepy, Montreal	G. P. Bradford, Tampa
435 Kenton	Samuel Gompers, New York	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Edi Brunell, Hartford	E. G. Hall, Minn.	A. Gariepy, Montreal
436 Olyphant	A. P. Bower, Reading	E. G. Kotzwinkle, Scranton	W. Costello, Oronota	J. L. Barnett, Suffield	I. B. Kuhn, McSherrystown
437 Cairo	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Samuel Gompers, New York	J. T. Smith, Kansas City	J. M. Barnes, Chicago	T. F. Tracy, Boston
438 Marion	J. Mahlon Barnes, Ill.	E. H. Heilman, St. Louis	P. Mahoney, Mass.	G. W. Perkins, Ill.	L. P. Hoffman, Ill.
439 Carbondale	J. M. Barnes, Chicago	Samuel Gompers, New York	A. P. Bower, Reading	H. C. Parker, Phila.	Wm. McKinstry, Kalamazoo
440 Tampa	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.	H. Abrahams, Boston	Samuel Gompers, New York	J. C. Johnston, Buffalo	Luis Ortega, Tampa
441 Little Rock	J. T. Smith, Kansas City	Samuel Gompers, New York	Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. A. Campbell, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston
442 Cape Girardeau	Ed. H. Heilman, St. Louis	A. H. Johnson, Memphis	Al Boehm, Kansas City	N. F. Lents, Chicago	E. H. Gahring, Marion
443 Albion	M. Braun, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	E. Siskind, Chicago	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
444 Walla Walla	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	W. A. Campbell	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. Tracy, Boston	D. Sugden, Salt Lake City
445 Billings	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	E. G. Hall, Minn.	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	A. Gariepy, Montreal	G. P. Bradford, Tampa
446 Norristown	Samuel Gompers, New York	A. P. Bowers, Reading	Henry Hilfers, Newark	Edi Brunell, Hartford	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn
447 Kenosha	M. Brown, New York	E. G. Hall, Minn.	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Wm. Campbell, Chicago	D. L. Kirby, Huron
448 Brainerd	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Samuel Gompers, New York	E. G. Hall, Minn.	A. Gariepy, Montreal	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
449 Ponce	Samuel Gompers	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	J. Mahlon Barnes	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Jno. T. Smith
450 Oklahoma City	W. A. Campbell, Okla.	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. Tracy, Boston	J. T. Smith, Kansas City	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland
451 Bushnell	Chas. Wright, Decatur	Albert Johnston, Memphis	L. P. Saunders, Ft. Wayne	Harry Wegener, Burlington	H. F. Kuriger, Muscatine
452 Petosky	M. Braun, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	W. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
453 Nevada City					
454 Cedar Rapids	W. A. Campbell	W. H. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	E. G. Hall, Minn.	Fred Peterson, Galena	L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville
455 Galena	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	E. G. Hall, Minn.	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	G. P. Bradford, Tampa
456 Albia	G. W. Perkins, Chicago		Samuel Gompers, New York	Aug. Geisler, Chicago	Jno. Smith, Kansas City
457 Benton Harbor	Mahlon Barnes	J. M. Barnes, Phila.	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Adolph Haupt, Sioux City
458 Cidra	Samuel Gompers, New York	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	F. H. Bruce, Edmonston		Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City
459 Saskatoon		Wm. Standcumbe, Boston	G. P. Bradford, Tampa	W. A. Campbell	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago
460 San Juan		M. Braun, New York	E. Siskind, Chicago	F. Morrell, Monmouth	E. G. Hall, Minn.
461 Edmonston		G. W. Perkins, Chicago	G. P. Bradford, Tampa	J. C. Johnston	P. Mahoney, Springfield
462 Tampa		Samuel Gompers, New York	T. F. Tracy, Boston	W. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn
463 Pontiac		Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Jno. T. Smith	E. G. Hall, Minneapolis	A. Gariepy, Montreal
464 Pensacola		Thos. F. Tracy, Wash.	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City	A. Strasser, Buffalo
465 Quebec		P. Mahoney, Springfield	E. Siskind, Chicago	W. B. Fitzgerald, Portland	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City
466 Easton		Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn		W. McKinstry, Kalamazoo	P. Mahoney, Springfield
467 Arcadio		Thos. F. Tracy, Boston		J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago	M. Braun, New York
468 Albion	M. Braun, New York	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago		Thos. F. Tracy, Boston	Gibson Weber, Phila.
469 Bakerfield	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn		I. W. Bisbing, Portland	Jno. Kirchner
470 Portland	G. W. Perkins, Chicago	Samuel Gompers, New York		W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Jno. T. Smith, Kansas City
471 Macon	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston			
472 Juncos	Samuel Gompers, New York				
473 Catano		J. H. Riley, Danbury			
474 Agnes Buenas		Samuel Gompers, New York			
475 Fitchburg	Samuel Gompers, Wash.	Samuel Gompers, New York			
476 Pontiac	W. A. Campbell, Chicago				
477 Manitowoc	G. W. Perkins, Chicago				
478 La Grange	W. S. Marzayck, Jacksonville				
479 Wheeling	Aug. H. Schroe, Omaha				
480 Bayamon	Samuel Gompers				
481 Wausau	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland				
482 Gloversville	N. F. Lents, Chicago				
483 Meriden	Wm. Standcumbe, Boston				
484 Caguas	Samuel Gompers, New York				
485 New Westminster	J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago				
486 Baker City	W. A. Campbell, Chicago				
487 Middletown	G. W. Perkins, Chicago				
488 Iola	J. E. Butler, Kansas City				
489 Fairfield	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland				
490 Huron	Wm. Standcumbe, Boston				
491 Colorado Springs	I. Morehouse, Denver				
492 Tampa	J. Mahlon Barnes, Phila.				
493 Fall River	Samuel Gompers, New York				
494 Marshalltown	M. Braun, New York				
495 Waterloo					
496 Kankakee	Thos. F. Tracy, Boston				
497 Everett	W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland				
498 Trinidad	M. Brown, New York				
500 Tampa	Samuel Gompers, New York				

The following are the eligible candidates in so far as the nominations go for delegates to the A. F. of L.:

	No. of Nominations.
Samuel Gompers, New York, N. Y.	200
J. Mahlon Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa.	199
Thos. F. Tracy, Boston, Mass.	197
W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland, Oregon	117
M. Braun, New York, N. Y.	117
P. Mahoney, Boston, Mass.	110
W. A. Campbell, Chicago, Ill.	105
John T. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.	66
E. G. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.	61
Wm. Standcumbe, Boston, Mass.	36
Ph. Mueller, St. Louis, Mo.	33
Chas. Wright, Decatur, Ill.	20
J. R. Riley, Danbury, Conn.	20
L. P. Sanders, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	15
A. P. Bowers, Reading, Pa.	14
Gibson Weber, Philadelphia, Pa.	13
L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville, Ill.	13
O. P. Smith, Logansport, Ind.	11
W. V. Todd, Toronto, Ont.	11
W. R. Ferguson, Onida, N. Y.	10
Henry F. Hilfers, Newark, N. J.	10
I. B. Kuhn, McSherrystown, Pa.	9
R. S. Sexton, Pueblo, Col.	8
E. E. Greenwalt, Lancaster, Pa.	8
D. Harris, New York, N. Y.	8

The following were nominated and will be eligible in their order if any of the foregoing highest decline:

Ed H. Heilman, St. Louis, Mo.	7
John Reichert, Milwaukee, Wis.	7
Fred Wolf, Detroit, Mich.	7
J. W. Sanford, Denver, Col.	7
J. C. Johnston, Buffalo, N. Y.	6
Clarence Gaumer, Indianapolis, Ind.	5
H. C. Parker, Philadelphia, Pa.	5
W. E. Stacey, Peoria, Ill.	5
A. Haupt, Sioux City, Iowa	5
M. Eckert, Blue Island, Ill.	4
John S. Kirchner, Philadelphia, Pa.	4
Wm. S. Marzayck, Jacksonville, Fla.	4
Fred Peterson, Galena, Ill.	4
Fred Brockhausen, Milwaukee, Wis.	4
J. F. Conway, Manchester, N. H.	3
Menno De Witt, Muskegon, Mich.	3
Hugh Hackett, Rochester, N. Y.	3
A. H. Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.	3
F. J. Keefer, Indianapolis, Ind.	3
Gustave Mechnau, Baltimore, Md.	3
C. J. Morehouse, Denver, Col.	3
W. Murphy, Springfield	3
L. Ortega, Tampa, Fla.	3
H. C. Wegener, Burlington, Iowa	3
Wm. A. McCabe, Albany, N. Y.	3
J. McCarthy, Toronto, Ont.	3

D. Jones, Detroit, Mich.	3
Ed H. Aout, Canton, Ill.	3
J. Aronson, Oakland, Cal.	3
Jas. L. Barnett, Suffield, Conn.	3
I. W. Bisbing, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Walter W. Egan, Dallas, Tex.	3
John E. Butler, Kansas City, Mo.	3
H. T. Barnes, Nashville, Tenn.	3
Frank Celcis, Chicago, Ill.	3
M. G. Farnham, Indianapolis, Ind.	3
Chas. Goodman, St. Louis, Mo.	3
Aug. Geissler, Chicago, Ill.	3
T. C. Hammer, Trinidad, Colo.	3
Geo. Kummerle, Toledo, Ohio	3
Emil Levy, Evansville, Ind.	3
W. A. Mitchell, Spokane, Wash.	3
Carl Ott, Indianapolis, Ind.	3
John Pamphill, Toronto, Ont.	3
Jos. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Chas. Reiff, Syracuse, N. Y.	3
Enrique Rojas, Tampa, Fla.	3
Frank Rapp, St. Paul, Minn.	3
H. B. Sibila, Massillon	3
D. Sugden, Salt Lake City, Utah	3
Frank Steinmiller, Hartford, Conn.	3
C. F. Sullivan, Kewanee, Ill.	3
C. F. Schmidt, Kenosha, Wis.	3
Fred Weisel, Buffalo, N. Y.	3
Geo. Apholt, Worcester, Mass.	3

W. A. Alton, Peoria, Ill.	1	A. W. Kamp, Albion, Mich.	1	G. C. Whitney, Lincoln, Ill.	1
G. M. Albrecht, La Porte, Ind.	1	Adolph Kaiser, Dunkirk, N. Y.	1	G. B. Westbrook, Lemon, S. D.	1
E. Auerhann, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1	Jos. Kelly, London, Ont.	1	Fred A. Wolff, Blue Island, Ill.	1
Geo. Auer, Lincoln, Ill.	1	E. G. Kotzwinkle, Scranton, Pa.	1	S. J. T. Wall, Westfield, Mass.	1
J. D. Abele, Defiance, Ohio	1	D. L. Kirby, Huron, S. D.	1	Seb. Weaver, McSherrystown, Pa.	1
R. Anstead, Newport, Ky.	1	H. F. Kuriger, Muscatine, Iowa	1	Richard Wagner, Sheboygan, Wis.	1
J. B. Anderson, Lima, Ohio	1	M. T. Lynch, Indianapolis, Ind.	1	J. C. Wirth, Terre Haute, Ind.	1
C. O. Beals, Auburn, Me.	1	E. Lewis, Tacoma, Wash.	1	S. Welheuser, Berlin, Ont.	1
Wm. Brant, St. Louis, Mo.	1	Otto Ludwig, Morris, Ill.	1	W. M. Wagner, Reno, Nev.	1
Jos. Bearhalter, New Haven, Conn.	1	Jacob Loudenslager, Toledo, Ohio	1	L. Welmers, Chicago, Ill.	1
Jas. Blyth, Boston, Mass.	1	Frank LaFontaine, Springfield, Mass.	1	L. Welmer, Boston, Mass.	1
H. Bogaske, Springfield, Ill.	1	G. W. Lindsay, Athens, Pa.	1	The following were nominated for Delegates to the A. F. of L., but declined:	
Fred C. Buck, Newark, Ohio	1	W. M. Lee, Ft. Worth, Tex.	1	No. of Nominations.	
T. J. Broderick, Flint, Mich.	1	Richard Miller, Detroit, Mich.	1	G. W. Perkins, Chicago, Ill.	60
J. E. Butler, Kansas City, Mo.	1	Wm. F. Mahoney, Key West, Fla.	1	A. Gariepy, Montreal, Can.	50
H. C. Beck, New Albany, Ind.	1	T. T. Moorehead, Springfield, Ill.	1	Eli Brunell, Hartford, Conn.	38
T. F. Burns, Tacoma, Wash.	1	Byron Martin, Terre Haute, Ind.	1	Wm. Strauss, Brooklyn, N. Y.	33
J. Bogan, Rome, N. Y.	1	P. Mahoney, Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	A. Strasser, Buffalo, N. Y.	20
E. T. Behrens, Sedalia, Mo.	1	F. J. Miller, Sandusky, Ohio	1	N. F. Lentz, Chicago, Ill.	16
F. E. Bardsley, Canton, Ill.	1	Chas. Martin, Neenah, Wis.	1	Henry Abrahams, Boston, Mass.	13
Richard Boenisch, Sheboygan, Wis.	1	C. Meydam, Appleton, Wis.	1	Geo. R. French, Denver, Col.	12
Wm. Broders, Boston, Mass.	1	Jas. McHale, Albany, N. Y.	1	Wm. J. Cannon, Cleveland, Ohio	7
Wm. Burns, Tacoma, Wash.	1	Geo. McMurray, Huron, S. D.	1	F. G. Hopp, Chicago, Ill.	4
Clyde M. Brown, Sedalia, Mo.	1	Wm. McCarty, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1	The following were nominated for Delegates to the A. F. of L., but are ineligible:	
F. Boeke, Mankato, Minn.	1	A. C. Martin, Joliet, Ill.	1	No. of Nominations.	
F. Burns, Hartford, Conn.	1	L. P. Mahoney	1	W. H. McKinstry (holds mnfrs. license), Kalamazoo, Mich.	92
F. Bauer, Mankato, Minn.	1	Chas. I. McKinney, San Francisco, Cal.	1	E. Siskind (no such member in Chicago), Chicago, Ill.	57
W. Barnett, Suffield, Conn.	1	W. A. Mitchell, Spokane, Wash.	1	Morris Siskind (20c retiring card member), Chicago, Ill.	4
Al Boehm, Kansas City, Mo.	1	Jas. Manee, Hartford, Conn.	1	Jose de la Campa, Tampa, Fla. (not a 5-year member)	3
W. B. Burke, Pontiac, Ill.	1	Mike Muldoon, Troy, N. Y.	1	J. Wood, Cincinnati, O. (not a member)	1
H. J. Bergen, Wheeling, W. Va.	1	James McManus, Buffalo, N. Y.	1	The following nominations were received after the nominations closed: 207, 219, 344, 382, hence cannot be counted.	
C. Baier, Kankakee, Ill.	1	Dan McMahon, Livingston, Mont.	1	The following unions failed to make nominations and are therefore requested to show cause why the constitutional fine of \$10.00 as provided in Section 13 should not be imposed:	
F. Curry, Topeka, Kan.	1	Morehead, Denver, Col.	1	108, 151, 159, 307, 328, 333, 354, 366, 374, 386, 389, 390, 392, 473, 474, 496.	
W. Costello, Oneonta, N. Y.	1	Albert Martine, Wausau, Wis.	1		
Reuben Cooper, Ephrata, Pa.	1	J. Mekus, Dunkirk, N. Y.	1		
Bert Craddich, Mattoon, Ill.	1	F. Mather, Brantford, Ont.	1		
Tom Carlin, Oskaloosa, Iowa	1	John McCarthy, Boston, Mass.	1		
Michael Cassin, Chicago, Ill.	1	B. A. McGough, Rahway, N. J.	1		
J. W. Coffron, Waukegan, Ill.	1	Andy Marx, Birmingham, Ala.	1		
E. G. Cuthbert, Elmira, N. Y.	1	P. Mahoney, Mass.	1		
D. H. Conroy, Norwalk, Ohio	1	W. McCabe, Albany, N. Y.	1		
E. J. Cox, Hornell, N. Y.	1	J. Mahlon, Chicago, Ill.	1		
W. Cullerton, Bangor, Me.	1	F. Morrel, Monmouth, Ill.	1		
Frank Dittich, Baltimore, Md.	1	F. H. McCarthy, Boston, Mass.	1		
Gus Diehle, Detroit, Mich.	1	Fred Nelson, Ottawa, Ill.	1		
W. Duffy, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	Gus Nicolai, Oshkosh, Wis.	1		
Jas. A. De Bell, Boston, Mass.	1	J. M. Nagel, Cadillac, Mich.	1		
John Derrnell	1	E. H. Ohme, Mattoon, Ill.	1		
Thos. Dermody, Kalamazoo	1	Thos. O'Brien, Waverly, N. Y.	1		
Geo. De Traier, Mt. Clemens, Mich.	1	J. C. Plate, Muscatine, Iowa	1		
Chas. O. Dozer, Newark, Ohio	1	Ben Perry, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1		
Jos. Dearhalter, New Haven, Conn.	1	Louis Prince, Battle Creek, Mich.	1		
J. Dehan, New York, N. Y.	1	Mark Promis, Philadelphia, Pa.	1		
H. C. Deminger, San Antonio, Tex.	1	Chas. Patterson, Joplin, Mo.	1		
Wm. J. Dillon, Corning, N. Y.	1	Wallace Pinder, Key West, Fla.	1		
W. E. Eckenrodt, Chattanooga, Tenn.	1	A. R. Pierce, Manistee, Mich.	1		
Wm. Elsenstein, Rockford, Ill.	1	W. A. Phillip, Saratoga, N. Y.	1		
Jos. Eis, Escanaba, Mich.	1	Ed Pflughaupt, Portland, Oregon	1		
Chas. Evans, Saginaw, Mich.	1	T. S. Pettis, Tampa, Fla.	1		
J. B. Edens, Monmouth, Ill.	1	W. Pfizenmeier, Meriden, Conn.	1		
M. E. Forsythe, Oklahoma City, Okla.	1	Chas. Roeker, Steamboat Springs, Col.	1		
Louis Feldman, New York, N. Y.	1	P. K. Rheinhold, Terre Haute, Ind.	1		
Henry Feyder, St. Paul, Minn.	1	Ed Rheame, Taunton, Mass.	1		
W. French, Kansas City, Mo.	1	John Rathman, Ephrata, Pa.	1		
John Floom, Canton, Ohio	1	Chas. Robinson, Jacksonville, Fla.	1		
T. P. Frederick, Newark, Ohio	1	Jas. Roberts, Key West, Fla.	1		
Harry Flack, San Francisco, Cal.	1	V. A. Ripley, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1		
J. P. Fagan, San Antonio, Tex.	1	H. Radke, Sheboygan, Wis.	1		
W. C. Fleet, Ft. Worth, Tex.	1	C. Reed, Danville, Ill.	1		
E. L. Fisher, Oskaloosa, Iowa	1	John G. Ross, Newport News, Va.	1		
M. Fisher, Corry, Pa.	1	John Reed, Mattoon, Ill.	1		
Chas. Garfein, Connorsville, Ind.	1	Frank Rusch, Dunkirk, N. Y.	1		
S. M. F. Glover, Pottsville, Pa.	1	Eli Rascover, Mobile, Ala.	1		
Chas. Gerold, Hartford, Conn.	1	J. J. Scully, Corry, Pa.	1		
David Goldstein, Boston, Mass.	1	S. Siskind, Chicago, Ill.	1		
E. H. Gehring, Marion, Ill.	1	H. Siskind, Chicago, Ill.	1		
F. A. Grube, New Haven, Conn.	1	Chas. Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y.	1		
G. Gilliam, Cincinnati, Ohio	1	Wm. Schneberger, Dayton, Ohio	1		
John Gimble, Louisville, Ky.	1	L. G. Showalter, Ephrata, Pa.	1		
Edw. Gorman, Lancaster, Pa.	1	Jos. Solomon, Mattoon, Ill.	1		
T. F. Garvey, Lowell, Mass.	1	J. L. Smith, Victoria, B. C.	1		
Geo. Gothier, Scranton, Pa.	1	Harvey Sparks, Mattoon, Ill.	1		
Chas. Grambarth, Eureka, Cal.	1	J. J. Selig, Chicago, Ill.	1		
Chas. Garling, New Brunswick, N. J.	1	C. L. Smith, Lincoln, Ill.	1		
Wm. Hahn, Philadelphia, Pa.	1	Claud Stone, Denver, Col.	1		
A. Hohler, Pawtucket, R. I.	1	San Miguel, Porto Rico	1		
Wm. Horlacher, Norwalk, Ohio	1	Geo. D. Sites, Newark, Ohio	1		
John Huett, Brazil, Ind.	1	John L. Satterwhite, Roanoke, Va.	1		
C. P. Horn, Logansport, Ind.	1	Jacob Sinn, New York, N. Y.	1		
Jacob Hahn, Milwaukee, Wis.	1	Geo. Sweeny, Billings, Mont.	1		
J. M. Hayford, Albany, N. Y.	1	Jos. Seguin, Plattsburgh, N. Y.	1		
John Haley, Binghamton, N. Y.	1	Albert Schmitzer, Springfield, Mass.	1		
Isaac Hollander, New Haven, Conn.	1	B. J. Sands, Louisville, Ky.	1		
C. M. Hammond, Ephrata, Pa.	1	Paul Sens, Ottawa, Ill.	1		
E. A. Heldeman, Appleton, Wis.	1	Hugo Schwitzgoebel, Sheboygan, Wis.	1		
H. H. Holland, St. Albans, Vt.	1	W. A. Shell, Jacksonville, Fla.	1		
Jas. Horan, Troy, N. Y.	1	N. Sailor, Hartford, Conn.	1		
J. L. Healey, Lincoln, Ill.	1	Ed J. Sheff, Marshfield, Wis.	1		
John Hunt, Kingston, Jamaica	1	Jas. Sheehan, Milwaukee, Wis.	1		
H. C. Holtze, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1	F. W. Seybold, Elgin, Ill.	1		
Geo. J. Hendricks, Huntington, Ind.	1	Gus Strife, Manchester, N. H.	1		
Chas. Herchelbroth, Lancaster, Pa.	1	J. E. Schaubhut, Muncie, Ind.	1		
F. J. Hepp, San Jose, Cal.	1	Sol Sontheimer, Hartford, Conn.	1		
Wm. Heslop, London, Ont.	1	J. Sell, Dunkirk, N. Y.	1		
Isaac Hess, Rahway, N. J.	1	Aug. H. Schroeder, Omaha, Nebr.	1		
Wm. Hatling, Dwight, Ill.	1	C. Stremlau, Meriden, Conn.	1		
R. F. Jordon, Lynn, Mass.	1	Tobin, Denver, Col.	1		
L. A. James, Sioux City, Iowa	1	C. G. Towner, Peoria, Ill.	1		
Albert Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.	1	T. Thom, New Westminster, Can.	1		
Andrew Jansen, Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	Otto Tonne, Green Bay, Wis.	1		
John Ingram, Saginaw, Mich.	1	J. J. Tyrer, Newark, Ohio	1		
John Koth, Urbana, Ohio	1	Geo. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.	1		
J. Klaus, Terre Haute, Ind.	1	Harry Tillbrook, Lancaster, Pa.	1		
M. F. Kehoe, Maysville, Ky.	1	J. J. Terrence, Hammond, Ind.	1		
J. M. Krich, Ephrata, Pa.	1	Geo. H. Ulrich, Philadelphia, Pa.	1		
Samuel A. Knauss, Allentown, Pa.	1	Jos. Van Toneren, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1		
J. C. Klee, Hartford, Conn.	1	Wm. Varpel, Lincoln, Ill.	1		
L. J. Kleffer, Louisville, Ky.	1	A. Vangilder, Tecumseh, Mich.	1		
Geo. Keefe, Norfolk, Va.	1	John Wels, Plaqu, Ohio	1		
J. P. Keenen, Lancaster, Pa.	1	David Watson, Terre Haute, Ind.	1		
E. T. Killough, Oskaloosa, Iowa	1	W. J. C. Wismar, Ithaca, N. Y.	1		
Fred Kneevors, Sheboygan, Wis.	1	E. Williams, Youngstown, Ohio	1		

The Progress of Savings Bank Life Insurance in Massachusetts.

For the average man, the life insurance, which protects his family against the misfortunes which will follow his death, is one of the great necessities of life. The wonderful developments of the life insurance business in this country show that the people recognize this fact. All unionists are agreed that the great necessities of life should be furnished to the people at a minimum of cost and that all profits and undue expense be eliminated. Therefore, from the beginning the Trade Unionists of Massachusetts have been interested in the plan for Savings Bank Life Insurance, because the essential idea of this movement is to furnish life insurance and old age pensions at actual cost. Under the law all profits go to the policyholders; there is no expense for soliciting business as the banks are prohibited using money for this purpose, and inasmuch as the commonwealth of Massachusetts makes a large appropriation to pay the general administration expenses, the actual cost of operation is very low.

The law which established this movement was secured with the active co-operation of the Trade Unionists, and the plan has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and by the Massachusetts State Branch. A year ago there appeared in this publication a detailed account of the successes of Savings Bank Life Insurance, but our readers will be glad to know of the progress that has been made since then. One unique provision of the law is that agencies may be established in mills and factories so that policy holders can easily pay their premiums at the office of the company for which they work. Under this plan more than eighty agencies have been arranged for in the leading manufacturing plants of the state. In this work the local unions have been of great assistance. In some instances where employers have been reluctant to establish an agency, the union of that locality has requested that an agency be established for the benefit of the men and in such cases this request of the union has been acceded to.

The law is also broad enough to permit local unions to become agencies for the Insuring

banks, and the unions of the state are beginning to awaken to the opportunity thus afforded to them to be of larger assistance to their own members. Such an agency has been established by the International Union of Steam Engineers, Local No. 16 of Boston; recently an application for an agency has been received from Amity Lodge 700, International Association of Machinists of Springfield.

With the insurance departments in the Whitman and Brockton Banks succeeding so well, other savings banks of the state have appointed committees to consider the advisability of establishing insurance departments, and the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, with far sightedness, is aiming at the education of the next generation by conducting an active campaign in instructing the students of the high schools of the commonwealth in the principle and methods of savings bank life insurance. The growth of the movement is evidenced by the fact that at the present time there is about \$1,400,000 of insurance in force and the following figures recently issued by the banks make the growth of the movement during the last year:

A report issued by the Insurance Department of the People's Savings Bank of Brockton, covering receipts for the month of October, 1910, shows that during that month there was received from the policy holders as premiums \$2,960.40, as against \$2,075.12 for the month of October, 1909—that is, a gain of 42 per cent. The report of the Insurance Department of the Whitman Savings Bank shows premium receipts during October, 1910, of \$3,456.59 as against \$1,975.46 for October, 1909—that is, a gain of more than 74 per cent.

Harry W. Kimball,
Field Secretary of the Massachusetts Savings
Insurance League, 161 Devonshire street,
Boston, Mass.

Larges Certainement.

Les unions de métiers son plus larges dans leurs vues et plus avancées dans leurs résultats, que n'importe quelle autre institution au monde.

Elles ne sont étroites de vues que lorsqu'il leur faut absolument l'être dans un but de préservation.

Elles sont plus près d'être une panacée de tous les maux sociaux et économiques qui accablent l'ouvrier, que n'importe quelle autre institution, mais pour le moment, elles se spécialisent plutôt dans l'élévation et l'amélioration des ouvriers, au point de vue moral et économique.

Elles sont larges de vues et pratiques, parce qu'elles admettent comme membres tous les ouvriers, sans égard au sexe, à la couleur, aux croyances religieuses ou à leurs opinions politiques.

Elles sont progressives, parcequ'elles augmentent les salaires, réduisent les heures de travail et d'autres manières encore, améliorent les conditions morales, matérielles et intellectuelles de leurs membres de ce jour; et cela, elles le font au jourd'hui.

Les activités des unions de métiers ne se limitent pas à une seule chose spéciale, de même que leurs membres ne se limitent pas à ceux qui se conforment à une certaine opinion politique.

Leurs missions, leur but et les résultats qu'elles atteignent sont avancées, parce qu'ils améliorent la condition économique des travailleurs et que, par conséquent, l'amélioration de leur état social et politique suivra inévitablement, de même que le jour suit la nuit.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN DECEMBER, 1908.

Union No.	Name of Member.	No. of Card.	Date of Initiation.	By Union No.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Paid.
4	H. Wenterman	88327	April 2, 1900	4	Paral. of heart.	64	\$50.00
5	John Elter	31107	Sept. 28, 1908	9	Heur. caused by fall.	46	50.00
6	Geo. A. Allen	75293	Nov. 4, 1904	6	Killed by trolley car.	51	50.00
6	Edw. Tiffany	16366	June 11, 1881	6	Pulm. ordina	58	550.00
12	John Hildebrand	111215	April 4, 1905	12	Nephritis	23	50.00
12	Thos. Agan	3491	May 8, 1880	12	Apoplexy	53	550.00
14	Jac. Fisher	81397	Dec. 4, 1905	14	Empeyem.	72	50.00
15	M. Cnolo	114228	July 28, 1906	15	Mitral aeg. rupt.	31	50.00
15	Wm. Stiers	45328	Mar. 27, 1886	15	Pulm. tuber.	47	350.00
25	Jos. Kostian	72222	Jan. 23, 1893	315	Alcoholism	59	410.15
25	Gust. Abraham	6230	May 27, 1892	25	Syphl.	33	550.00
25	Adam Oertel	47790	April 25, 1893	25	Sulcide	49	550.00
27	Wife of T. Gauthier	54820	Sept. 3, 1887	58	Paralysis	..	40.00
32	Wm. Kraft	40129	Sept. 21, 1889	32	Dropsy	42	550.00
32	J. H. Miller	..	Oct. 27, 1879	20	Ulc. laryn.	59	550.00
37	J. C. Fox	72995	Mar. 14, 1893	214	Bright's disease	56	550.00
44	A. G. Lorenz	44	April 24, 1881	44	Asthma	60	550.00
44	Barney Millnet	32783	July 18, 1884	44	Sulcide	56	550.00
44	John Frowley	32712	April 17, 1886	97	Tuberculosis	44	451.00
58	Alphonse Lacombe	46081	..	..	Total disab. benefit.	..	500.00
58	Julia Nolan	88920	April 14, 1900	58	Bron. asthma	60	50.00
61	Aug. Richter	33839	June 11, 1884	61	Pneumonia	68	550.00
66	Wife of Harry C. Wagner	72920	Mar. 25, 1901	236	Heart disease	..	40.00
68	Wife of J. Vaillancourt	14368	Mar. 3, 1888	58	Pneumonia	..	40.00
86	Andy J. Aman	4244	Feb. 23, 1883	84	Tuberculosis	42	550.00
90	Anna Sramek	56897	June 9, 1896	90	Chr. Bright's dis.	48	350.00
90	Ranzeva Chytil	57301	July 17, 1882	90	Carl. hep. morb.	56	550.00
90	Adolph Berg	57492	July 17, 1882	90	Nephritis	70	550.00
90	Kath. Hehlk	56267	June 24, 1890	90	Circ. of liver.	51	550.00
90	Wm. Vogel	57521	July 17, 1882	90	Chr. Intest. neph.	78	550.00
90	Max Schulz	56429	Aug. 14, 1886	90	Sulcide	43	550.00
90	Gust. Tannert	55733	Feb. 20, 1886	90	Carl. of rect.	66	550.00
90	Mother of L. Baum	58305	Dec. 6, 1904	90	..	..	40.00
97	J. Tass	70218	April 6, 1892	97	Liver trouble	60	455.50
97	J. Becker	67461	Dec. 24, 1890	97	Apoplexy	68	550.00
117	John Mass	9385	June 1, 1901	117	Comp. of diseases.	58	50.00
118	Jul. C. Hoppert	64296	Aug. 11, 1894	118	Pneumonia	33	350.00
132	Wife of Ant. Wrones	56068	June 17, 1890	90	Ast. carc. of stom.	54	40.00
138	Wife of Barney Raupp	14982	May 15, 1881	138	..	..	40.00
141	Mother of Marie Hlas	52941	July 20, 1897	141	Diabetes, etc.	62	40.00
141	Anna Vejrode	92172	July 3, 1900	141	Comp. fr. child birth.	36	200.00
144	L. Corper	54485	Mar. 26, 1892	68	Poisoning	69	550.00
144	D. Lessels	96750	Oct. 28, 1903	87	Pulm. tuber.	29	200.00
144	Adolph Meyer	18224	May 27, 1893	144	Pulm. tuber.	42	550.00
144	Jose Perez	16545	Jan. 9, 1886	144	Pulm. tuber.	65	550.00
149	Edward Kirchner	105139	June 13, 1903	149	Bladder trouble	57	50.00
174	Frank Kern	62398	Aug. 20, 1888	174	Dropsy	55	550.00
192	Frank Tanguay	113300	Feb. 19, 1906	192	Pulm. trouble	25	50.00
196	Teresle Jedlicke	63566	April 25, 1893	141	Tuberculosis	33	550.00
211	Joseph Russell	53921	June 21, 1887	90	Spastic paraplegia.	90	550.00
211	Jas. A. McNeil	52948	Sept. 18, 1897	228	Heart disease	42	350.00
215	S. S. Miller	72655	Sept. 9, 1893	215	Diabetes	35	550.00
218	Mother of Chas. Benson	85522	Oct. 23, 1899	218	Heart failure	..	40.00
242	E. S. Frey	114881	Sept. 19, 1906	242	Apoplexy	42	50.00
251	S. Bader	108680	Aug. 20, 1904	251	Chron. dif. neph.	70	50.00
287	Wm. T. Campbell	2127	April 16, 1880	44	Kid. & stom. troubla.	53	550.00
287	Wife of J. Schorman	45958	..	..	..	..	40.00
293	Wm. B. Minor	66673	Feb. 10, 1899	262	Dropsy	38	50.00
397	Harry Pettit	76557	Feb. 16, 1895	272	Permeclam anaemia.	40	350.00
398	Frederick Sasse	28056	Aug. 7, 1882	180	Dropsy	58	550.00
428	Arthur Stewart	23201	June 23, 1900	..	..	..	150.00
500	Jose Diaz Garcia	102470	Jan. 4, 1903	449	Circ. of liver.	52	150.00

Aucune institution dans ce monde n'a de plus honnêtes inclinations que le travail organisé. Il a souffert longtemps, reçu des coups de pieds de tous côtés a été calomnié et poussé au désespoir. Ce qu'il a de plus étonnant, c'est qu'il n'ait pas gardé plus de rancune que celle que certains de ses ennemis lui attribuent.

Si l'histoire du passé ne fait rien d'autre, elle peut et doit inspirer confiance dans l'avenir et la stabilité de l'Union Internationale.

Un coup d'œil jeté dans le passé montre qu'à St. Louis, Mo., en 1876, les cigariers non organisés travaillaient pour même \$2.50 par M pour faire des cigares. Les jobs supérieurs étaient à cette époque de \$4 et \$5 par mille, et prenez votre paye en "cigars-truck." Un membre qui était là à cette époque disait dernièrement qu'il compta jusqu'à près de cent hommes faisant la queue le lundi matin devant une fabrique de cigares, attendant une opportunité d'entrer et solliciter un travail de \$4.

Tant que les travailleurs étaient forcés de prendre leur paye en cigares, ceux-ci étaient tarifés au taux de \$25 par mille, mais ils devaient les vendre en marché ouvert pour aussi bon marché que \$13 par mille. Ils étaient volés des deux côtés. Ils étaient payés des prix de famine pour faire les cigares, ensuite, on les leur vendait à des prix inouïs quand ils les prenaient comme salaire et ensuite forcés, à cause de la concurrence, de les revendre pour la moitié de ce qu'ils les avaient payés.

Sans organisation, sans trésorerie d'union et sans bénéfices, les ouvriers étaient à la merci de leurs patrons et des circonstances.

Aujourd'hui, l'Union 44, St. Louis, a un "bill" qui est d'environ \$10, et il n'y a pour ainsi dire pas un seul non-unioniste dans la ville. Ce qui a été fait dans cette ville-là, peut être accompli ailleurs. Les mêmes salaires relativement réduits, les mêmes longues heures de travail et autres conditions contraires existent dans toutes les places où il y a peu ou pas d'organisation. Le passé, quand on le compare au présent, justifie l'espoir et inspire la confiance et la foi dans l'Union Internationale pour faire finalement dans toutes les villes ce qui a déjà été fait dans celles où nous sommes organisés.

Les unions de métiers inspirent la confiance, le courage, la foi, la fidélité, le respect, le bon jugement, l'honnêteté, l'espoir, l'ambition et la discipline dans les coeurs membres, toutes qualités qui ne peuvent produire que des hommes et des citoyens meilleurs. La virilité chez les bons citoyens, voilà ce qui fait les grands pays.

Si les meetings ne sont pas ce que vous pensez qu'ils devraient être, assistez quand même aux meetings et faites ce que vous pourrez pour corriger ce que vous dites aller de travers. Un discours ou un vote au coin d'une rue ou dans l'atelier ne comptent pas.

Enfaticamente Si.

Las uniones de artesanos son más anchas en su concepto y más adelantadas en sus alcances que cualquier otra institución del mundo. Son

de concepto estrecho solo cuando han de serlo para su propia preservación.

Se acercan más del panaceo de todas las enfermedades sociales y económicas que cualquier otra institución, pero en el presente, se aplican principalmente a la elevación y al mejoramiento de los trabajadores, económica e industrialmente.

Són anchas y prácticas porque admiten como miembros todos los que trabajan, sin consideración, de sexo, color, creencias ó opiniones políticas.

Son de progreso, porque alzan á salarios, reducen las horas de labor y de otras maneras además, mejoran el estado moral, material é intelectual de los miembros que hoy día las componen; y eso lo hacen ahora mismo.

Las actividades de las uniones de artesanos no se limitan á una sola cosa especial; tampoco son sus miembros limitados á los que abrazan una creencia política especial.

Su misión, su objeto y sus alcances son considerables porque como mejoran el estado económico del obrero, su estado social y político seguirán tan seguro como el día sigue á la noche.

V pravdě rozsáhlé.

Unie řemeslnické jsou ve svých pojmech obšáhlejší a ve svých následcích dalekosáhlejší nežli kterákoliv instituce na světě. Jsou zúžené pouze v případech, kde jest to nevyhnutelné v zájmu sebezachování. Přibližují se k rozluštění společenských a hospodářských záležitostí obklopujících, blížeji nežli kterákoliv jiná instituce; zvláště dnešního dne jsou zaujaté pro povzneseání a zlepšení dělnictva hospodářsky i průmyslně.

Jsou obšáhle a praktické, poněvadž připouští k členství všechny pracovníky bez rozdílu pohlaví, pleti, vřny neb povolání aneb politického příslušenství.

Jsou pokrokové, poněvadž zvyšují mzdy, zkračují dobu pracovní a jinak povznášejí morální, materiální i intelektuální stav nynějšího svého členstva; činí tak nyní ustavičně.

Činnost řemeslnických uníí není obmezena na jednu speciální zvláštnost, aniž se obmezuje na členstvo jistého politického přesvědčení.

Jich poslání, účel a vymoženosti jsou dalekosáhlé, poněvadž povzneseání hospodářského stavu dělníka následovati bude jeho povzneseání sociálního a politického tak jistě jako že po noci přichází den.

Umfassend in der That.

Die Gewerkschaften haben einen größeren Gesichtskreis, gehen in ihrer Wirkung tiefer, als alle andern Vereinigungen, die es gibt. Eng beschränkt sind sie nur dann, wenn es um der Selbsterhaltung willen sein muß.

Sie kommen dem Ideal eines Allheilmittels für die gesellschaftlichen und wirtschaftlichen Uebel, unter denen die Arbeiter leiden, näher als alles Aehnliche; und besonders gegenwärtig üben sie die tiefste Wirkung aus für die Höher- und Besserstellung der Arbeiter, wirtschaftlich und industriell.

Sie sind umfassend und praktisch, weil sie alle Arbeiter aufnehmen, ohne Rücksicht auf Geschlecht, Farbe, Glaube oder Gewerbe oder politische Parteizugehörigkeit.

Sie sind fortschrittlich, weil sie die Löhne erhöhen, die Arbeitsstunden verkürzen und auf andere Weise für die Besserung der sittlichen, materiellen und geistigen Wohlfahrt ihrer Mitglieder sorgen, und zwar thun sie es jetzt und hier.

Die Thätigkeit der Gewerkschaften ist nicht auf ein besonderes Etwas beschränkt, noch schließt sie von ihrer Mitgliedschaft solche aus, die sich nicht zu einem gewissen politischen Glauben bekennen.

Ihre Aufgabe, ihr Zweck und ihre Errungenschaften sind weitreichend, denn auf die Besserung der wirtschaftlichen Stellung des Arbeiters muß die seiner sozialen und politischen so sicher folgen, wie der Tag der Nacht folgt.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)

Charter	.....	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	.....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	.....	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	.....	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district)	.....	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five	.....	.22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate	.....	.35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid	.....	.50
1 200-page label register, prepaid	.....	.60
1 100-page label register, prepaid	.....	.40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.	.....	.20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.	.....	.25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid	.....	.40
*One cancelling stamp, complete, for due stamps	.....	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamps canceler, good for five years	.....	.15
*Union seal (state when organized)	.....	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	.....	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	.....	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	.....	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.....	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	.....	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	.....	3.50

One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .50
 *Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid..... 1.75
 *Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid..... 1.20
 *Envelopes, 500, prepaid..... 1.75
 *Envelopes, 250, prepaid..... 1.20
 Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid..... 1.30
 700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid..... 1.00
 The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c In. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; 15-yr. with'l cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipts blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; *financial secs. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JANUARY, 1909.

Union No.	Name of Member.	No. of Card.	Date of Initiation.	By Union No.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount Paid.
1	Wife of John Link	33566	May 17, 1884	1	Urae. coma & neph.	62	40.00
1	Henry Seldenzahl	46590	Aug. 19, 1892	1	Acute neph.	50	550.00
1	Henry Appel	12567	April 24, 1883	1	Val. heart dis.	55	550.00
6	Wm. Warner	48190	Mar. 27, 1886	6	Phthisis pulm.	46	550.00
7	Wife of C. Richter	3173	Nov. 22, 1879	7	Kidney trouble	..	40.00
8	Christ Fuchs	45313	May 7, 1886	8	Bright's disease	67	550.00
14	O. Stark	81148	Oct. 20, 1903	14	Perf. of typh. ulc.	29	200.00
15	Ed. Bixby	37787	Aug. 22, 1885	72	Heart failure	62	126.10
16	Fred. J. Hill	..	Oct. 14, 1899	16	Heart failure	71	50.00
22	Nellie Farrell	5872	Oct. 16, 1882	28	Heart failure	46	550.00
25	Adam Kaiser	93613	Oct. 2, 1900	25	Heart failure	69	50.00
26	Wife of Valentine Walters	97157	..	..	Consumption	..	40.00
27	Mother of Jos. Gordon	67840	Sept. 18, 1905	278	Enl. of liver	..	40.00
28	Alois Stipek	53894	Aug. 27, 1895	141	Pleurisy	43	350.00
32	W. C. Klatz	34316	July 12, 1884	32	Blood poison	53	550.00
33	Nick Seyler	79327	Sept. 12, 1896	33	Heart trouble	68	350.00
35	J. J. Jackson	87044	Feb. 3, 1900	35	Heart trouble	71	50.00
39	Wife of Rud. Carlson	58453	July 17, 1882	90	Cereb. apoplexy	70	40.00
44	Dora Hener	35514	Dec. 27, 1894	44	Cereb. hem.	60	350.00
44	Wife of Pete Albert	65025	June 7, 1890	215	Consumption	38	40.00
46	H. Larnick	104933	May 14, 1903	46	Consumption	..	200.00
47	W. R. Dodd	7439	Sept. 4, 1880	60	Old age	74	550.00
49	John Ott	12596	April 28, 1883	110	Heart failure	51	550.00
52	A. E. Dodd	4123	Sept. 4, 1884	..	Bright's disease	74	550.00
55	Patrick Mooney	69618	June 29, 1892	55	Tuberculosis	37	550.00
55	Geo. Nelson	104171	April 4, 1903	278	Hem. of lungs	23	200.00
58	Chas. Thorin	61069	Feb. 18, 1886	58	Nephritis	44	550.00
66	Wife of A. M. Dunn	..	Nov. 4, 1899	66	Nerv. prost.	..	40.00
68	Casper Thoma	10117	Oct. 12, 1881	68	Liver trouble	64	440.00
68	Bernard Bouerman	2962	Oct. 1, 1879	68	Typh. pneu.	68	550.00
68	C. Engel	74325	Oct. 14, 1893	68	Asthma	73	350.00
79	Paul Good	65419	Jan. 31, 1903	79	Bronchitis	49	200.00
81	John P. Dugan	50960	Jan. 11, 1890	81	Bone consumption	43	50.00
90	Mother of Sophie Tordy	58002	July 5, 1906	90	Iot. asthenia	..	40.00
90	Wife of M. Leivine	55228	Dec. 5, 1900	90	..	..	40.00
90	H. Jungat	55528	Sept. 16, 1882	90	..	77	550.00
90	Ph. Kemmett	22384	Aug. 30, 1890	144	Comp. asthma	76	550.00
94	Paul Jesse	1478	April 22, 1882	94	Total disab. benefit	61	50.00
97	F. Otto	37343	June 12, 1889	97	Deb. oedema	67	550.00
97	F. J. Niehaus	72031	April 12, 1893	192	Myocarditis	56	550.00
97	C. Fackenthal	93059	Sept. 29, 1900	97	Tuberculosis	46	200.00
97	F. Paquin	1464	Nov. 6, 1886	58	Insanity	65	95.00
97	J. Gettermann	19878	Sept. 13, 1902	97	Suicide	27	99.00
97	Wife of W. McNulty	87424	Jan. 13, 1903	97	..	..	40.00
97	Wife of C. Liews	40093	July 13, 1889	97	..	..	40.00
97	Mother of S. Malagian	69399	Nov. 20, 1897	255	..	..	40.00
99	Geo. Staudt	46656	..	..	Tot. disability benefit	..	500.00
99	Phillip Klein	80114	..	..	Tot. disability benefit	..	300.00
114	V. F. Spalding	38269	..	..	Tot. disability benefit	..	500.00
115	Wife of H. A. Hollenbaugh	50455	Oct. 27, 1902	115	Asthma	..	40.00
125	Eva M. Thurston	36872	Jan. 17, 1895	125	Cancer	41	350.00
125	O. J. Fredenburg	59956	April 21, 1888	218	Consumption	45	550.00
132	N. Diaz	10575	July 17, 1908	132	Phthisis pulm.	52	200.00
138	Mother of Miles Burns	77752	Sept. 27, 1897	283	..	..	40.00
141	Frank Mracek	91389	June 5, 1900	141	Cereb. chr. int. neph.	50	200.00
141	Frank Vesely	90769	May 10, 1904	141	Suicide	44	50.00
144	Wm. Fennell	3311	Oct. 1, 1879	9	Cereb. apoplexy	63	550.00
144	Wm. Kaufman	18217	Mar. 5, 1886	144	Suicide	68	550.00
144	C. Sanders	500	June 27, 1881	144	Cereb. apoplexy	68	550.00
144	A. Wesely	21272	July 16, 1887	144	Cir. of liver	46	550.00
160	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.00
161	Jas. F. Brendle	104683	May 23, 1903	161	Paral. of heart	33	200.00
162	John Vanduren	6771	Nov. 14, 1882	162	Lung and heart troub.	54	550.00
165	Wife of M. C. Barret	87928	Mar. 31, 1900	100	Loais of scalp	..	40.00
165	Paul Theipont	23461	Oct. 13, 1900	165	Pneumonia	55	200.00
166	Frank Lane	69003	Sept. 9, 1891	97	Pulm. tuber.	46	121.20
210	Jas. J. Downing	1104	June 3, 1882	12	Old age	76	550.00
225	Wife of E. Frommel	82521	Jan. 15, 1898	297	..	..	40.00
227	Wife of Alex. Erbs	30164	Nov. 5, 1888	227	..	..	40.00
229	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.00
232	Wife of R. M. Soliday	87177	Feb. 12, 1900	317	Confinement	..	40.00
238	Wife of E. Shifert	69342	April 9, 1900	128	Consumption	..	40.00
242	Wife of H. Loyd	54805	Oct. 8, 1890	242	Cancer	50	40.00
242	Thos. W. Fulton	110601	Nov. 22, 1905	242	Tuberculosis	28	50.00
251	G. Oehlman	66296	July 18, 1890	251	Liver & lung troub.	62	550.00
294	Wife of F. Fernandez	95495	June 15, 1905	98	Tuberculosis	32	40.00
316	J. H. Blethner	97789	Mar. 5, 1902	316	Tuberculosis	28	200.00
335	Frank Kirschner	97092	Aug. 30, 1901	335	Asthma	68	50.00
345	Per. Stempfle	2328	June 25, 1869	102	Gangrene and pere.	65	550.00
395	Aug. Meyer	74724	May 20, 1901	6	Heart failure	48	100.00
440	Louis Fremin	102773	April 4, 1903	251	..	..	150.00
462	Andres Baleuro	110453	Aug. 13, 1904	449	Tuberculosis	44	50.00
466	H. S. Smith	95267	April 25, 1901	468	Heart failure	55	200.00
489	Ed. Broderson	48592	April 13, 1886	273	Heart failure	42	350.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- ‡ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 Albert Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
- *405 Andy Marx, 1270 1/2 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
- *433 Chas. Peterson, 531 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison ave., Fort Smith.
- 441 E. B. Graupner, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 Matt Lewis, Room 103, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- †228 Robt. Ricker, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
- Chas. I. McKinney, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.

- †238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- †253 J. Aronson, 453 8th st., Oakland.
- 288 Wm. D. McElliott, 1127 J st., Fresno.
- 291 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
- *332 Thos. Steigerwald, 957 4th st., San Diego.
- 338 Carl Swap, Box 264, Eureka.
- 339 F. King, 507 State st., Santa Barbara.
- 453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242, Nevada City.
- 469 J. R. Reed, 1810 L st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- †27 John Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
- *55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
- †58 A. Garlepp, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- *59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Box 165, Brantford, Ont.
- 140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
- *211 J. Lovell Smith, 2515 Rose st., Victoria, B. C.
- 278 Wm. Heslop, 52 Blackfriars st., London, Ont.
- R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
- 349 J. J. Donavan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
- 357 John C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
- *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 378 H. J. Waldron, 235 5th st., Brandon, Man.
- 411 J. H. A. Fortler, Box 36, Brockville, Ont.
- 414 S. Bateman, 318 Dufferin st., Winnipeg.
- *420 J. Pearce, Box 154, 20 Regent st., St. Thomas, Ont.
- 422 S. Weltheuser, 150 E. King st., Berlin, Ont.
- *424 James Hagarty, 179 St. David st., Stratford, Ont.
- *432 H. S. Pike, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
- 459 F. M. O'Connors, Box 25, Saskatoon, Sask.
- 461 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
- 465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
- 486 Herman Knudsen, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
- *306 J. J. Listerman, 628 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
- 492 C. W. Platner, 306 Cameron ave., Colorado Springs.
- 499 T. C. Hammer, Box 614, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 31 Quintard ave., S. Norwalk.
- †39 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
- *42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central E. J. W. Box 340, Hartford.
- 103 J. Zeiger, 18 Clifton ave., Ansonia.
- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
- 156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Suffield.
- *180 John H. Riley, 147 Main st., Danbury.
- *282 Geo. Engelhard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 737, Middletown.
- *321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
- 395 Val Hahn, 46 E. Main st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
- *398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
- *407 R. A. Krohn, 144 Boswell ave., Norwich.
- 484 Wm. Pfitzenmeier, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 Ralph Almutt, 814 D st. N. E., Washington.
- W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 A. Chas. Robinson, 1742 Florida ave., Jacksonville.
- 248 Oscar Osterman, 312 Valdosta Bldg., Jacksonville.
- A. R. Cruz, 745 W. Duval st.
- 289 Merrick Watson, Miami.
- *336 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 362, Ybor City (Tampa).
- 337 Wallace Plinder, 301 Eliz. st., Key West.
- 354 Pedro S. Acevedo, Box 438, Key West.
- Octavio Gutierrez, Box 438, Key West.
- 356 Al Byrd, Box 176, Palatka.
- *384 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
- 440 Leonidas Oranga, 2107 Nebraska ave., Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Jose Bustillo, 1606 Tampa st., Tampa.
- 462 Ramon Torres, 1514 Howard ave., Box 135, W. Tampa.

- 464 Stephen Zaragoza, Box 333, Pensacola.
- L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.
- 493 Angel Alonso, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
- Jose R. Colmenares, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
- 500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

GEORGIA.

- 252 W. L. Harvey, 1915 Albany st., Brunswick.
- 344 Frank Gonzales, 102 Nelson st., Atlanta.
- 471 F. H. Herman, Box 215, Americus (Macon).
- 478 M. M. Robertson, 20 Hill st., La Grange.

IDAHO.

- 256 W. Granholm, Box 596, Boise.
- 380 Frank McLaughlin, care of Wallace Cigar Co., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lentz, 198 E. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
- †15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
- 20 Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
- *38 H. Bogaske, 628 So. 8th st., Springfield.
- 41 Elmer A. Ford, 292 Oak ave., Aurora.
- Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
- 47 Alex. Roswog, 729 N. 22d st., Quincy.
- *Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
- *57 Louis Kampelmann, 510 E. Park st., Champaign.
- 71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
- *73 F. Kremer, 217 E. 2d st., Alton.
- *80 A. C. Zimmerman, 831 Johnston st., Danville.
- 99 Frank D. May, 1419 Columbus st., Ottawa.
- *Phil Seiffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
- *114 L. P. Hoffman, 535 Reid st., Jacksonville.
- *118 Edmund Schnur, 201 Garden st., Peoria.
- *127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
- 154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
- *157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton ave., Rockford.
- *174 N. J. Green, 508 Division st., Joliet.
- 178 Wm. Wetzlau, Box 144, Olney.
- *183 H. D. Kindig, 404 S. 5th st., Mendota.
- 191 Otto Ludwig, 304 Liberty st., Morris.
- *200 Gus C. Rauch, 357 E. Ferris st., Galesburg.
- 201 H. J. Hulsbrink, 831 4th av., Rock Island.
- 207 Ray Bell, Box 202, Carthage.
- 217 Benjamin Cohen, 3064 92d st., South Chicago.
- 222 Ed. Zacher, 1516 2d st., Peru.
- *227 Nic. Medinger, 2931 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
- 243 Chas. Mazur, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 Michael Eckert, 402 Greenwood av., Blue Island.
- *250 Henry Wilhelm, 13 N. Airy st., Belleville.
- 258 F. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., Streator.
- *259 Lambert Schwoerer, 412 E. Beecher st., Bloomington.
- *274 O. C. Hill, 409 Court st., Pekin.
- *297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A., Canton.
- *305 Adolph Walters, 323 N. 2d st., Monmouth.
- 319 H. F. Fitts, 135 N. Genesee st. (upstairs), Waukegan.
- 385 John Euteneuer, Box 423, Havana.
- 389 F. G. Rives, 226 1/2 W. Court st., Paris.
- 394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
- *409 Chris. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
- 410 Ammie Schultz, 110 N. Locust st., Centralia.
- 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
- 431 Elmer Ellis, Box 45, Litchfield.
- *437 B. C. Coke, 300 12th st., Cairo.
- 438 E. H. Gehring, 605 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
- *451 John W. Hunt, Box 87, Bushnell.
- 455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 Chas. Balser, 87 West av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108 1/2 W. Court st., Connersville.
- Chas. Gartlein, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
- 33 Geo. Ricker, 625 E. New York st., Indianapolis.
- *Fred J. Keefer, 949 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
- 37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
- 50 J. C. Wirth, 1119 S. 2nd st., Terre Haute.
- C. Stoeckler, 2018 S. 7th st., Terre Haute.
- *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
- *62 Chas. Heckman, 609 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 Jos. Gaeke, 138 Madison st., La Porte.
- 158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
- 159 Frank Hilley, R. R. No. 12, Box 11, Marion.
- 195 Frank Sims, 654 Catterlin st., Frankfort.
- 197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
- 204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
- *214 Emery B. Goff, 427 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
- *215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
- *221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
- *235 Ed Bender, 113 1/2 S. Broadway, Peru.
- 237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
- *300 C. B. Wakefield, 2714 Franklin st., Michigan City.
- 308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
- *335 Aug. Ebert, 743 Sohl st., Hammond.
- 352 John A. Marxer, Brookville.
- *379 Chas. Scholder, 122 W. 8th st., Rochester.
- *382 Omer Collier, 409 Sexton st., Rushville.
- 399 Julius Yungmans, 409 Main st., Vincennes.
- 406 E. W. Schmitt, 126 1/2 Main st., Crawfordsville.
- Warner Swearingen, 126 1/2 W. Main st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John McGregor, 420 Main st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 Al Hunter, 1870 Palean st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
- *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 Harry Ahrold, 900 E. 6th st., Des Moines.
- *120 H. F. Kuriger, 613 W. 5th st., Muscatine.
- 150 Adolph Haupt, 211 4th st., Sioux City.
- 155 Ralph Walbe, Mt. Pleasant.
- *172 Emil Joens, 1615 Liberty st., Davenport.
- *177 P. H. Heuermann, 412 N. 22d st., Council Bluffs.
- *181 Geo. Rieffenach, 1116 Second st., Fort Madison.

- 223 J. C. Fisher, General Delivery, Ottumwa.
- 239 Ed Kamer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
- *270 Neil Murphy, Hower blk., Ft. Dodge.
- 277 E. L. Fisher, 802 1st av., W., Oskaloosa.
- 328 Geo. Hall, 219 W. Adams st., Creston.
- *454 Robt. Drevikosky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 W. E. Bennett, care W. G. Wood Cigar Co., Albia.
- *490 Robt. Bauman, Fairfield.
- 495 C. Murray, 109 N. 5th st., Marshalltown.
- T. Buchwald, 5 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- 496 John Nelling, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.
- Ed. M. Tynan, 444 Cherry st., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 804 1/2 Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 J. C. Corkery, 518 N. 7th st., Leavenworth.
- 163 John Luther, Marysville.
- 286 Geo. Herburger, 1024 South Market st., Wichita.
- 345 C. G. Warrington, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
- 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.
- 419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
- 489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 John Gimble, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
- *105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
- 185 F. A. Vincent, 1021 N. 10th st., Paducah.
- 187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Katie Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
- †220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne st., New Orleans.
- *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 H. A. Berube, 80 Pool st., Biddeford.
- *66 C. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
- 179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 34 Sanford st., Bangor.
- 273 J. P. McLaughlin, 82 Broad st., Rockland.
- 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 M. F. Burnham, 165 E. Main st., Marlboro.
- *28 S. J. T. Wall, 8 School st., C. L. U. Hall, Westfield.
- 49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
- *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
- *51 Chas. Bernier, 100 Lyman st., Holyoke.
- 65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
- *92 Geo. Apohit, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
- †97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *160 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
- 206 H. P. Huffnagle, 51 Eagle st., North Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
- 324 Louis Urquhart, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
- C. D. Saunders, 40 Main st., Gloucester.
- 326 G. W. Dunbar, Box 136, 34 Weir st., Taunton.
- 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 Jno. T. Allman, 34 North st., Fitchburg.
- 494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
- †22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
- 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 135 Michigan ave., Grand Rapids.
- 69 Chas. T. Lallo, Jr., 119 Hoffman st., Three Rivers.
- *130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
- *167 Wm. Leith, 115 West Main st., Owosso.
- *169 Asa Cronk, Cheboygan.
- *184 A. W. Leder, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A, Bay City.
- 186 T. J. Broderick, 309 E. 2d st., Flint.
- *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
- †208 Andrew Jansen, Box 594, 105 So. Burdick st., Kalamazoo.
- 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
- *263 John G. Terbill, 15 Compney st., Adrian.
- *268 Wm. Haglund, 425 S. Jennie st., Escanaba.
- *272 Harry Deacon, 510 Beaver st., N. Lansing.
- *284 David Morgan, 249 W. Kirby av., Detroit.
- 302 A. G. Heldenreich, Box 498, Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
- *314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
- *330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
- 340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 14th st., Traverse City.
- 366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
- *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
- 397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
- 403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
- *408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
- *413 J. P. Meehan, 141 Iroquois st., Laurium (Calumet).
- 452 C. E. Savage, 412 Jennings ave., Petoskey.
- *457 Amos D. Hill, 808 Michigan ave., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
- *463 Harry V. Isaacs, Box 487, Pontiac.
- 468 A. W. Kamp, 115 W. Walnut st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Henry Kreig, E. Second st., Winona.
- †77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
- *98 Frank Rapp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
- 271 J. W. Hogan, Rochester.
- 294 Frank Heldman, 507 1/2 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
- 331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

- *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 520 Plum st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 Harold Mulford, Box 433, Hibbing.
 434 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Faribault.
 448 P. J. Butterman, 424 S. 5th st., Brainerd.

MISSOURI.

- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 232 E. Commercial st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 M. Anthony, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Albert Boehm, 2408 Spruce st., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 Clyde M. Brown, 119 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 *1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 Chas. A. Patterson, 610 Main st., Joplin.
 353 John W. Shrick, 313 Georgia st., Louisiana.
 442 B. J. Messmer, 38 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 R. Schmutz, 717 2d ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 905, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 F. W. Hulett, 2412 Cumming st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 C. C. Lightner, 1703 W. Division st., Grand Island.
 *276 Mike Bajek, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Henry Reimers, 416 S. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 Emil Lorke, 135 3d st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
 Ernest Bender, 33 Hamilton ave., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *131 Henry Hulsh, 197 Olean ave., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Chas. Garling, Rutgers st., between Codwise and Livingston ave., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 205 Bergenline ave., Union Hill.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
 199 H. Fiedler, 14 N. Florida ave., Atlantic City.
 230 F. Wathler, 434 High st., Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Dellus, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klaiber, 818 Division st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 Fred Weigel, 271 Genesee st., Buffalo.
 15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Box 145, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Chas. Reiff, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Wilson, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 12 H. L. Williams, 17 William st., Oneida.
 *E. C. Hunter, 30 E. Elm st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 436 W. 5th st., Elmira.
 163 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 Jas. L. McHale, Room 23, Beaver bldg., Albany.
 74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 Chas. H. Hahn, 32 Grand st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 *84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 7716 4th ave., Brooklyn.
 *89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
 *90 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 106 John Glennan, Erwin Hotel, Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 E. S. Riegel, 9 Orchard st., Cortland.
 121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 E. Bupp, 321 E. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 A. Allen, 254 North Hamilton st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billinghamer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 180 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 99 Ralph st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 19 Van Dusen st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Sam. Nachman, 323A East 89th st., New York.
 Jno. C. Hildorf, 246 First ave., New York.
 218 John Haley, 53 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *225 C. H. Everett, 292 Chenango st., Binghamton.
 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1643, Salamanca.
 *251 C. L. Lindlau, 1511 3rd ave., Room 301, New York.
 *265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, Robinson Terrace, Plattsburgh.

- 280 E. M. Reynolds, North av., Owego.
 *283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange st., Geneva.
 *292 Thos. E. Silvester, 1359 Hancock st., Brooklyn.
 298 R. McElligott, 3 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 J. Stahberger, 72 Walnut st., Auburn.
 327 J. E. Brown, Jr., Box 2, Coxsackie.
 334 W. A. Phillip, 2 Clark st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Joseph Walsh, Malone.
 *348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 8 S. Main st., Jamestown.
 392 Jose Fernandez, 240 Semper st., Brooklyn.
 Pedro Escandon, 1118 39th st., Brooklyn.
 *417 Jos. Waiter, 17 N. Gazelle st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *430 Peter Mooney, 725 Emery st., Fulton.
 483 Chauncy Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 117 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
 *43 Ed Ryan, 226 Loudon st., Urbana.
 45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 75 J. W. Baker, 563 S. Grant ave., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 709 Shelby st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudeman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1148 Arch st., Canton.
 123 Carl Gagle, 532 N. 7th st., Hamilton.
 *A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Jos. Kettl, 28 E. Main st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 27 N. Hazel st., Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 Jos. A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 33 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
 249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wakarusa.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batt, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerhelm, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 385 J. M. Heisel, 1122 Chillicothe st., Portsmouth.
 *416 L. C. Colson, 110 E. Seminary st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 401 M. L. Noll, 118 N. Union ave., Shawnee.
 450 M. E. Forsyth, 9 1/2 So. Robinson st., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 W. H. Fitzgerald, 799 Division st., Portland.
 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, Box 812, Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 126 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 13, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schults, Box 137, Penn st., Meadville.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matheiner, 2628 Cochran st., Erie.
 *108 E. J. Sellers, 525 E. Baldeagle st., Lock Haven.
 *122 E. J. Tribout, 20 Eddy st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 Geo. H. Ulrich, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 A. J. McVey, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 *A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohrer, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
 John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 Geo. W. Boas, 636 First st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 22 S. Filbert st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 1121 Prospect av., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 608 W. Locust st., Scranton.
 301 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *D. S. Lieb, Box 96, Akron.
 309 Wilson Enck, Box 21, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
 *1318 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *317 Jos. Mayers, Park and Vine sts., Box 172, Wilkes Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 Wm. Kinzinger, 447 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 George W. Wimmer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
 *439 W. T. Held, 11 Devine av., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Pedro San Miguel, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 Juan G. Garcia, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 P. Vega Santos, Viracarrondo st., Caguas.
 Atanasio Terres, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Pedro Nieves, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
 Pedro Montanez, Gurabo.
 194 Ramon L. Fraguada, P. O. Box 8, Cayey.
 Asclepiades Lopez, Box 8, Cayey.
 333 Ramon de Santiago, San Lorenzo.
 Jesus MaGarcia, San Lorenzo.
 374 Francisco Dobl, Mayaguez.
 Luis Guilbot, Mayaguez.
 376 Manuel Lassus, Utuado.

- Angel Rodriguez, Utuado.
 386 Antonio Perez, Calle Tamarindo, Ciales, P. R.
 Emilio R. Arce, Ciales, P. R.
 *388 Juan Sanches Narguer, Box 163, Utuado.
 Enrique Jordan, Box 163, Utuado.
 390 Juan Chaleman, Federacion Libre, Vega Baja.
 Alfonso Davila, Vega Baja.
 449 Carlos Bacra, Calle Isabel No. 16, Ponce.
 Raulo Evercs, Calle Union 90, Ponce.
 458 Julius Navano, Cidra, P. R.
 Felix Lopez, Cidra, P. R.
 460 Joaquin Bonilla, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 Pedro Garcia Andigar, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 467 Pedro T. Prodrigues, Box 337, Arecibo.
 Joaquin Ocasio, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 Jose Mardinado, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
 Agustin Miranda, St. Rosa st., Juncos.
 473 Ventura Rios, 76 Flores st., Catano, P. R.
 Jesus Colon, 27 Trese st., Catano, P. R.
 474 Porfirio Diaz, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
 Henvenegil Diaz, Aguas Buenas.
 481 Jose Vellon, Comerio st., Box 163, Bayamon.
 Felix Annoni, Box 163, Pueblo Nuevo, Bayamon.
 485 Manuel A. Lopez, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.
 Barterio Bowas, Box 131, Caguas, P. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachmann, 150 Carpenter st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 123 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 Robt. M. Jackson, Box 446, Sioux Falls.
 275 Fred. A. Riedel, 209 N. State st., Aberdeen.
 377 E. A. Edson, Bridgewater.
 *387 Wm. Horst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
 491 Geo. McMurray, Box 149, Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 John P. Gross, 713 Church st., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 93 So. 3d st., Memphis.
 318 Wm. E. Eckenrodt, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 M. Romero, Box 673, El Paso.
 Moises Napoles, 807 E. Fourth st., El Paso.
 *216 J. P. Fagan, 1119 Broadway, Galveston.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 615 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
 *349 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Willson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 G. M. Cointepas, 106 1/2 So. Crockett st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 A. C. Fiehlitz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 118 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 N. J. Smith, 914 N. 28th st., Richmond.
 J. A. Provo, 204 S. Third st., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 C. L. Halbleib, care of Old Dominion Cigar Fact., W. Main st., Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Milette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 E. Lewis, Box 381, Tacoma.
 188 J. Kokes, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, Box 1844, 223 Lincoln st., Spokane.
 *391 J. G. Duppenhaler, 1005 Harris ave., So., Bel-
 lingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jos. Tschida, Box 48, Everett.

WEST INDIES.

- 418 John Hunt, 75 Tower st., Kingston, Jamaica.
 J. Clarke, 52 Laws st., Kingston, Jamaica.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Aug. Puttler, 1501 11th st., Milwaukee.
 John Reichert, 318 State st., Milwaukee.
 *24 W. C. Halbleib, 515 Bay st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Jos. J. Wagner, 946 Hood st., La Crosse.
 *85 Guy Johnson, 515 Germania st., Eau Claire.
 *135 C. Meydam, 695 Superior st., Appleton.
 162 Frank Ambach, 1156 Willow st., Green Bay.
 163 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 H. McDonald, 1211 14th st., Superior.
 Fred. Toepfer, 1912 21st st., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
 *287 Jas. N. Johnson, 613 Jenkins st., Menominee.
 Mich. (Marinette).
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 618 Caroline st., Janesville.
 304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *341 C. H. Martin, 112 E. Doty ave., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurms, 300 Baxter st., Waukesha.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
 *477 Jos. Schmitt, 1915 Western ave., Manitowoc.
 *482 V. J. Spaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS

OFFICIAL



JOURNAL

ISSUED BY THE CIGAR MAKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Vol. XXXV.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 15, 1910.

No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS.

Office, R. 820, Monon Building, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

120. Muscatine	\$100	254. Wapakoneta	\$100
123. Hamilton	100	261. Knoxville	100
131. Jersey City	100	266. Memphis	100
133. Richmond	100	275. Aberdeen	100
140. St. Catherine's	100	304. Racine	100
143. Lincoln Nebr.	100	305. Monmouth	100
154. Lincoln, Ill.	100	309. Rothsville	100
168. Oshkosh	100	315. St. Cloud	100
169. Cheboygan	100	319. Waukegan	100
188. Seattle	100	323. Sheboygan	100
197. Warsaw	100	331. Alpena	100
199. Atlantic City	100	335. Hammond	100
222. Peru	100	340. Traverse City	100
224. Salt Lake City	100	341. Neenah	100
234. Guttenberg	100	355. Honesdale	100
238. Sacramento	100	358. Fremont	100
250. Belleville	100	381. Watertown	100
252. Brunswick	100	387. Yankton	100

NOTICE.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards, in possession of the union, should be returned to the International Union.

The Constitution, twentieth edition, contains an error. The amendment of Union 97, Boston, reference accepting cards from foreign countries, took the place of the old law. Through mistake both the amendment and the old law are included.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by

card, state when and where from, and in addition send in such card, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

If secretaries when ordering supplies will place the order on the regular blank it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delay for those who order the supplies.

NOTICE.

We are repeatedly asked whether it is necessary in the event of death to issue a card and send it to this office. The request for cards of deceased members only applies where members have been accepted by card, and especially where cards show a loan account, as the account must be checked up and closed. No card need be issued to or for any member except he retires absolutely, when the Absolute Retiring Card is issued, or if a 20-cent beneficiary member wishes to change to another union's jurisdiction, then a transfer card is issued. Or if a 15 or 30-cent member wishes to travel then a Blue or Loan Card is issued in accordance with length of membership. But in no case need cards be issued to members simply because they are members, as that is a needless loss of time and in the aggregate entails considerable useless expense.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

The amendment adopted to Sections 76 and 77 does away with the issuance of retiring cards to all who continue to pay dues as beneficiary members.

Retiring cards are only for those who pay up and actually terminate all connection with the union in so far as the payment of dues is concerned.

Members who transfer from the 30-cent list to the 20-cent beneficiary membership list are simply changed from one class to another and deducted from one and added to the other.

Members who have not paid 30-cent dues for three years and quitting the trade under Section 76 and wishing to qualify for Section 77 as a beneficiary member should be kept on without any other change than to make a note of the intention on the ledger page. If such member desires to travel to another jurisdiction he should be given a transfer card and his intention to qualify as a 30-cent beneficiary member written on the transfer card. Such beneficiary members are not entitled to any benefits except sick benefits after one year's membership and whatever death benefits their term of membership entitles them to.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

In printing the nineteenth edition of the Constitution, an omission occurs in Section 77, on line 7. A comma and the words "and local assessments" should follow "International assessments." The sentence to read: "All International assessments, and local assessments levied for labor agitation purposes." This amendment as published in another place is correct.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc.—in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 10th of each month if intended for current publication.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards:

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card, figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink and figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

NOTICE AS TO FINES.

Section 174 provides that all fines, except those imposed for failure to attend regular meetings, or for failure to do committee work, or attend author-

ized meetings in the interest of the union label, must be turned into the general fund of the union, whether such fine was imposed by a local union or International Executive Board.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

F. Kemler appealed against Union 129 Denver, for suspending him for failing to repay a private loan. Mr. Kemler pleads lack of employment, hard luck and other extenuating circumstances, and has now paid the loan. The appeal is sustained and the member restored to his previous membership.

H. W. Spies appealed against Union 25 Milwaukee for holding his card for a fine of \$25.00. The Constitution provides that cards can only be held for local indebtedness and that fines may be endorsed on the card. The appeal was sustained.

No. 4 Cincinnati appealed against 35 Dayton for granting labels to a manufacturer with whom it, Union 4, was having trouble. The appeal was sustained.

Leo Maciejewski appealed against Union 22 Detroit, for suspending him. Appellant showed that he gave the money to pay his dues to a friend and then went home for a visit. The friend unbeknown to Maciejewski failed to turn the money over to the secretary. The appeal was sustained.

H. B. Sander appealed against 185 Paducah for suspending him for non-payment of percentage on fine. The appellant shows that he was not working at the time. The appeal was sustained.

H. Metter appealed against 294 Duluth for fining him for failure to parade on Labor Day. The appeal was not sustained. However, owing to extenuating circumstances I recommend that the fine be rescinded.

John B. Balster appealed against 1 Baltimore for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Appellant shows extenuating circumstances, which are agreed to by the union. The appeal is sustained without reflection on the secretary or the union.

P. Elserman appealed against Union 1 Baltimore for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Appellant shows extenuating circumstances which are agreed to by the union. The appeal is sustained without reflection on the secretary or the union.

H. J. Fangman appealed against 1 Baltimore for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

Ed Prasse appealed against 395 Waterbury for fining him 50c for failure to attend a meeting. The appeal was not sustained.

W. B. Blakenship appealed against 133 Richmond for fining him \$50.00 for scabbing. The appeal was not sustained.

A. J. Parr appealed against 33 Indianapolis for compelling him to pay a running assessment of 50c payable in 25-cent installments. The assessment was levied August 18. Mr. Parr's card was not deposited until August 20. Hence, under the law and many decisions, the decision in this case is that Mr. Parr has to pay only that part of the assessment which fell due after his card was deposited, or one 25-cent assessment.

L. F. Nickels appealed against 129 Denver for fining him 25c for failing to attend meeting. The appeal was not sustained.

E. H. Smith appealed against 52, Elmira, for fining him \$25 for working in a closed shop. The appeal was not sustained.

A. E. Baldwin appealed against 129, Denver, for fining him for failure to attend regular meetings. The appeal was not sustained.

N. Cohen and several others appealed against J. A. B., New York, reference division of the pay to bunch makers and rollers. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Genereux appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Owing to extenuating circumstances the appeal was sustained. The member, however, must be placed on the 90-day list, dating from the time of his suspension, during which time he will not be entitled to benefits of any kind.

L. E. Fallon appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Owing to extenuating circumstances the appeal was sustained.

A. C. Cordova appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Owing to extenuating circumstances, the appeal was sustained.

Louis Lupien appealed against 106, Ogdensburg, for fining him for failure to parade on Labor Day. The appellant is given the benefit of the doubt, and the appeal is sustained.

A. E. Schmickley appealed against 35, Dayton, for throwing out nine legally cast votes, on the first ballot, which were cast for a candidate. The appeal was sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 87, Brooklyn, N. Y., to expel from the union and fine J. H. Nottage, 50012, \$100 for scabbing and working against the interest of the union by refusing to come out of the factory of S. I. Davis when ordered by the J. A. B. The following is the vote: Affirmative, 7; negative, 1.

Approved the application of Union 325, Spokane, Wash., to fine A. H. Goldberg, No. 85170, \$50 and annul his card for working against the interests of the union by jobbing non-union made cigars.

Approved the application of Union 213, New York, to fine Louis Sach, No. 88692; Louis Abranji, No. 39159, and Chas. Ernest, No. 38990, each \$50, and Leo Reischman, No. 88699; John C. Schaefer, No. 38998; I. Barnett, No. 38991; Julius Stener, No. 88831, and Albert Mayer, No. 113978, each \$25 and suspend them for working against the interest of the International Union by going to work at the strike shop of E. M. Schwartz and Saml. I. Davis & Co. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of Union 251, New York, N. Y., to expel and fine the following members for working against the interests of the union and refusing to come out of an

authorized strike shop that was turning in work for the Tampa strike firms: Aaron Davidson, No. 51475, \$250; Jos. J. Shvatal, No. 66843, N. D. Katz, No. 53112, Is Hirschhorn, No. 113435, M. D. Van Praag, No. 67271, H. Dessau, No. 72381, J. G. Zimmerman, No. 66317, Art Sandt, No. 51537, Jos. Goldfish, No. 108218, \$50 each; Jos. Unger, No. 92354, H. Hirsch, No. 108634, John Ilse, No. 92368, E. Pollitzer, No. 108675, Jos. Mertz, No. 66861, Sol Bibo, No. 102074, M. Rothschild, No. 88707, \$150 each; Ig Lappert, No. 67292, Chas. Simacek, No. 115243, O. Abrahams, No. 43784, J. J. Por-karney, No. 115424, L. Kohn, No. 113873, T. Reed, No. 101181, Jac Hanau, No. 108225, F. Miller, No. 66248, Ad. Marcus, No. 61340, Wm. Loeble, No. 101786, Chas. Arndt, No. 63128, M. Grotto, No. 115242, M. Rebscher, No. 62223, Wm. Kaliski, No. 11060, Morris Poons, No. 51542, Kautsy, No. 115425, and O. Farber, No. 108645, \$50 each, and H. Hagemeyer, No. 108227, A. Hellwell, No. 112078, J. Augenblick, No. 66366, H. Friedman, No. 108575, H. W. Falk, No. 115086, Geo. Volkammer, No. 66369, H. Fecho, No. 103769, B. Newman, No. 115431, M. Cohn, No. 115238, A. Cohen, No. 66364, J. Auslander, No. 51484, R. Steiner, No. 102076, H. Hirschfeld, No. 66180, Joel Dobrow, No. 66383, H. Aronstom, No. 108683, S. Kreishelmer, No. 66327, Chas. Palm, No. 67266, D. Nathan, No. 116227, D. Blum, No. 113644, N. Doliner, No. 108222, \$25 each. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7. One member voted against publication and in favor of splitting the fines in half.

Approved the application of Union 144, New York, N. Y., to suspend and fine P. Glover, No. 80660, A. Gonzalez, No. 26085, A. Dorsett, No. 91816, Louisa Schafer, No. 88440, J. Gomacky, No. 88471, and Chas. David, No. 98305, each \$50 for working in the Tampa strike shops and refusing to come out after being notified to do so; and to suspend and fine E. Pettis, No. 91104, \$100 for working in a Tampa shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 247, Blue Island, Ill., to fine J. T. Deverson, No. 69077, \$25 for the use of vile epithets and conduct unbecoming a union man. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 118, Peoria, Ill., to suspend Geo. A. Voight, No. 25830, and fine him \$100 for going to work in a scab shop and refusing a good union job. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7. Note—The other member voted against publication and to halve the fine.

Approved the application of Union 356, Palatka, Fla., to fine W. C. Carr, No. 114602, \$25 for working against the interests of the union and \$50 for working in a strike factory; also to suspend him. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 90, New York, N. Y., to suspend and fine Emilie Magaziner, No. 55222, Fanny Franz, No. 55246, Barbara Pospisil, No. 56732, and Barbara Linhard, No. 56732, \$25 each for scabbing in the shops of Davis and Lovera, where a strike is in progress; and to fine Geneva Wuttka, No. 68053, \$25 for remaining at work in the same shop but subsequently coming out. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of 153, Sioux Falls, S. D., to suspend and fine J. P. Corrigan, No. 116853, \$25 for making false statements on application for membership. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 415, Elkhart, Ind. to fine Dwight Wilson \$50 for working in a scab shop, and to fine any member \$50

who goes to work in the C. W. Wilson scab shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 251, New York, N. Y., to suspend M. Augenblick, No. 108665, M. Sachs, No. 51452, and H. Schulhoff, No. 66372, \$50 each for working in the strike shops that are turning in goods for the Tampa strike shops. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 39, New Haven, Conn., to fine M. Landeck, No. 108678, \$75 and suspend him for working in a factory closed to union men. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of Union 404, Austin, Tex., to fine A. Alameda, No. 116843, \$15 for wilfully allowing himself to be suspended. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 8.

Correction.—A mistake was made in last month's Journal in publishing C. Gaine, No. 4258, as having been fined \$25 by Union 51, Holyoke, Mass., for scabbing in the shop of Joseph Gavenette. The name is Eli Lalime.

CORRESPONDENCE

Vancouver, B. C., November 14, 1910.

Local 357 of Vancouver held their Sixth Annual Blue Label Masquerade Ball on Friday, November 11th. It was a magnificent success. The attendance was 625. The costumes were varied and expensive. The prizes were appropriate and the awarding of them acceptable to all. The orchestra, lead by a cigar maker, was declared the finest ever rendered, and it certainly must have been, for all stayed until the home waltz was played at 3 o'clock.

We hold these annual dances for the advertising we get out of them. Here is where the advertising comes in. First, the daily papers announce in the social columns the ball. Then we send 2,000 invitations out, each one of which is a neat little add. Then the window cards attract the attention of the public. Second, the ball itself is a grand add, for all the patrons enjoy themselves and leave with a small souvenir cigar with a card attached bearing "Smoke Union Made Cigars." Third, the daily papers give us a write-up announcing the prize-winners, and the public readily read it. So anyone can see the good a large, well-conducted dance is from an advertising standpoint.

Try it yourselves and if you need particulars write to Local 357 and we will gladly furnish it.

Robert J. Craig.

Washington, D. C., December 2, 1910.

The Proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at St. Louis, Mo., will be ready for distribution in a few days, at 25 cents per copy, \$20.00 per hundred.

The book contains the reports of the president, secretary, treasurer, executive council, and all committees, and matters of an important nature. Send in your orders early, before the edition is exhausted.

Frank Morrison,
Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 7, 1910.

The Union Label League of Denver, which Mr. W. D. Henderson, No. 64741, initiated by Union No. 93, Omaha, Neb., January 26, 1897, was secretary, also editor of the Label Bulletin, has preferred charges against Mr. Henderson for the embezzlement of \$500 of the funds of the league and requests our union to locate him if possible. The matter was brought up

Union No. 129, Denver, Colo.

To all locals; Greeting:

Edmund Schnur, Secretary.

Oshawa, December 3, 1910.

Take Allendale, the home of numerous railroad employes, difficult at all times to meet on account of the irregular attendance at meetings, nevertheless the demand for union label goods is constantly growing, and much the same can be said of Barrie as far as the label is concerned, not that there are no non-union goods sold but that union brands seem to have the call. Buckeye after buckeye has started here, but for some reason or another have failed to get a foothold. It maybe that the concentration of trade in the hands of a few big corporations, with their ability to buy and sell to the best advantage, spells the doom of the buckeye everywhere. However that may be, it is a mooted question if such a state of affairs is to the benefit of the worker at the bench, or otherwise. In any event one can see that this concentration in trade is constantly going on and the little fellow being frozen out.

Orillia, though a local option town and all that, is certainly going ahead fast. This may be accounted for in part by being favored by nature with an almost unlimited supply of water power, owned by the municipality, and which is operated in the production of cheap electric power, and which same has attracted and is attracting many and varied industries here.

Bracebridge, Huntsville and Gravenhurst are to some extent summer resorts, and usually fair markets for cigars. In most places outside the hotels the label is fairly well shown, but deliver us from our friends, its absence from the brands shown in the hotels is very very noticeable.

My visit to the good town of Lindsay disclosed nothing new. Organization has not flourished here to any extent, the workman apparently preferring to remain as he is, perhaps not desiring to make trouble between himself and his real, kind, good boss.

We have not done very much advertising here. Despite this there is a fair show of union goods and some demand.

Peterboro is by far and away the first place in industrial importance in the province east of Toronto. It has some very large industries, one of which employs fifteen hundred hands. We have one cigar factory here under the jurisdiction of Union 27, Toronto. Many union brands are on sale here, and there seems to be a fair demand, which could be increased by more advertising. I have recommended to the Canadian Blue Label League the placing of a large display sign on or near the bridge across the Otonabee River at Ashburnham, where tourists and other visitors pass by the thousands to view the wonders of the lift lock canal, which is a very great wonder except to those favored few who know its political value.

Port Hope may or may not have local option. All depends upon the viewpoint of the citizens. One of them who runs a large factory warns the ultra temperance folks that his factory is likely to close down as his help like their beer, and if they leave he does not know where he can get men to work under local option conditions.

Union molders and other trades create a fair demand for union goods, and the label is fairly well shown by dealers.

Yours fraternally.

W. V. Todd,
Organizer.

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice. By order Postoffice Department, Washington.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since last issue of Journal: None.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 426, Hibbing, Minn., for Fred Stewart.
Union 84, Saugerties, N. Y., for John Hamilton
(24458).

Union 20, Decatur, Ill., for Chas. Harshbarger, J. E. Fallett, Jesse C. Telgy and Conrad Driese.

Union 335, Hammond, Ind., for Charles Baumer.
Union 475, Witchburg, Mass., for B. G. Smeizman.

Union 476, Fitchburg, Mass., for R. C. Sweigard.
Union 322, Joplin, Mo., for C. Burg.

Union 304, Racine, Wis., for James Bishop (2271),
two letters.

Union 353, Louisiana, Mo., for Charles Knauff
(valuable mail).

Union 224, Salt Lake City, for J. W. Lewis.
Union 262, Ogden, for Louis Hempel, E. B. Louder.

Union 367, Ogden, for Louis Hempel, E. R. Loudon
Fred A. Wolf and Oscar Benson.
International President for Charles Davidson and

International President, for Charles Davidson and Charles Schaller.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Ed Breen, W. A. Prather, Clarence G. Brey and Mike Danalier.

Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D., for John Rostek (1 letters).

Union 228, San Francisco, for Rolla Sexton, Harry Foreman, A. J. McLeod, John Keller, Dave Fein

berg, J. M. Hughes, G. W. Speigel, Bert Jones, Alfred Leblanc and R. Schlager.

GOOD.					
12 Oneida	316 MeSherryat'n	173 Zanesville			
115 Canton	321 New Britain	175 Kingston			
123 Warren	323 Sheboygan	178 Olney			
153 Youngstown	331 Crookston	186 Flint			
171 E. Greenville	332 San Diego	188 Seattle			
236 Reading	349 St. John	193 Jefferson City			
	353 Louisiana	196 Roanoke			
	356 Palatka	199 Atlantic City			
	363 Waukesha	200 Galesburg			
	381 Watertown	204 New Albany			
	382 Rushville	205 Battle Creek			
	387 Yankton	206 No. Adams			
	393 Cadillac	214 Bluffton			
	395 Waterbury	220 New Orleans			
	397 Ionia	232 Peru			
	400 Red Wing	235 Los Angeles			
	402 Quakertown	231 Amsterdam			
	405 Crawfordsville	233 Sedalla			
	407 Norwich	239 Lyons			
	410 Centralia	246 Salamanca			
	415 Elkhart	249 Findlay			
	416 Norwalk	250 Belleville			
	421 Burlington	259 Bloomington			
	423 Berlin	263 Adrian			
	424 Stratford	264 Rutland			
	439 Carbondale	266 Memphis			
	446 Norristown	276 Plattsamouth			
	445 Cedar Rapids	280 Owego			
	455 Galena	282 Bridgeport			
	456 Albia	286 Wichita			
	457 Benton Harbor	287 Marinette			
	482 Wausau	290 Janesville			
	483 Gloversville	294 Duluth			
	484 Meriden	297 Canton			
	486 N. Westm'st'r	302 Tecumseh			
	497 Kankakee	311 Auburn			
	499 Trinidad	314 Jackson			
		315 St. Cloud			
		318 Chattanooga			
		320 Athens			
		322 Joplin			
		330 Alpena			
		338 Eureka			
		340 Traverse City			
		341 Neenah			
		344 Atlanta			
		351 Mankato			
		355 Honesdale			
		359 Atchison			
		366 Ann Arbor			
		367 Ogden			
		368 Pt. Huron			
		371 Barre			
		373 Marshfield			
		373 Sherbrooke			
		377 Mitchell			
		384 St. Augustine			
		394, Sycamore			
		404 Austin			
		409 Kewanee			
		411 Brockville			
		419 Salina			
		420 St. Thomas			
		426 Hibbing			
		437 Rahway			
		433 Mobile			
		434 Faribault			
		435 Kenton			
		436 Olyphant			
		442 Cape Girarde'u			
		443 Albuquerque			
		444 Walla Walla			
		447 Kenosha			
		448 Brainerd			
		450 Oklahoma City			
		453 Petoskey			
		463 Pontiac			
		466 Easton			
		468 Albion			
		471 Macon			
		476 Pontiac			
		479 Wheeling			
		483 Middletown			
		489 Iola			
		494 Fall River			
		495 Marshalltown			

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

16. Binghamton	100	183. Mendota	100
19. Sault Ste. Marie	100	200. Galesburg	100
41. Aurora	100	201. Rock Island	100
64. Lebanon	100	205. Battle Creek	100
74. Poughkeepsie	100	210. Rome	100
87. Brooklyn	100	212. West Superior	100
149. Brooklyn	100	214. Bluffton	100
155. Mt. Pleasant	100	219. Mobile	100
160. Milford	100	225. Los Angeles	100
162. Green Bay	100	237. Huntington	100
166. Defiance	100	260. Piqua	100
176. Newark	100	276. Plattsmouth	100

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

4. Cincinnati	\$0.60	262. Dallas	1.00
49. Springfield	.50	103. Ansonia	.50
442. Cape Girardeau	.50	287. Marinette	.50
99. Ottawa	.50	353. Louisiana	1.00
38. Springfield	4.00	382. Rushville	.90
500. Tampa	1.50	69. Three Rivers	1.50
120. Muscatine	.50	97. Boston	1.00
48. Brainerd	.60	47. Quincy	1.50
72. Stratford	.50	242. York	3.50
28. Burlington	.50	467. Arcelbo	1.50
315. St. Cloud	.50	431. Litchfield	1.50
282. Bridgeport	2.00	381. Watertown	1.50
246. Salamanca	1.00	73. Alton	.50
316. McSherrytown	3.00	496. Waterloo	1.10
351. Mankato	1.00	176. Newark	1.00
248. Jacksonville	2.50	295. Scranton	2.50
459. Saskatoon	1.00	55. Hamilton	1.50

STATIONERY.

274. Pekin	\$2.40	108. Lock Haven	3.50
448. Brainerd	1.20	15. Chicago	1.75
338. Eureka	1.75	117. Dunkirk	1.75
429. Niagara Falls	3.50	362. Great Falls	3.50
462. W. Tampa	3.50	469. Bakersfield	2.40
387. Yankton	1.75	157. Rockford	1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. A. B. Chicago, label cuts	\$.80
300. Michigan City, label cuts	.50
488. Gloversville, canceling stamp	.75
239. Lyons, canceling stamp	.75
488. New Westminster, canceling stamp	.75
392. New York, canceling stamp	.75
73. Alton, ink pad	.35
312. Livingston, ink pad	.35
126. Ephrata	.35
342. York	.35
107. Erie, dates	.15
166. Easton, dates	.95
316. McSherrytown, type	.22
J. A. B. Chicago, type	1.00
294. Duluth, supplies	1.82
262. Dallas, supplies	3.20
50. Terre Haute, supplies	1.85
25. Milwaukee, supplies	16.90
317. Wilkesbarre, supplies	3.50
206. North Adams, supplies	1.75
184. Bay City, supplies	1.88
299. Middletown, supplies	8.47
320. Athens, supplies	1.95
181. Litchfield, supplies	2.19
Cigarmakers of Grand Haven, charter and supplies	15.65

Total for November	\$2,538.13
Balance November 1, 1910	8,184.43
Total	\$5,725.56

EXPENDITURES.

Office rent	\$ 90.00
International President's salary	120.00
Clerks	481.18
Printing 2,850 blank cards of membership	57.00
Printing 5,000 postals for form 1-2-4	8.00
Printing 25,000 sick relief cards	19.00
Printing stationery for local unions	10.80
Making 59,000 envelopes	22.00
Printing nomination blanks for delegates	5.00
Printing Tampa strike application	6.00
Printing Denver and Grand Rapids amendments	8.00
Printing voting blanks on amendments	2.50
Printing and numbering 2,830,000 blue labels	345.60
Printing October Journal	242.50
Printing 525 circulars on Tampa situation	5.57
Repairing and binding loan index	1.25
A. Strasser, salary and expense as organizer	150.00
S. Lopez, salary and expense as organizer	67.75
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
Frank Celes, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
I. B. Kuhn, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
Phil Waganan, salary and expense as special organizer	50.00
W. H. Kline, salary and expense as special organizer	60.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	235.00
J. C. Johnston, salary and expense as agent to Tampa	150.00
J. T. Smith, salary and expense as delegate to A. F. of L.	123.00
T. F. Tracy, expense as delegate to A. F. of L.	100.00
J. M. Barnes, salary and expense as delegate to A. F. of L.	100.00

Frank Jennings, attorney's fee at Tampa	200.00
Eugene Clifford, attorney's fee at Tampa	300.00
Joe Rapp, salary and expense to Dayton	7.40
T. F. Tracy, expense to Philadelphia	11.50
Geo. Apholt, salary and expense to Boston	17.75
International President, expense to A. F. of L. on Tampa strike situation	31.60
E. G. Hall, expense on convention exhibit	6.25
Subscription to Journal and all documents of national legislation	5.00
Twine and wrapping paper	13.62
63 reams union made stationery paper	195.53
61 reams union made stationery paper	142.01
61 reams union made Journal paper	224.84
Postage on letters and cards	54.35
Postage on Journal	22.89
5,000 postals	50.00
Expressing on labels and supplies	108.92
Electric and gas light	2.34
Spanish translation	4.25
Supplies for filing case	8.25
Electro of label	1.83
Exchange on checks	.50
Telephone service	5.00
Carting labels to Chicago unions	2.00
Miscellaneous supplies	2.00
25 telegrams not prepaid	21.58

Expense for November	\$4,399.01
Balance November 30, 1910	1,326.55
Total	\$5,725.56

UNION NOTES

Union 278, London, Ont., holds money from the strike assessment for Harry Thompson (6962). G. Pennecotte (98937), Wm. Mathews (50437), W. Colby (72273), Wm. Hooper (103322). Send your addresses to the Financial Secretary of Union 278.

Secretary holding the card of A. Schulz (15356) please collect \$5.00 board bill and also \$5.00 fine for leaving town without paying the same.

Will secretaries holding the cards of John Fischer and J. H. Phillips kindly notify Local 233, Sedalia, matters of importance, and these members will find it to their advantage to advise us if they see the notice.

NOTICE.—Wm. Mead (10910), Secretary of Union 469, Bakersfield, holds \$1.00 due you, for payment of private loan which you did not owe.

Secretary of Union 206, North Adams, Mass., would like to hear from Mr. William Van Patten (21).

Secretary holding the card of Walter Colby (72272) please notify Secretary of Union 27, Toronto.

Mr. George Smith (93485) please communicate with the Financial Secretary of Union 429, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Business of importance to you.

Any secretary holding the card of Antonio Pedroville (16715) please collect \$8.45 unpaid board bill

and forward to the Secretary of 282, Bridgeport Conn. If not heard from by the next regular meeting there will be a fine imposed upon him.

Union 228, San Francisco, will not recognize any members coming here without their union cards.

Union 354, Key West, Fla., in a letter dated Nov. 29th, says they have given \$981.70 to the locked out Tampa strikers, that they have paid 10 per cent of the weekly wages since the lockout started and shall continue to do so until it is finished.

Union 279, Plattsburgh, N. Y., has a running assessment of 10 cents a week to help out the strikers in Tampa, Fla.

Union 129, Denver, at their regular meeting on December 6th levied an assessment of \$4.00, payable in eight weekly installments of 50 cents on all 15 and 30-cent members in aid of the Tampa strike. We have just finished paying a \$2.00 assessment levied for the same purpose.

Donations previously acknowledged from the various unions for S. C. Kaufman, \$171.90. Since the Oct. issue of the Journal we have received from Union 77, Minneapolis, \$1.00; 53, New Orleans, \$1.18; 334, Saratoga Springs, 60 cents, and 240, Norfolk, Va., \$3.00, making the total received to date \$177.68. Mr. Kaufman is still in Hot Springs, Ark., and the latest reports that we have from him are not so favorable. He was in bed for several days, and says when he is able to get around again he will come back to Denver.

Secretaries holding cards of the following named members please collect for board bills and fines and remit to Secretary of Union 3, Paterson, N. J.: Gus. Richards (69378), \$4.50; A. Aagesen (40713), \$7.50; Jacob Mimring (9830), \$10.50; Paul Brown (44692), \$9.00; Fergus Fay (36621), \$4.00.

The following donations for our sick member, Mr. David O'Dowd, have been received. We wish to heartily extend our sincerest thanks on behalf of this member, who is now getting along very nicely. We shall not forget: No. 93, \$2; 247, \$1; 251, \$1; 260, \$1; 132, \$1; 144, \$5; 49, \$2; 17, \$2; 44, \$2; 90, \$2; 138, \$2; 39, \$2; 331, \$1; 3, \$1; 55, \$1; 1, \$1; J. A. B. Chicago, \$1; 97, \$2; 148, \$1; 315, \$1; 148, \$1; 481, \$5; 129, \$2; 60, \$2; 32, \$2; 426, \$2; 9, \$3; 72, \$2; 34, \$2; 466, \$1; 58, \$2; 183, \$1; 387, \$1; 179, \$1; 375, \$1.50; 2, \$2; 56, \$1; 206, \$2; 367, \$1; 275, \$1; 357, \$2; 154, \$1; 28, \$1; 312, \$1; 306, \$1; 365, \$1; 25, \$2; 208, \$1; 146, \$1; 114, \$1; 188, \$2.50; 4, \$2; 224, \$1; 122, \$2; 26, \$1; 209, \$1; 6, \$8; 486, \$2; 362, \$2; 251, \$1; 91, \$50; 147, \$1; 112, \$1; 113, \$1; 109, \$1; 469, \$1; 290, \$1; 332, \$1; 388, \$2; 148, \$2; 130, \$1; 285, \$1; 84, \$1; 202, \$1; 77, \$1; 120, \$1; 447, \$1; 228, \$1; 162, \$2; 27, \$5; 239, \$1; 46, \$1; 481, \$2; 93, \$1; 259, \$1; 394, \$1; 400, \$1.05; 94, \$1. This makes a total of \$136.05 received up to date.

Secretary holding card of Glynn Davis (111764). notify H. V. Isaacs, Pontiac, Mich.

Union 339 requests secretaries to collect from B. Collins (43646), \$7.00 for board bill, and Wm. Mosher (7438), \$16.50 for board bill, and remit to Union 339, Santa Barbara, Cal.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN FEBRUARY, 1909.

Union No.	Name of Member.	No. of Card.	Date of Initiation.	By Union No.	Cause of Death	Age	Amount Paid.
4	Wife of C. F. Miller	6967	Oct. 3, 1903	350	Pneumonia	..	40.00
6	Wife of A. Iluth	12983	April 28, 1886	6	Rupture	..	40.00
8	Wm. Oakley	13790	April 18, 1881	144	Senility	72	550.00
14	John Hillger	62286	May 18, 1889	14	Hemorrhage	36	550.00
15	Herm. Herold	66468	Nov. 11, 1890	168	Dropsy	57	350.00
16	Jas. Poland	18235	Aug. 27, 1892	16	Paralysis	68	550.00
17	G. E. Wanner	3809	June 12, 1886	17	Pneumonia	83	550.00
17	John Schneider	38982	Mar. 6, 1886	17	Bladder trouble	80	550.00
17	Wife of T. Hinely	47760	June 14, 1890	17	Pleur. pneumonia	..	40.00
21	Mother of M. Rerr	86517	Mar. 31, 1900	326	Cancer	34	40.00
27	O. B. Patton	101542	Nov. 15, 1902	33	Heart trouble	..	200.00
39	Wife of J. Winnen	53485	Aug. 10, 1882	67	Pneumonia	..	40.00
42	J. Lichtenberger	2953	April 11, 1892	42	Pneumonia	70	550.00
53	Mother of Hattie Miller	97711	Oct. 24, 1904	53	Heart failure	..	40.00
58	Wife of Jos. Lynch	69919	May 2, 1891	58	Obs. of bowels	..	200.00
79	John S. Rafferty	53358	Jan. 21, 1903	79	R. R. accident	78	500.00
87	Thos. Gaines	45022	Feb. 23, 1887	87	Chon. bronchitis	51	50.00
87	Frank Schneider	80184	Jan. 16, 1897	87	Int. obs. card. failure	53	350.00
90	J. C. Wachtel	39112	July 20, 1895	10	Pulm. tuberc.	52	550.00
90	Carl Mathes	55327	Jan. 23, 1890	90	Pulm. tuberc.	60	550.00
90	N. Jungbluth	56500	May 22, 1886	90	Tuberculosis	42	350.00
92	S. Sussman	80940	Mar. 18, 1897	151	Drowning	60	550.00
97	D. Brengelman	63952	Feb. 17, 1890	165	Hemorrh.	30	350.00
97	M. J. Burke	80392	May 15, 1897	97	Insanity	65	455.00
97	F. Paquin	1464	Nov. 6, 1886	65	..	..	40.00
97	Wife of I. Hope	36761	May 16, 1885	144	..	..	40.00
97	Wife of J. Wolff	40407	June 24, 1885	10	Accidental poisoning	25	200.00
98	A. P. Johnson	94790	Jan. 10, 1901	98	Heart failure	68	40.00
116	Wife of J. M. Kuppler	72452	Nov. 19, 1892	241	Heart failure	68	550.00
121	Wm. Howe	11568	July 31, 1883	90	Total disa. benefit	..	500.00
133	John Reich	39500	..	..	..	..	40.00
133	Wife of H. Bokofcer	83687	May 13, 1889	138	Phthisis pulm.	46	200.00
141	Barbara Ullp	35344	June 17, 1902	141	Suicide	58	350.00
144	John Relttenberger	19965	Dec. 14, 1896	144	Pulm. tuberc.	..	40.00
144	Wife of S. Rosenstein	19925	Aug. 18, 1894	144	Heart failure	..	40.00
144	Wife of D. Hellinger	18279	Mar. 6, 1886	144	Tot. disability benefit	..	500.00
149	John Pfeiffer	55681	..	..	..	..	426.80
165	Frank Lane	69003	Sept. 9, 1891	97	Balance	..	40.00
165	Mother of Louise McCooly	23433	June 11, 1892	100	Abscess of liver	..	40.00
187	Jos. Flottman	..	June 6, 1906	187	Complications	..	40.00
187	Wife of J. Berning	3658	Sept. 17, 1887	100	Bright's disease	..	550.00
216	John Neuthard	44180	Dec. 3, 1887	252	Bright's dis. & dropsy	41	550.00
233	Wife of J. Cavanaugh	13779	May 26, 1883	48	Blood poisoning	..	200.00
250	Emil Conrad	9197	Dec. 14, 1901	45	Cancer	49	550.00
251	A. Gassner	38607	May 9, 1890	251	Circ. hep. clolae	49	200.00
251	Jos. Maier	66333	Nov. 1, 1902	251	Chon. meph.	41	550.00
311	Fred. Kahl	40262	Jan. 29, 1891	311	Tuberculosis	41	550.00
331	Wife of Thomas Jarvis	65058	April 26, 1890	109	Heart trouble	38	40.00
367	Geo. Gray	98643	..	..	Accident	..	107.00
440	Rogello M. Rofriquez	115026	Nov. 10, 1906	440	Typhoid fever	19	50.00
461	Frank J. Taylor	32985	April 15, 1889	27	Heart failure	67	550.00
483	Harry C. Tooker	96160	Jan. 1, 1902	483	Pleur. pneum.	30	200.00

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 1st, 1910.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

208, Kalamazoo, Mich.

In case the present manner of handling the affairs of this union is continued, trouble such as was had with ex-Secretary McKinstry will be nearly impossible. At this date cash and stamp accounts are correct. In the future the ledger will be honestly posted and balanced with every credit given, and the accounts of the union balanced at the end of each month with the statement written in the day book. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1908.....\$ 7,021.45
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1910..... 4,243.77
Expended over percentage in 1908..... 26.22
Expended over percentage in 1909..... 48.87
Due International Union on examination.. 359.40

Total\$11,699.71
Expense to Dec. 1, 1909..... 6,805.67

Balance would be Dec. 1, 1910.....\$ 4,894.04

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1910—

Mich. Nat'l Bank certificate, No. 111094.....\$1,091.80

Mich. Nat'l Bank certificate, No. 108290..... 562.75

Kalamazoo Savings Bank certificate, No. 213356..... 1,091.80

Kalamazoo Nat'l Bank certificate, No. 138237..... 1,030.00

Kalamazoo Savings Bank acct..... 440.83

Total in bank.....\$4,217.18

In possession Fin. Sec. Andrew Jansen..... 36.52

Total\$ 4,253.70

Deficiency of Union Dec. 1, 1910.....\$ 640.34

Included in this deficiency is \$392.01 still due from ex-Secretary Wm. McKinstry (29287) on account of amount embezzled by him. The total amount of this shortage was \$528.01, on which he has refunded \$136.00, leaving balance still due \$392.01.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

Int. Financier's report continued in next issue.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 275 of Aberdeen, as published in the October Journal, as follows:

Strike out the following of Sec. 79 of the International Constitution commencing on line 8, page 23, of the 20th edition, as follows: "No member of the International Union shall be entitled to strike benefits unless he is a member in good standing for at least three months," and insert the following: "Any member in good standing shall be entitled to the above benefits, with the exception of members in a local union where the charter has been granted less than six months prior to the strike application. In such cases no member shall be entitled to strike benefits unless he has been a member in good standing for at least three months."

Received the endorsement of 102, Kansas City; 158, La Fayette; 4, Cincinnati; 312, Livingston; 337, Key West; 315, St. Cloud; 56, Leavenworth; 41, Aurora; 491, Huron; 375, Anaconda; 341, Neenah; 445, Billings; 13, New York; 228, San Francisco, Calif.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 318, Chattanooga, Tenn., as published in the November Journal, as follows:

That an assessment of 10 cents be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members to aid the striking cigar-makers of Union 118, Peoria. The proceeds of said assessment to be distributed under the supervision of the International President:

Received the following endorsement of Union 404, Austin; 99, Ottawa; 69, Three Rivers; 431, Litchfield; 19, Sault Ste. Marie.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Percy McCartin wishes to hear from Glen Porter, Address 916 Lynch street, St. Louis, Mo.—By Union 251, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. G. E. Magee, 4403 Mifflin street, Pittsburg, Pa., would like to hear from Enos Roney.—By Union 152, Youngstown, O.

I. Grishaver would like to hear from Harry Rotteneo, last heard from in Salt Lake City. Address care of Union 97, Boston.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Marshman, please notify his nephew, E. Donahue, 24 Mt. Pleasant avenue, London, Ont. Important.—By Union 278, London, Ont.

Mr. Joseph Kelly, write to 754 Walker street, London, Ont.—By Union 278, London, Ont.

Mark Cornant desires to hear from Jack Williams, who formerly worked with him in Presque Isle, Me., in reference to financial affairs.—Care of Union 97, Boston, Mass.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of M. Posner please notify Mrs. M. Posner, 136 Washington street, Fall River, Mass. His daughter, Nora Posner, is very sick.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Wm. Polack will confer a favor by notifying his wife, Mrs. Clara Polack, 31 Thandike street, Roxbury, Mass.

Will Nick Barth, last heard of at Walkerton, Ind., please communicate with James W. McEvoy, care of D. H. H. Turner, Farmington, Ia.—By Union 60, Iowa.

Information of David Malloy will be thankfully received by his niece, Bernice Gildea, 250 Annapolis street, W. St. Paul, Minn.—By Union 98, Minnesota.

Mrs. Geo. Port, 46 Plano street, Norwich, N. Y., would like to hear from her son, Charles Port. By Union 125, Norwich.

Mr. Jerry McMahon of Corry, Pa., writes that the mother of Thomas McMahon, a member of the Brickmakers' Union, is very anxious to hear from him or of him.—By Union 63, Corry.

Thomas VIII, 7 Carpenter street, Gloversville, N. Y., wishes to hear from Jack Berg.—By Union 483, Gloversville.

Mrs. Lillie Kelley, of 400 S. Elm street, Creston, Ia., would like to hear from or of the whereabouts of her father, Henry Schu.

Any secretary holding the card of Wm. Zoom, a Belgian, will confer a favor upon his father in Antwerp by communication with J. De Bruyn, 37 Franklin street, Newark, N. J. His father has been informed that he is dead.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN MARCH, 1909.

Union No.	Name of Member.	No. of Card.	Date of Initiation.	By Union No.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount Paid.
2	Bernhard Recht	42114	April 17, 1888	2	Comp. of diseases	45	\$550.00
2	Thos. Chibnall	31112	Dec. 12, 1897	210	Cancer	64	350.00
4	Peter Rottle	71017	May 2, 1892	4	Chron. bronch.	61	550.00
4	Val. Martin	52144	Dec. 4, 1886	100	Heart disease	53	550.00
4	Ed. Kumpf	11887	June 7, 1902	4	Tuberculosis	29	200.00
5	E. F. Hamburg	59720	May 25, 1895	240	Sarcoma	55	350.00
8	Jul. Pfrommer	99	Dec. 6, 1880	144	Consumption	60	550.00
9	Garret Reintges	15439	April 2, 1884	9	Old age	74	550.00
10	Mother of Wm. H. Couryn	91664	Sept. 12, 1900	92	Pneumonia	...	40.00
12	Wife of Wm. Wilbur	74612	July 2, 1894	241	Diabetes	33	40.00
13	Isaac Montezenos	25340	Sept. 18, 1897	13	Tuberculosis	37	550.00
14	Geo. Hoffman	7426	Nov. 8, 1882	32	Cereb. hemor.	65	550.00
14	D. Mullaly	30152	Dec. 19, 1898	27	Accidental gas pois.	44	350.00
14	S. F. Herrero	99993	Feb. 6, 1905	14	Pulm. tuberc.	53	50.00
14	Jos. Svec	99969	July 10, 1905	14	Intest. obst.	22	50.00
14	John Anderson	36030	July 8, 1905	14	Pulm. tuber.	33	50.00
14	Wife of Jos. Cillak	14750	June 18, 1883	14	Arthritis defor.	...	40.00
15	Wm. Schuetz	100886	Sept. 27, 1902	15	Accidental gas	56	200.00
16	Wm. Ellenberger	...	Dec. 24, 1890	218	Tuberculosis	58	550.00
25	Geo. Centeser	9694	Mar. 17, 1890	25	Gangrene	61	550.00
32	Wife of Jno. Deismger	...	...	...	...	...	40.00
32	Geo. H. Meyer	96668	July 15, 1902	32	Capill. bronc.	28	200.00
32	Hy. Boch	80319	Nov. 30, 1896	32	Bright's disease	74	350.00
40	Wife of John Wentworth	80007	April 29, 1899	40	Surf. operation	53	40.00
42	John Carrier	16658	Mar. 20, 1886	42	Acute cereb. soft.	78	550.00
44	Chas. Michel	4870	Dec. 1, 1890	44	Tuberculosis	37	550.00
44	Geo. E. Roberts	2910	Oct. 15, 1887	44	Paresia of brain	21	550.00
49	Wife of L. Coorsen	40922	Sept. 20, 1882	10	Tumor in head	...	40.00
55	Wife of G. A. Gustance	93930	Mar. 8, 1903	273	Appendicitis	27	40.00
58	O. D. Paris	37218	...	...	Tot. disab. benefit	...	500.00
62	John W. Hain	71830	Aug. 27, 1892	62	Kidney trouble	78	550.00
64	Geo. S. Hoffman	72389	Jan. 16, 1893	64	Tuberculosis	46	150.00
68	Frank Fairchilds	2972	Sept. 29, 1879	68	Artiro schrosis	68	550.00
87	Mother of H. Alfonsin	106996	Feb. 20, 1904	87	...	...	40.00
90	Tony Linhardt	57547	Aug. 12, 1890	90	Pneumonia	53	550.00
90	Wm. Zick	57523	Aug. 26, 1882	90	...	70	550.00
90	Carl Gerner	55773	May 20, 1890	90	Old age	74	550.00
90	Marie Seifrick	55296	Mar. 30, 1890	90	Old age, apoplexy	65	550.00
90	Wm. Danah	55742	May 13, 1890	90	Cerebral apoplexy	67	550.00
91	Walter Scholl	45132	Oct. 19, 1899	91	Cerebral apoplexy	64	350.00
92	Louis Champart	43599	May 13, 1899	92	Tuberculosis	51	200.00
92	Wife of Chas. Hasselman	38497	Oct. 10, 1885	92	Myocarditis	44	40.00
94	M. Shaw	68392	Oct. 6, 1891	75	Pneumonia	50	457.40
97	J. Gettermann	19878	Sept. 13, 1902	97	Suicide	27	101.00
97	Wife of J. Van Doosen	32940	May 3, 1884	144	...	...	40.00
98	John G. Reber	7296	Oct. 8, 1891	98	Tuberculosis	34	550.00
121	Jas. McGrade	82332	Dec. 15, 1897	121	Tuberculosis	32	350.00
125	Wife of H. A. Jacobs	36870	May 23, 1885	125	...	...	40.00
125	Wife of W. R. Cole	31987	Mar. 24, 1885	125	...	...	40.00
126	Katie Kempher	86634	Jan. 20, 1900	388	Org. hear. disease	45	200.00
132	W. C. Wagner	97746	Feb. 3, 1902	132	Pulm. tuberc.	42	200.00
137	Wife of E. Brueckner	58593	April 2, 1900	137	Pleurisy	72	40.00
141	Anna Chobot	90763	May 29, 1900	141	Old age	74	50.00
141	Fred. Adametz	90524	Feb. 2, 1900	141	Oedema pulm.	45	200.00
141	Katerina Beram	90723	Sept. 11, 1900	141	Myoc. cardiac	49	200.00
141	Cecilia Karas	79931	July 14, 1886	141	Hemorrhage	64	350.00
141	Louis Bakes	40541	Sept. 11, 1886	10	Nephritis	47	550.00
141	Louis Regenstreich	6843	Mar. 20, 1905	141	Carc. of liver	46	50.00
144	Barney Abrahams	11323	Mar. 28, 1881	144	Pulm. embolism	58	550.00
144	M. L. Jacobs	21077	Feb. 26, 1887	144	Sarc. of kidneys	72	550.00
147	Wife of Fred. A. Krause	83136	Jan. 3, 1900	147	Ph. pneumonia	42	40.00
148	Wife of Ig. Gonzalez	782	Feb. 2, 1907	148	Uncinaria	28	40.00
148	Jose Cruz	776	Jan. 26, 1907	148	Tuberculosis	20	50.00
149	Marie Jost	40598	Nov. 8, 1900	10	Tuberculosis	48	550.00
156	Willard Gilbert	27408	June 17, 1882	156	...	49	550.00
165	Mother of Paul Kruger	87563	Mar. 31, 1900	100	Uter. carc.	...	40.00
165	Adam Shroyer	17333	Sept. 14, 1883	100	Loc. ataxia	76	550.00
165	Fred. Frost	42537	Nov. 13, 1897	100	Pneumonia	61	350.00
165	Harry James	75919	June 17, 1899	100	Endio. neph.	28	200.00
165	E. Gonzalez	43293	Jan. 5, 1901	100	Gas asphyxiation	61	178.70
168	Jake Jankowski	47170	June 16, 1886	168	Pneumonia	55	550.00
171	A. Witmyer	49751	May 25, 1886	242	Peritonitis	39	543.40
173	Chas. A. Pollock	32656	Dec. 19, 1898	173	I.l.v. & kidney troub.	55	350.00
187	T. Donnelly	82911	Aug. 1, 1898	187	Consumption	30	350.00
192	Wife of Chas. Charow	68463	June 27, 1898	114	...	...	40.00
200	Wife of O. T. Thimason	105831	Sept. 14, 1903	200	Bright's disease	41	350.00
225	Ed. Nee	42530	June 19, 1891	14	Tuberc. of throat	37	550.00
226	Fred. Britting	70777	May 2, 1892	236	Pneumonia	38	200.00
226	Chas. Ellne	76802	July 9, 1902	232	Edema of lungs	39	550.00
245	Jas. A. McSheeny	54353	Dec. 1, 1887	298	Suicide	...	40.00
247	Mother of Dan Braham	16008	Jan. 22, 1894	14	...	...	40.00
251	Wife of H. Verhagen	66030	June 20, 1890	251	Chron. nephritis	67	40.00
253	T. W. Belden	51703	Nov. 17, 1883	225	Spinal disease	41	550.00
253	Miss C. Anderson	51344	Mar. 29, 1888	228	Comp. of diseases	...	150.00
276	Frank Saffer	27732	Oct. 11, 1890	102	Tuberculosis	45	550.00
276	Adam Schanz	113970	April 15, 1907	276	Tuberculosis	22	...
278	Mother of John Goble	98638	Mar. 15, 1902	278	...	...	40.00
278	Geo. M. Geary	1483	Nov. 24, 1879	19	Genl. paresis	48	150.00
281	Wm. Vinkmeyer	...	April 11, 1891	281	Apoplexy	65	550.00
291	A. G. Searle	103315	July 2, 1904	491	R. R. accident	25	50.00
291	Darwin Weigand	108507	June 3, 1905	20	R. R. accident	37	200.00
297	Harry C. Miller	67237	April 15, 1899	170	Inf. rheum.	26	40.00
313	Wife of R. O. Shippe	9082	May ...	1904	...	32	200.00
337	Jas. Parks	100243	Nov. 8, 1902	337	Consumption	54	550.00
372	J. H. Compson	24948	Jan. 20, 1883	52	Convulsions	52	50.00
411	D. Sullivan	106326	Mar. 18, 1905	411	Bladder trouble	44	40.00
440	Wife of Sisto Martinez	114140	Sept. 23, 1908	410	Liver trouble	...	40.00
499	Rufus Hasek	46360	Mar. 21, 1891	172	Diabetes	39	550.00

Wallace C. Kearns would like to hear from Wm. Sayer.—By Union 156, Suffield, Conn.

Mr. Joseph Kelly, write to 754 Walker street, London, Ont.—By Union 278, London, Ont.

Frank J. Novating (85474) is requested to communicate at once with Carroll & McClintock, law office. Business of importance.—By Union 49, Springfield, Mass.

Union 122, Warren, Pa., writes: "James Roy (98190), you have fourteen friends in Warren, Pa., that would like to hear from you."

John Rostek, Theo. G. Johnson is sick and would like to hear from you. Address 209 N. State street, Aberdeen, S. D.—By Union 275.

Alex. Roy is requested to write to his brother or V. A. Ripley, Secretary of Union 19, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Mrs. Rose Larimer, 1411 Fox St., Denver, Colo., would like to know the whereabouts of her husband, Sam D. Larimer (35079).

REFERENDUM VOTE

On Amendments of Union 46, Grand Rapids, and Union 129, Denver. The amendment of Union 129, Denver, reference assessment for aid of Tampa was adopted. The amendment of Union 46, Grand Rapids, reference Section 156, was defeated.

The following unions returned votes too late to be counted: 9, 19, 219, 218, 391, 471, 493.

The following unions failed to return votes on amendments: 31, 119, 130, 150, 159, 190, 226, 254, 256, 285, 298, 329, 324, 328, 336, 339, 352, 353, 364, 366, 370, 374, 376, 385, 386, 388, 389, 390, 392, 399, 405, 418, 423, 453, 462, 467, 472, 473, 474, 485, 500.

The foregoing unions having failed to return votes on amendments are hereby given notice to show why a fine of \$5.00 should not be imposed in compliance with Section 219 for such failure.

Amend. of 46. Yes. No.	Amend. of 129. Yes. No.	Amend. of 46. Yes. No.	Amend. of 129. Yes. No.
1.. 25	27	85.. 10	0
2.. 62	0	86.. 0	7
3.. 9	12	87.. 51	0
4.. 43	0	88.. 21	8
5.. 24	18	89.. 2	16
6.. 0	52	90.. 110	105
7.. 0	28	91.. 0	6
8.. 15	2	92.. 0	7
9.. 11	0	93.. 0	10
10.. 11	0	94.. 1	22
11.. 0	34	95.. 8	3
12.. 0	24	96.. 1	0
13.. 0	24	97.. 1	92
14.. 1	166	98.. 1	124
15.. 22	1	99.. 0	20
16.. 20	3	100.. 17	0
17.. 0	76	101.. 14	4
18.. 8	4	102.. 0	6
19.. 18	28	103.. 0	6
20.. 0	7	104.. 22	9
21.. 0	7	105.. 19	2
22.. 23	2	106.. 2	24
23.. 8	0	107.. 22	10
24.. 21	18	108.. 7	2
25.. 15	2	109.. 7	1
26.. 0	0	110.. 0	10
27.. 1	18	111.. 27	9
28.. 12	3	112.. 24	3
29.. 11	2	113.. 17	0
30.. 0	5	114.. 10	32
31.. 1	18	115.. 6	6
32.. 54	0	116.. 2	11
33.. 0	14	117.. 12	16
34.. 1	39	118.. 13	4
35.. 0	5	119.. 0	9
36.. 8	39	120.. 28	3
37.. 22	1	121.. 5	10
38.. 0	31	122.. 4	3
39.. 0	10	123.. 0	13
40.. 0	20	124.. 6	1
41.. 0	10	125.. 6	5
42.. 0	20	126.. 8	3
43.. 0	8	127.. 18	16
44.. 0	66	128.. 1	18
45.. 10	3	129.. 1	18
46.. 45	2	130.. 17	0
47.. 0	19	131.. 2	11
48.. 0	17	132.. 4	5
49.. 1	36	133.. 11	6
50.. 10	5	134.. 11	6
51.. 7	9	135.. 6	0
52.. 16	2	136.. 16	1
53.. 0	16	137.. 0	5
54.. 8	22	138.. 17	0
55.. 41	4	139.. 319	199
56.. 5	8	140.. 52	471
57.. 0	10	141.. 0	9
58.. 27	0	142.. 12	1
59.. 8	0	143.. 93	1
60.. 23	7	144.. 5	7
61.. 21	3	145.. 14	0
62.. 10	0	146.. 70	133
63.. 8	0	147.. 18	0
64.. 6	0	148.. 15	17
65.. 7	1	149.. 1	14
66.. 19	0	150.. 10	4
67.. 29	17	151.. 0	17
68.. 1	5	152.. 2	8
69.. 7	0	153.. 2	6
70.. 0	10	154.. 7	1
71.. 0	10	155.. 8	0
72.. 30	1	156.. 8	0
73.. 29	0	157.. 7	0
74.. 5	0	158.. 12	2
75.. 7	3	159.. 6	5
76.. 9	1	160.. 2	25
77.. 46	4	161.. 2	1
78.. 0	10	162.. 20	0
79.. 0	10	163.. 2	0
80.. 17	0	164.. 18	3
81.. 0	15	165.. 30	3
82.. 7	0	166.. 9	10
83.. 18	1	167.. 21	0
84.. 14	0	168.. 19	6

Amend. of 46. Yes. No.	Amend. of 129. Yes. No.	Amend. of 46. Yes. No.	Amend. of 129. Yes. No.
174.. 29	1	305.. 13	12
175.. 11	0	306.. 0	11
176.. 9	0	307.. 5	1
177.. 14	0	308.. 7	0
178.. 4	0	309.. 0	7
179.. 0	5	310.. 0	8
180.. 11	1	311.. 0	11
181.. 0	18	312.. 0	10
182.. 3	10	313.. 2	18
183.. 11	0	314.. 4	9
184.. 0	17	315.. 11	0
185.. 0	7	316.. 23	5
186.. 8	1	317.. 10	4
187.. 0	19	318.. 6	0
188.. 23	0	319.. 6	0
189.. 14	0	320.. 0	14
190.. 30	2	321.. 0	14
191.. 7	0	322.. 6	0
192.. 21	11	323.. 25	6
193.. 5	0	324.. 24	4
194.. 7	0	325.. 13	0
195.. 7	0	326.. 4	0
196.. 9	0	327.. 0	16
197.. 9	0	328.. 1	10
198.. 9	0	329.. 0	7
199.. 4	0	330.. 0	7
200.. 12	2	331.. 14	6
201.. 7	9	332.. 0	72
202.. 9	52	333.. 3	7
203.. 0	6	334.. 1	11
204.. 0	11	335.. 24	0
205.. 0	11	336.. 8	0
206.. 1	11	337.. 15	0
207.. 9	0	338.. 7	0
208.. 0	11	339.. 9	0
209.. 0	10	340.. 4	1
210.. 29	1	341.. 0	9
211.. 17	3	342.. 1	9
212.. 10	0	343.. 4	5
213.. 16	0	344.. 7	0
214.. 7	0	345.. 14	0
215.. 0	23	346.. 6	0
216.. 5	1	347.. 2	4
217.. 9	6	348.. 20	0
218.. 16	0	349.. 4	1
219.. 23	1	350.. 14	0
220.. 0	18	351.. 0	21
221.. 13	13	352.. 2	7
222.. 1	6	353.. 5	0
223.. 0	20	354.. 5	3
224.. 0	66	355.. 8	0
225.. 0	15	356.. 8	0
226.. 0	30	357.. 8	0
227.. 0	15	358.. 3	6
228.. 0	30	359.. 4	0
229.. 15	0	360.. 15	0
230.. 7	0	361.. 15	1
231.. 7	0	362.. 15	1
232.. 7	0	363.. 7	0
233.. 2	9	364.. 5	0
234.. 5	4	365.. 5	0
235.. 11	0	366.. 5	2
236.. 7	1	367.. 10	12
237.. 1	3	368.. 5	0
238.. 11	3	369.. 5	0
239.. 5	0	370.. 0	7
240.. 17	0	371.. 0	3
241.. 5	5	372.. 7	0
242.. 11	8	373.. 9	1
243.. 0	5	374.. 9	0
244.. 9	1	375.. 7	0
245.. 11	0	376.. 0	13
246.. 0	7	377.. 4	0
247.. 9	1	378.. 0	16
248.. 15	0	379.. 11	0
249.. 9	0	380.. 10	0
250.. 6	23	381.. 10	0
251.. 8	8	382.. 7	4
252.. 10	0	383.. 16	3
253.. 7	1	384.. 1	0
254.. 0	12	385.. 25	0
255.. 17	3	386.. 8	5
256.. 12	0	387.. 10	0
257.. 12	0	388.. 9	2
258.. 12	0	389.. 19	19
259.. 0	5	390.. 6	0
260.. 0	5	391.. 6	0
261.. 5	0	392.. 7	0
262.. 11	0	393.. 7	0
263.. 4	3	394.. 8	0
264.. 3	0	395.. 4	0
265.. 6	1	396.. 5	0
266.. 2	21	397.. 5	0
267.. 12	2	398.. 3	1
268.. 8	8	399.. 5	0
269.. 5	0	400.. 3	4
270.. 5	0	401.. 3	4
271.. 6	0	402.. 3	4
272.. 3	2	403.. 3	4
273.. 0	6	404.. 3	4
274.. 17	1	405.. 3	4
275.. 15	0	406.. 3	4
276.. 6	0	407.. 3	4
277.. 0	8	408.. 3	4
278.. 12	1	409.. 3	4
279.. 16	1	410.. 3	4
280.. 9	0	411.. 3	4
281.. 11	2	412.. 3	4
282.. 5	0	413.. 3	4
283.. 9	0	414.. 3	4
284.. 9	0	415.. 3	4
285.. 7	0	416.. 3	4
286.. 4	8	417.. 3	4
287.. 0	10	418.. 3	4
288.. 0	11	419.. 3	4
289.. 9	4	420.. 3	4
290.. 4	5	421.. 3	4
291.. 16	4	422.. 3	4
292.. 0	11	423.. 3	4
293.. 22	1	424.. 3	4
294.. 14	2	425.. 3	4
295.. 7	0	426.. 3	4
296.. 0	9	427.. 3	4
297.. 0	8	428.. 3	4
298.. 0	8	429.. 3	4
299.. 0	14	430.. 3	4
300.. 16	13	431.. 3	4
301.. 59	3	432.. 3	4
302.. 13	7	433.. 3	4
303.. 4	4	434.. 3	4
304.. 4	4	435.. 3	4
305.. 4	4	436.. 3	4
306.. 4	4	437.. 3	4
307.. 4	4	438.. 3	4
308.. 4	4	439.. 3	4
309.. 4	4	440.. 3	4
310.. 4	4	441.. 3	4
311.. 4	4	442.. 3	4
312.. 4	4	443.. 3	4
313.. 4	4	444.. 3	4
314.. 4	4	445.. 3	4
315.. 4	4	446.. 3	4
316.. 4	4	447.. 3	4
317.. 4	4	448.. 3	4
318.. 4	4	449.. 3	4

Amend. of 46. Yes. No.	Amend. of 129. Yes. No.	Amend. of 46. Yes. No.	Amend. of 129. Yes. No.
450.. 9	0	478.. 7	0
451.. 0	11	479.. 6	0
452.. 5	4	480.. 222	2
453.. 15	0	481.. 1	11
454.. 0	15	482.. 3	8
455.. 6	0	483.. 10	0
456.. 7	0	484.. 16	5
457.. 11	0	485.. 7	0
458.. 0	7	486.. 1	10
459.. 50	0	487.. 0	5
460.. 0	12	488.. 7	0
461.. 18	0	489.. 21	0
462.. 9	0	490.. 7	0
463.. 10	0	491.. 7	0
464.. 9	0	492.. 6	0
465.. 10	0	493.. 8	0
466.. 9	0	494.. 6	0
467.. 6	1	495.. 0	7
468.. 1	12	496.. 2	5
469.. 6	0	497.. 0	8
470.. 0	13	498.. 17	0
471.. 3	5	499.. 0	16
472.. 0	10		
473.. 0	10		
474.. 0	10		
475.. 0	10		
476.. 0	10		
477.. 0	10		
478.. 0	10		
479.. 0	10		
480.. 0	10		
481.. 0	10		
482.. 0	10		
483.. 0	10		
484.. 0	10		
485.. 0	10		
486.. 0	10		
487.. 0	10		
488.. 0	10		
489.. 0	10		
490.. 0	10		
491.. 0	10		
492.. 0	10		
493.. 0	10		
494.. 0	10		
495.. 0	10		
496.. 0	10		
497.. 0	10		
498.. 0	10		
499.. 0	10		

Notes by Union 97, Boston, Mass.—
Union 97 contributed \$6,800 to Tampa.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO UNION LABEL DEPARTMENT OF A. F. OF L.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Cigarmakers' International Union:

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, delegates to the Third Convention of the Union Label Trades Department, submit for your consideration the following report:

The convention opened in Aschenbrodel Hall, St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, November 10th, sixty-eight delegates representing thirty-nine national and international unions being present. Addresses of welcome were delivered by the President of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, President of the Central Trades and Labor Union, St. Louis, representatives of the Label Trades Department of the same city, and representatives of the Woman's Trade Union League. Reports of officers was then read, and so as to give our membership a clear and distinct understanding of the work accomplished and progress made during the past year, we embody in this report the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, which is as follows:

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

St. Louis, Mo., November 10, 1910.

I desire to submit to you for your consideration and deliberation the business transacted by this department for the twelve months ending September 30, 1910. In doing so it is my purpose to convey such matters of interest to our affiliated organizations as has transpired during the year. Of course, it will be understood that in submitting a report of this kind, that the matters therein dwell upon deal largely with the essential work of the department, and not to any great degree with minor details.

I feel confident that after the delegates have read the report and analyzed it that they will all agree that the results of the past year so far as the promotion of the sale of union-made products is concerned, has been greater than ever before in the history of the labor movement. However, it is not to be understood that we have anywhere near reached the results in the promotion of the sale of union-labeled products, and the patronizing of union establishments that we should, and this is because, perhaps, of the lack of interest of our members and friends, or because of their inability in the past to spread the information that is of so much importance and value to our movement as to where Union-made products can be obtained.

The history of the past has shown, in too many instances, this lack of information upon the part of our members and friends, but we are pleased to report that this condition of affairs has been to a large extent eliminated, and the department is now in a better position to spread this information to those who are interested than ever before.

It must be understood that a large part of the work devolving upon a department, constituted such as ours is, is the giving of the widest publicity of data as to where various products entitled to bear the Union Label can be obtained, and the names of the firms who are in agreement with our affiliated organizations, and use their respective labels. To the work which the Department has carried on in this direction for the past year, we will refer to later in this report.

It is beyond question that the results obtained by our affiliated organizations during the past year have been a source of gratification to our officers and members, and we feel confident that when our members and friends realize the advancements that have been made that it will tend to inspire them with renewed courage and energy in the work which we are called upon to perform in the future.

In this Convention it is hoped that the fullest and freest discussion will take place as to the best methods available to promote the sale of the Union-made articles, and the patronizing of Union shops and stores, for by pursuing this course and the exchanging of the ideas of the various delegates is bound to bring out new thoughts and new methods that will be of advantage to the organizations in interest.

I feel confident that the result accruing from the work that this convention will be called upon to perform will be of such a nature as will tend in the direction of bringing about a greater activity among our members and friends during the coming year than has obtained during the past year, even though such splendid advancements have been made during that period of time.

Affiliated Unions.

The Union Label Bulletin, as issued by the American Federation of Labor, contains fac-similes of labels, store cards and buttons of seventy different national and international unions. Each one of these organizations have been communicated with and an invitation extended to them to affiliate with this department. Copies of the proceedings of the past conventions, constitutions and other printed matter have been submitted to them along with this request.

Replies have been received from ten of the organizations to the effect that where the organization had a label appearing in this Bulletin, that it never was in use, and in other instances, relative to buttons, that they were only worn by the members and did not come within the meaning of Section 2, Article 1, of the constitution. These replies were received from ten different organizations, so that in reality there are but sixty labels, buttons or store cards in use, and some of them to a very small extent. Of these sixty organizations we now have in affiliation with this department thirty-nine National and International Unions, with a mem-

bership based upon their last reports of per capita tax as follows:

Local Unions affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor and using the label of that organization.....	1,200
Bakery and Confectionery Workers.....	12,000
Barbers, Journeymen.....	27,400
Bookbinders.....	8,000
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	36,150
Brewery Workmen.....	40,000
Broom and Whisk Workers.....	600
Carriage and Wagon Workers.....	1,500
Cigar Makers.....	44,000
Clerks, Retail.....	10,000
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.....	2,250
Coopers.....	4,200
Electrical Workers.....	4,000
Garment Workers, United.....	54,600
Garment Workers (Ladies).....	80,625
Glove Workers.....	900
United Hatters.....	8,500
Jewelry Workers.....	375
Laundry Workers.....	2,550
Lithographers.....	1,880
Machinists.....	1,000
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....	6,700
Metal Polishers, Buffers, etc.....	2,000
Molders.....	1,000
Musicians.....	50,000
Paper Makers.....	2,000
Photo-Engravers.....	3,800
Piano and Organ Workers.....	4,000
Printing Pressmen.....	19,000
Sole Molders.....	900
Plate Printers.....	1,250
Stereotypers and Electrotypes.....	4,000
Tailors, Journeymen.....	12,000
Textile Workers.....	1,600
Tobacco Workers.....	4,100
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.....	595
Typographical Union, International.....	52,600
Watch Case Engravers.....	150
Wire Weavers.....	350

Making in all an approximate membership of 507,375 affiliated with this Department.

During the year the following organizations have affiliated with the Department:

Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America.

As you are undoubtedly aware, the Leather Workers on Horse Goods International Union were engaged in a prolonged struggle with their employers, endeavoring to establish the eight-hour work day. While this organization has not been entirely successful, still they have put into operation the eight-hour day in many cities throughout the country. The length of time in which they were engaged in this difficulty, and the numerous demands made upon them for financial assistance to support their members, practically depleted their treasury, and they were compelled to curtail their expenses in every manner possible, and because of this we have been notified that their organization was compelled to withdraw from affiliation, for time at least. It is hoped this organization will soon recover not only its former standing but an increase in membership and again re-affiliate in the near future.

The question of affiliation with the Department was considered at the last convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The question of affiliation was endorsed by that convention and submitted to a referendum vote. This vote has not as yet been taken, but from reports received the indications are that that portion of this organization working upon products that are entitled to use their label will soon be in affiliation with us.

The question of affiliation was also considered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at their last convention. Vice-President Owen Miller appearing before the convention and addressing them upon that subject-matter. The matter was referred to their incoming executive board for their consideration. It is also hoped that this organization will soon be in affiliation with us.

With these two organizations affiliating, it would leave but one organization with any great numerical strength unaffiliated. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. A considerable correspondence has gone on between this organization and the department, but with no results as yet. It is intended to continue in this direction with the hope that we also may have this organization in affiliation with us within a short time.

Contract Prison Labor.

This evil is a standing menace to several of our affiliated organizations, and the department has been called upon in several instances to give whatever assistance it could in the direction of eliminating it. The organizations that are affected the greatest through the competition of prison-made goods are the Boot and Shoe Workers, United Garment Workers, Molders' International Union (stove and hollow ware industry), Broom and Whisk Makers, Coopers' International Union, Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Textile Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (in the making of chairs and furniture).

While many of the states have laws upon their statute books relative to prison labor and prison-made goods, they are usually enforced more in the breach than in the observance. Besides this it has been decided that where the prison-made goods

of one state are shipped into another state, that they are subject to the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States, and cannot be legislated against by the state into which they are shipped, thus making it possible for the prison labor contractors to ship their goods into any state in the Union regardless of what the laws of any particular state may be governing contract prison labor.

Besides this complication, the laws in a number of the states are rarely, if ever, enforced. As, for instance, the laws of the State of Maryland provide that prison-made goods shall be so stamped in the Maryland penitentiary. Hundreds of thousands of shirts are produced yearly and placed upon the market with no designating mark to show that they were made by prison labor. In this same penitentiary shoes are made and sold that are stamped prominently with the letters P. M. These letters are so surrounded by others as to make it appear that the name of the brand of shoes thus made is the "Pride of Maryland." We might go on and quote numerous instances where the same condition applies. This notorious violation of the law is quoted for the purpose of demonstrating to the delegates and members of organized labor and friends the manner in which laws are evaded.

To obviate this condition a bill has been introduced in the present Congress, known as H. R. 12000. This bill releases the interstate commerce clause on prison labor products, and if enacted into law would give the various states the right to legislate and prevent the prison-made products of one state entering into another, thereby compelling each state to consume its own product manufactured under the prison labor contract system.

While we in the United States have not been to a large degree successful in our efforts to curtail the products of this nefarious system, the results obtained by our fellow-workers in the Dominion of Canada have been highly successful, and through their efforts in this direction the result has been that the Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion of Canada has on several occasions issued an edict declaring clothing, shoes, harness, brooms and other commodities made under the prison contract labor system and shipped into Canada by various prison labor contractors, confiscated immediately upon their arrival there.

During the past session of Congress the Department has been called upon on various occasions to appear before the committee having this bill under consideration, and in conjunction with the representatives of other labor organizations and interests, and the representatives of the various Prison Labor Reform Associations to argue in favor of the passage of this measure. This bill has been reported favorably to the House, and is now on the calendar, and an effort will be made to have the bill called up and passed during the coming session of Congress.

While it might be contended that a matter of this character might not directly come under the scope of the work of this department, still the fact remains that so many of our organizations being directly affected by the competition of prison-made goods, I deemed it advisable to give this subject-matter as much attention as time would permit.

I therefore urgently recommend to the delegates that this subject matter be brought to the attention of their membership, and an effort be made by them to have this bill enacted into law by their corresponding with their Representatives and Senators, urging immediate and favorable consideration of this measure, which is of so much importance to them.

Local Departments.

The last convention of the Department authorized the organization of and issuing of certificates of affiliation to Local Label Departments, where the same had the endorsement of the Central Labor Union in their various localities. The first of the year this matter was taken up and a circular letter issued to all Central Labor Unions, giving an outline of the purpose of these Local Departments, and the work expected that they could perform. An extended correspondence was held with many of the organizations relative to this subject matter, and the result has been that Local Label Departments have been organized and a certificate of affiliation issued in the following localities:

Philadelphia, Pa.	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Belmont, O.	Portoria, O.
Buffalo, N. Y.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Ore.	Bellows Falls, Vt.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Booneville, Ind.
Boston, Mass.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Toledo, O.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Eric, Pa.	Tacoma, Wash.
Utica, N. Y.	Onida, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.	Syracuse, N. Y.
San Francisco, Cal.	Washington, D. C.
Detroit, Mich.	Austin, Tex.
Hamilton, O.	

The organizing of these local departments is still going on and a number of others are in contemplation. Conventions of State Federations of Labor have been visited, and communicated with relative to this subject matter, and there is no doubt but that during the coming fall and winter a number of other local departments will be organized and in affiliation with us.

From the reports received from these various local departments from time to time, it is evident that the agitation as carried on in the various localities, has met with considerable success. In dealing with this subject matter in my report to the last convention, I called attention to the fact that by the organization of these local departments, with

(Continued on page 10.)

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



100

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents. Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 15, 1910.

The year just drawing to a close has been an eventful one in the remarkable rise and development of the International union. Trade conditions improved to a considerable extent, the membership increased and one of the greatest battles in its history has so far been successfully conducted.

For six months the Tampa lockout and strike with all its attendant startling episodes, has continued, and under conditions the like of which has never occurred in any other place.

During this affair the International Union has not made one false step, and remains unshaken, undisputed and steadfast in its declared policies, methods and upright way of doing business.

Fair to employers, yes, but never uncertain or hesitating in its devotion to and protection of its members, the International Union has not deviated from its laws nor shirked its duty in this crisis, regardless of comment or criticism.

The records have been preserved and after the trouble is over we will fully write and publish the underlying material facts and happenings in this most remarkable trade dispute.

Some of the trade papers and others continue the tactics of misrepresenting and misstating the Tampa situation. The difficulty started there originally by the Manufacturers' Association locking out the cigarmakers. After about September 20th the union made demands which practically make it a strike. There has been no time since the lockout and strike started that the Local and International Unions have not stood ready to meet the employers for the purpose of negotiating a settlement through mutual concessions, and there has never been any time when the International Union has not been ready and willing to submit the question to arbitration. The foregoing has been made clear to the manufacturers.

The International Union has had one representative all the time and two most of the time at Tampa, with instructions to do everything in their power to bring about an honorable settlement on a fair basis to all concerned, through conciliation, mutual concessions, or arbitration. All efforts on the part of the local unions or the representatives of the International Union to negotiate a fair settlement have been futile, owing to the fact that the manufacturers' committee refused to negotiate with representatives of the local unions or with the International president or with representatives of the International Union, notwithstanding the fact that they had been assured that all that we asked was a fair and honorable basis of agreement and settlement.

A self-constituted citizens' committee, composed mostly of people entirely outside of the cigar industry, many of whom were open shop

fanatics and from the first advised against any recognition of the local unions or the International Union, their representative or representatives, are partly responsible for the prolongation of this strike and lockout.

Advices indicate that there has been no material change in the strike and lockout situation in Tampa, Florida. Reports here indicate that less than three hundred people all told are employed in the thirty-seven strike-bound factories owned or controlled by the Manufacturers' Association. Reports indicate that the members still out remain steadfast in their determination to remain out until an honorable and fair settlement of the difficulty is reached.

Mr. J. C. Johnston, who was the representative of the International Union since the difficulty started, was waited upon by a sub-committee of six or seven representatives of the citizens' committee, and according to his own statement was informed by C. C. Whittaker, a former city attorney, who acted as spokesman for the committee, that "We are a committee representing the citizenship of Tampa. We are here to tell you that there is considerable feeling against you in Tampa and we are of the opinion that if you stay here violence will be done you. We are not telling you this for your sake but because we don't want the fair name of Tampa reproached because you are killed or injured while here, and in order to avoid this we want you to get out and get out immediately." He concluded by saying, "It is up to you." Under the circumstances Mr. Johnston considered it wise and discreet to leave, and he did so. He was in no wise responsible for the lockout or strike, but acting under instructions, and in the fulfillment of his duties while there in the nature of a peacemaker he was doing what he could to defend and protect the undisputed rights of our members.

Trade unions are the greatest institutions on earth. Because they foster education, uproot ignorance and combine the workers in an indissoluble whole along lines upon which all can agree.

No working man or woman has ever yet denied that better wages, shorter hours and improved shop conditions are a good thing. And no sane man or woman has ever yet denied that these ends can best be obtained through the trade unions and trade union activity.

Many differ, and violently, on religion, politics, dress, what to eat—when we can get it—and almost everything else, but all agree on the matter of better wages, etc., and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that the trade union is the best means at our command to achieve the fulfillment of our desires in that direction.

Hence the upbuilding, strengthening and improved usefulness of our unions should be the first concern of all.

While the unions have accomplished wonders, especially in our trade, the only reason they have not done more for us and others is because the non-unionists for reasons best known to themselves will remain aloof.

For our own preservation, the good of others, and all eventually, we should lend every effort in an endeavor to build up our union and all unions. As the trade union movement is better understood by our own members and those yet to come and the general public, our unions will grow more rapidly and will meet with

greater opposition by the entrenched cheap John manufacturers.

While our union is one of the very best, it is by no means perfect, and it will require the combined wisdom, good judgment, experience and integrity of all and the best of all to carry us over the determined opposition of unscrupulous employers, open shoppers and all around trade union haters.

No one should close his eyes to the fact that we will meet strong opposition and grave danger in the future, but with a continuance of conservative determined action, cool heads and good judgment, we will be able to successfully meet and overcome all obstacles.

This, however, means work, sacrifices, devotion and faith in our movement and in ourselves. Results so far justify all of this and all may look forward to the future with hope and confidence.

We have received numerous letters, threatening and otherwise, from jobbers, dealers and others in reference to the Tampa strike. To the last one of these letters we sent the following reply:

Chicago.

Your letter of the 20th, dated Jacksonville, Fla., owing to my absence from the city, could not be answered until to-day. In your letter you say that the people up in Chicago are keeping these lazy niggers and Italians out on strike, etc., etc. For your information let me say that the International Union, as such, does not inaugurate strikes and cannot end them. The right to strike or to declare a strike off when once started rests entirely in the hands of the local union. This strike was started by the cigar manufacturers of Tampa when they locked the workmen out. The cigarmakers of Tampa, Fla., consist of negroes, Italians, Cubans, Spaniards and Americans. I am of the opinion that the largest class are Cubans and Spaniards, and that only a small portion are negroes and Italians, with only a fair sprinkling of Americans. However, regardless of the nationality of these people, if they are good enough to make cigars for the manufacturers, which the dealers such as you buy, then they are good enough for us to organize. Aside from this, they are human beings, who have made their homes in America. The strike is continued in Tampa by the open shop fanatics who exacted a promise from the manufacturers that they would not recognize the union or negotiate a settlement with any representative of the union. The International Union has stood ready, ever since the strike started, to assist in negotiating a fair settlement. The manufacturers have refused positively to meet, talk with, or in any way negotiate a settlement or the basis of a settlement, with the representative of the International Union, and despite this you say that the International Union in Chicago is keeping this strike alive. I feel in making your assertions in your letter that you have simply listened to one side of the case.

Yours very truly,

G. W. Perkins,
International President.

Governor Gilchrist has made an investigation of the complaints lodged with him concerning the outrages alleged to have been committed in the sacred name of law and order in the city of Tampa and has published his findings in the papers. We will publish the statement he makes with the charges in a future issue.

A story was sent out of St. Louis during the A. F. of L. convention, claiming that Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., had stated that colored men ought not to be admitted to membership in the trade unions, or words to that effect. This canard was printed all over the entire country. Mr. Gompers promptly nailed the story as a falsehood, which denial was pretty generally published. However, the Tampa papers published the first story, the falsehood, but did not publish the correction or denial. The manufacturers in Tampa, Key West and Cuba even went a step further than the original falsifier, and circulated a story that the Cigar Makers' International Union was opposed to admitting colored people to membership. The story was industriously circulated in Key West and Cuba, where considerable funds were being raised for the Tampa locked out cigarmakers. We immediately sent the following cable message and letter to Mr. Menendez, and to our Secretary in Havana, Cuba:

"Nov. 30, 1910.—F. Menendez, 89 Salud street, Havana, Cuba: No truth to statement concerning colored people. They are welcome and always have been admitted to membership in the Cigarmakers' Union. We have thousands of colored people in our union."

"Dec. 3, 1910.—Mr. F. Menendez, 89 Salud street, Havana, Cuba: I immediately cabled you on receipt of your cable message in reference to the rumors afloat concerning colored persons being denied admittance into the International Union, and want to say, in addition to what I said in my cablegram, that this rumor was set afloat by some newspaper from some remarks made by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers did not make the remarks attributed to him by this paper. As a matter of fact, in his speech at St. Louis he did not say a single word against colored people joining the unions. He immediately sent out a denial and many of the papers corrected the erroneous statement. As far as the International Union is concerned, the color line has not been drawn since 1873. We have, since that time, always accepted people as members in the International Union who are colored. As a matter of fact, at one time William Jones, a colored man, was Treasurer for a number of years in the International Union. In fact he died while holding the position. We have thousands of colored persons in the union in all parts of the United States, especially in New Orleans, Mobile, Tampa, Key West, Jacksonville, Chicago, New York, and many other places."

If the human family is growing wiser and better mentally, and no one denies that it isn't, then future generations will know better what it wants and be better equipped to get it than we of the present generation. Under these circumstances it is the height of presumption for us to assert what form the future state shall take.

We can and should, however, always strive with might and main to improve, to better the present economic, social and political condition and status.

In justice to all concerned and so that all may know, let me state now that I have received several letters boosting certain candidates, including myself, with a request that they be published in the official Journal. I feel that if one was to be published that all

should be published and as all have had an opportunity to express themselves in the constitutional space allotted in the Journal the fairest way is to let it go at that.

G. W. Perkins, Int. President.

Pure, spiritual thoughts cannot long dwell in a body stunted and made sick by preventable occupational diseases. We suggest to the up-lifters, ministers and reformers that a little more attention to an effort to obtain better sanitary work shops will go a long way toward making better men and women, physically, mentally and morally.

We need and must have laws which will safeguard and conserve human life and strength. We hear a lot about conservation of our natural resources, laws to protect cattle, pigs, etc., but very little about the conservation of human life that is annually sacrificed in unsanitary work shops.

The Tampa situation where the citizens' committee dominates is not unlike the old days in the Knights of Labor when the tinker, the tailor and candlestick maker were wont to make a fine "mess" trying to settle trade disputes which they knew nothing about.

Posterity will owe much of its greatness to the pioneer work of trade unions. Generations yet unborn will realize, understand and appreciate the great worth of the trade union movement better even than it is understood and appreciated today.

If experience shall be our guiding star, with action grounded upon justice, fairness and the square deal for all, with malice towards none, the pathway of trade unionism will lead more quickly to complete success for the toiling masses.

The probabilities are that if the open shoppers not connected with the trade in Tampa had kept their hands off the strike and lock-out would have been brought to an honorable settlement long ago.

Everybody agrees that the unions are a good thing; some say if, others but, some say under certain circumstances, but all sensible working men and women know they are a good thing for the workers.

A duty well done, regardless of what it may be, finds its reward in a clear conscience and a contented frame of mind that cannot be otherwise obtained by all the wealth in the country.

In making New Year's resolutions all unionists should include a resolve: To stick to the union, the due book, the bill of prices and to buy nothing but union made goods bearing the label.

The determined attitude and "stick" qualities displayed by the Tampa strikers must be a revelation to the manufacturers and the self-constituted so-called citizens' committee.

Every substantial social, political and economic advantage we enjoy today had its inception, growth in and is today fostered and safeguarded by the trade unions.

There is no angle to the well being of the workers that the trade unions cannot be of some service in achieving.

Trade unions stand between the money mad rich and the wealth producing, hard working masses.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all.

NOTICE.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions.

The amendment of Union 129, Denver, levying a 25-cent assessment on all 30-cent and 15-cent contributing members, in favor of the Tampa strike and lockout, has been adopted by referendum vote. This assessment takes effect on and after December 3d, and is payable within the prescribed limits.

NOTICE.

Dec. 19 the following monthly report blanks were mailed to all local unions:

- 12 fin. report blks.
- 12 label report blks.
- 6 O. O. W. and Loan report blks.
- 6 State of trade report blks.
- 15 supply order blks.
- 1 officer's report blk.

These will be addressed to the newly elected officers as far as possible. All old officers receiving same will immediately turn them over to the proper ones to receive them.

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return same to union making the request.

Secretary holding the card of B. Souginnet No. 21757 please collect a private loan of \$1.00 and send to secretary of 145, Williamsport, Pa.

Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y., wants to hear from the members owing this local private loans. We have nearly 200 names of members on our records that owe from \$0.50 to \$25.00, and unless these pay up we will not be able to help the poor fellows who are out in the cold and need a little help very much. Remember it is winter time, and a good many of the poor fellows need it for a bed these cold nights.

Members owing private loans to Union 28, Westfield, Mass., prior to July 1st, 1910, please remit same immediately as we need the money on hand for the travelers coming through. The Constitution will be enforced for failure to comply with this notice.

Notice to members owing private loans to Union 278, London, "Better pay up or you see your names in print."

The secretary of Union 332, San Diego, Calif. desires to hear from W. G. Hightower No. 10433 and John Hein, reference private loans.

Secretaries holding the cards of the following members please collect the amount opposite their names and forward to Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D.: Pat Gavin No. 24218, \$20; Mike Murphy No. 26692, \$8; H. Gold, No. 1306, \$4. This union needs funds for the boys coming through here, so a collection of the above would be appreciated.

The following members owe private loans to Union No. 285, Fort Worth, Texas. All of them are of long standing and if these members don't pay up at once we will be obliged to take action against them: Frank Loftus 51750, \$1.00; Geo. McCann 30808, \$1.00; Jas. W. Oliver 82990, \$9.00; Jno. E. Sampson 115684, \$1.00; Jno. Dudding 29506, \$1.00; Jno. Briant 114998, \$1.00; C. F. Miller 102164, \$1.00; Geo. Harrison 98431, \$1.00.

Secretaries please collect private loans from the following: Louis Polak No. 9788, 50c; Phil Kempf No. 46331, 25c; J. T. Echies No. 85584, 25c; Wm. Birmingham 109696, 25c; F. Vanderburg 83622, 25c; Wm. Pape 12978, 50c; Walter Rich 3979, 50c; A. E. Levey 53761, 50c; John Massey, 7963, 50c; Gus Lehning 4970, 50c; Anton Kolosek 112145, 50c; John Ash 104435, 50c; Geo. McCann 30808, 25c; Wm. Mosher 7433, 25c; Thomas J. Murphy 71660, 25c; H. J. Mellon 66596, 25c; J. E. Welch 52063, 25c; Ed Stevens 106014, 25c; Howard La Ponte 117263, 25c; E. F. Vaughn 113600, 50c; Thos. Barlon 105878, 25c; Frank Lightfoot 85135, 50c; Fred Niebuhr 8424, 25c; L. R. Lowenthal 95467, 25c.

Union 52 of Elmira would like to hear from all those owing private loans, and especially from the following: J. F. Ryan 66708, Jas. J. Pollard 86680, Harry Hubert 94260, W. Love 24606, Leonard Mayhoad 83885, C. W. Eastburg 86951, C. Gibson 76118, C. Burnside 37059, Jas. Carman 67260, Jas. A. Rhein 21301, H. Dunlap 1878, Thos. Sherwood 88587. Secretaries holding any of these cards please collect and forward as there are others in need every day.

REPORT OF DELEGATES.

(Continued from page 7.)

delegates representing local unions, that greater results would accrue than formerly had under the system of a label committee comprised of a few members. Numerous reports received from these local departments show conclusively that this fact has been demonstrated in almost every locality. However, reports were received in several instances to the effect that local unions whose international unions affiliated with the department, have failed for some unknown reason to affiliate with the local department.

To carry on the work successfully in any locality it is absolutely necessary that our local unions affiliate with these departments, and assist in the work being performed by them, and to this end it is requested that the executive officers of our affiliated international unions will urge upon their local unions, not only the advisability, but the necessity of affiliating with local departments already organized, and assisting in organizing new departments so that the work to be performed during the coming year will bring greater and better results than have obtained during the past year.

Women's International Union Label Leagues and Trades Union Auxiliaries.

In the report to the last convention the importance of this organization was called to your attention, and the advantages to be gained by the organizing of Women's Union Label Leagues.

A circular letter was issued to all Central Labor Unions, urging that they give their assistance in the organizing of these bodies, and numerous replies were received from the same. The information asked for in the replies was immediately communicated to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Women's International Union Label League and Trades Union Auxiliary.

Reports have been received to the effect that in several instances locals of this organization have been formed and affiliated with their international body. While there has been some progress made in this direction, the results have not been as gratifying as they should be.

I again desire to call to your attention the immense results that can obtain in the promotion of the sale of Union-Labeled products and the patronizing of union stores through the organization of these women's label leagues. The influence for good that these organizations can accomplish can hardly be estimated, but as in everything else, it requires education and persistent action. It cannot be denied that while our members are often enthusiastic in the purchasing of Union-Labeled commodities themselves, still they show a greater amount of indifference as to whether purchases made by the members of their family are the products of Union Labor. We should endeavor to avail ourselves of the support that can be obtained through Women's Label Leagues, and endeavor to have the members of our immediate families become members of the same wherever organized, and assist in organizing new leagues wherever possible.

Farmers' Organizations.

The farmers' organizations can also be of great assistance to our organizations in the promotion of the sale of Union-made products among our members. During the year the National Union of Farmers held their convention in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and a number of representatives of the affiliated organizations were present, including myself, and several organizations had exhibits of Union-Labeled commodities.

This convention was a special one, and the representation therein was not as large as is ordinarily. The organization on this and other occasions has pledged itself to support and patronize the labels of various organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and while there is no specific information at hand, general information received is to the effect that in numerous instances the farmers' organizations are giving valuable assistance. Various organizations of farmers have official papers, as well as papers published by their state organizations. These papers are read quite extensively by the farmers throughout the country, and I am in receipt of a communication from Mr. M. Wesley Tubbs, Secretary of the American Society of Equity, in which he calls attention to this fact, and asked that our National and International Unions when advertising their label, endeavor to place such advertisements in various farmers' official papers, where it is intended they will reach large numbers of people who up to this time have been almost inaccessible, and that beneficial results will be accomplished. This matter is brought to your attention with the hope that such organizations as may be financially able will render such assistance in this direction as may lay in their power.

Method of Label Agitation.

The last convention of the Department directed that the Secretary-Treasurer should obtain from the labor organizations conducting the most active label propaganda, a summary of the methods that are in use with the object in view of bringing about some method that would lead to a uniform system of label advertising. Considerable investigation has been made both by studying the constitutions of the various organizations as to the provisions contained therein, and by following as closely as possible the official journals that are received at the office. So far as can be learned, there are no two organizations whose systems of carrying on label campaigns are identical. Constitutions of some organizations provide that whatever sums of money are expended in this work shall be under the direction and through the executive officers of the or-

ganization, and other organizations spend a goodly sum through their executive officers, but rely to a large extent upon the activity of their local unions in the way of levying assessments or realizing money in other directions. Other organizations provide in their constitutions that a stated sum per member shall be at the disposal of the various local unions for the carrying on of a label propaganda.

To carry on a "uniform system of label advertising" would mean that all such work would be under the direction of some one particular department or bureau. To accomplish this purpose it would be necessary in many instances to completely change the constitution of numerous organizations, and with the membership of the organizations jealously guarding what they consider their rights, and their finances as well, would not be liable to take kindly to such a proposition. A uniform system of label advertising can only come when a uniform label has been brought into existence, and this last question has been decided upon time and again by the organizations in interest, adversely.

The experience of those who have given thought and consideration to label agitation has invariably been that this work must necessarily be of a complex character. A system of agitation and advertising that would be applicable to one organization might be of absolutely no assistance or value to a half dozen other organizations. There is, however, one phase of label agitation and advertisement that I am firmly convinced is capable of bringing results, and that is the operation of moving picture machines under certain conditions. This subject was dwelt upon quite extensively in my report to the last convention, and the committee to whom this subject was referred for consideration indorsed the proposition.

The committee suggested that when the funds of the department would permit that the experiment be made. Because of the lack of funds it was impossible to take any steps in this direction, and that same condition still confronts us.

To operate and maintain one of these moving picture shows in a manner which will make it prove interesting to the audience and based upon figures received from the officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, who have maintained such a show for the past several years, the cost would average in the neighborhood of about \$1,200.00 per month. With the present membership of the organizations affiliated with the department, which, as stated, is approximately \$68,000, the entire income of the department would not be able to pay the expense of maintaining one of these moving picture shows. Of course, it will be realized that even for a period of three months it was inadvisable to take any steps in this direction during the past year. To obtain satisfactory results, competent persons must be engaged, and this it would be found very difficult to do when there was no assurance that not more than two months' employment could be given at the very utmost.

Notwithstanding the obstacles that seem to confront us in this direction, I am still of the opinion that this method of advertising and agitation is a valuable one, and that splendid results can be obtained, particularly in the smaller cities and towns where label agitation and publicity is so badly needed.

In discussing this subject with others, both verbally and by correspondence, it has been suggested that possibly ways and means might be devised whereby some of our affiliated organizations by voluntary agreement or understanding could enter into an arrangement whereby one of these picture shows could be put into operation, the expense to be borne proportionately by the organizations in interest and this department. If such an understanding can be arrived at, and by working the territory to be covered in conjunction with the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, there is no doubt but that a considerable saving could be made in the way of railroad fares, particularly where large distances may have to be covered. I realize the difficulties in working out the plan along these lines that might be mutually satisfactory to all concerned, but offer this suggestion to the delegates to the convention for their serious consideration and action.

Another method of advertising and agitation that is being taken advantage of in a number of places, and particularly where local departments are organized, is the holding of label fairs. During the past year a number of these label fairs have been held in various sections of the country, and the department has been asked for, and given, every assistance that it was possible to give. Names of manufacturers in given industries who are using the Union Label upon their product was forwarded to the committee in charge, and they in turn requested manufacturers to install an exhibit. In some instances success was met with by having exhibits installed, and in others consignment of goods was asked for and sold either on a commission basis or else were purchased outright. These goods were placed on exhibition in fairs and sold to the visitors. In several instances the class of goods that were handled were those that our members and friends were unable to purchase from the merchants in their locality. It has been reported to this office that the result has been that dealers on numerous occasions have placed certain lines of goods bearing the Union Label upon sale that they had never dealt in before these label fairs were inaugurated.

This kind of agitation and advertisement should be encouraged wherever it is possible to do so. Business men are not prone to purchase Union-made commodities if they can induce the purchaser

to take something without the label, which they claim to be "just as good." However, it is almost a daily occurrence when business men see that their trade is leaving them because they cannot furnish their customers with articles they desire, they see to it that these articles are placed upon their shelves, and so it would be with Union-Labeled products, if our members would insist upon taking nothing else but Union-made goods, the merchant finding trade liable to go somewhere else, he would be only too pleased to supply his trade with what they ask for and insist upon having.

Distribution of Literature and Publicity.

One of the most important parts of the work accomplished by the Department is that of first obtaining data as to where Union-Labeled products of all varieties can be obtained, and then giving this information the widest possible publicity.

To bring about this result, a list has been prepared and is now in use, containing the names and addresses of the secretaries of every Local Union connected with an International Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as well as all other unions affiliated with the Federation, and the secretaries of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, the Western Federation of Miners, the Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Railroad Conductors, Women's International Trades Union League, and the Local Departments of the Building Trades Department, and the Metal Trades Department, in all a list containing approximately 27,000 local unions.

Since the first of January, 1910, five circular letters have been issued by the Department to these organizations, calling their attention to various phases of our movement, and the benefits to be derived from carrying on an aggressive campaign for Union labeled products and the patronizing of Union establishments.

Besides this, four circular letters have been issued and sent to Central Labor Unions dealing with various subjects that were of interest and value to the work being performed. A large number of other communications were issued applying to various subjects.

A circular was issued and distributed in large numbers, containing names of manufacturers in various industries who are using the Union label upon their product, and numerous requests have been received from merchants in various localities asking for copies of the same, which were furnished. The first issue of this circular was 10,000. Later additional data having been received, the matter was published in the form of a directory, copies of which are here, and these have been circulated to a very large number. It is the intention to revise this directory as often as possible, so that the information contained therein will be reliable and such additions as may arise from time to time be made a part thereof.

Besides the printed matter that has been issued from this office, we are indebted to the United Garment Workers, the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, Glove Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, International Typographical Union, Cigar-makers' Union, and others, for large quantities of advertising matter, which has also been distributed to local unions and others who have asked for information. Besides this, a large amount of organizing and other printed matter has been received from the office of the American Federation of Labor and enclosed in the various communications without any added cost. Together with the regular correspondence of the office, there has been issued during the nine months of this year, in the aggregate, about 175,000 pieces of mail.

When it is realized how little information applies in many instances as to the work of the label agitation, and where Union-made products can be obtained, from reports received, it is evident that this work of publicity as carried on during the past year has been of far-reaching effect, and results have been accomplished in many localities where in the past little or no interest was taken only at infrequent intervals. Printers' ink can accomplish wonders if applied in the right direction, and it is the intention, providing that it meets with the approval of the delegates to this Convention, to continue this kind of publicity work, endeavoring, if possible, to publish and distribute to all local unions throughout the United States and Canada a monthly letter.

The last Convention instructed that a circular letter be issued to all Central Labor Unions, calling attention to the label of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers. This was the only specific resolution of that character and the instructions were carried out. Resolution No. 7, as adopted by the last Convention, and introduced by a delegate from the Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' Union, was in the direction of endeavoring to establish a universal label in the stove-making trades, and instructions were given to use the best efforts to bring about an agreement between the organizations in interest. These organizations were communicated with twice, and an effort made to have their representatives meet to consider this matter.

It has been reported that while the representatives of the various organizations were together in St. Louis, preparatory to making a settlement with the Buck Stove and Range Company, that that matter was of such vast importance it occupied the whole time and they were unable to give this subject matter of Resolution No. 7 their consideration but it is hoped that they may be able to confer on this matter during this Convention.

Output of Union Labeled Products.

So far as my information goes, there has never been collected and distributed any data showing whether there has been an increase or decrease in

the sale of the products of union labor during any given period of time. While the officers of each organization are in possession of information as applies to their own trade, this information is not generally known to other organizations, so that the result has been in the past that we have not had any definite information as to what extent the patronage of the Union-Labeled products has been in the aggregate. The same also applies to such places as display Union store or shop cards.

With the end in view of endeavoring to ascertain just what had been accomplished, a circular letter was issued to the officers of our affiliated organizations, and a blank form enclosed, asking them to supply the information as to how many labels or store cards had been issued for the year ending July, 1909, and for the corresponding year 1910, stating whether or not there was an increase or decrease during the latter year.

Replies were received from a number of the unions giving the information asked for, but in several instances it was requested that the information be not made public, and reasons stated therefor. Personally, having had some information as to progress being made, and anticipating in several instances favorable replies, I must confess that the result of the inquiry was not only gratifying as to the results accomplished, but was a matter of surprise as well.

Below is a list of organizations submitting replies showing the number of labels issued for the year 1909, and for the year 1910, and the increase:

	1909.	1910.	Increase.
Bakers and Confectionery Workers.....	431,661,500	494,873,000	63,241,500
United Garment Workers.....	39,897,326	45,868,674	5,971,348
Brewery Workmen.....	38,060,000	41,920,000	3,860,000
Cigarmakers' International Union.....	26,361,500	27,420,000	1,058,500
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.....	3,164,312	3,721,572	557,260
International Association of Machinists.....	458,000	651,500	193,500
Journeyman Tailors' Union.....	447,531	447,578	47
International Glove Workers.....	.....	.....	285,000
Metal Polishers, Buffers, etc.....	20,000	25,000	5,000

In the year 1909 the United Textile Workers' label was stamped upon hosiery, and in 1910 80,000 labels were issued that were attached to men's underwear and coat sweaters.

The Laundry Workers' Union shows a decrease in the year 1910 over the year 1909, but this decrease was caused by the fact that the members of the Laundry Workers' Union who were engaged in the making of collars and shirts were transferred to the United Garment Workers' Union of America.

Of the question of the increased product of articles bearing the Union stamp, it is extremely difficult to get any definite data as to the results accomplished. As, for instance, the Secretary of the International Typographical Union reports, "the number of labels made and shipped by this office during the past year is much larger than in preceding years." Some idea may be had as to the increased product bearing the Allied Printing Trades label by the increase in membership in the respective organizations in the printing trades, which increase in some instances has been of magnificent proportions.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union reports that during the year 1909 four factories were organized and granted the use of the Union stamp, the number of employees in the four factories being 900. During the year 1910 sixteen factories were organized and granted the use of the Union stamp, the number of employees of these sixteen factories being 3,566.

The only organization issuing a store or shop card that made a report was the Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, who reported the number of shop cards issued for the year 1910 above the year 1909 was 507; thereby meaning that 507 shops were organized or re-organized during the year. Several other organizations made reports which will be brought to your attention.

In presenting to you for your information the above data, I feel confident that this information will be very valuable and worthy of the widest possible publicity, and the organizations in interest ought to be congratulated upon the results accomplished. There are those who are antagonistic to the whole general labor movement who are constantly proclaiming that the Union label is a failure, does not really represent anything, and that the purchasing of Union-Labeled products is on the decrease. These figures are an answer to such statements, and clearly and positively repudiate them.

I am seriously of the opinion that when the results of the past year become public property, and the information is in the hands of our members and friends, that it will inspire them to take on more courage and a greater energy during the coming year so that when the history of the sale of Union-Labeled products is reported next year, that it will show greater advances made in this direction.

Let me say that in submitting these figures to you for your consideration that it is not intended to convey that the Union Label Trades Department is responsible for the splendid gains that have been made during the past year. The labor movement of our time is like a wheel made up of numerous cogs, each one doing its individual part of the work accomplished. We do contend, however, that this Department is an important cog in the wheel of labor, and that through the publicity given

to this branch of the labor movement during the year just passed, that the part this Department has taken in the work justifies its existence, and the bringing about of the affiliation of the organizations who are entitled to, and should be associated with us. I feel that with the splendid gains made as above stated, together with the ever steady increasing membership of our affiliated organizations, that we are to be congratulated upon the work accomplished during the past year, and I want to express the hope that during the year that is in front of us, steps will be taken in the directions as above mentioned, and that an improvement will be shown when the year rolls around.

Labor Press.

It is not necessary for me to state the many trials and tribulations that the Labor Press of our country are compelled to go through. The unselfishness of those who are connected with the Labor Press stands out boldly in every direction. Their lack of support is evident to all. In the work performed during the past year our heartfelt thanks should be tendered to the Labor Press for the assistance that they have given the Department. Communications, circular letters and other matters sent out from this office have been published practically verbatim and without one cent of cost to the Department. Of course, the finances of the Department will not permit of any advertising of our movement in the labor press generally, but for the cause that they work, many times at a sacrifice to themselves, they are worthy of the consideration and patronage of our organizations and their members, not only in their advertising columns, but in subscriptions as well.

Every union man to do his full duty should subscribe to the labor paper in the locality in which he resides. The cost is small, and would not be greatly missed by anyone. I recommend the labor press to you for your favorable consideration.

Money Returned.

The last Convention authorized the repayment of the money advanced by the various affiliated organizations when the Department was organized, in such sums as would not seriously interfere with the work of the Department. At the close of that Convention we were indebted to our various affiliated organizations in the sum of \$555.00. I am pleased to report that this entire indebtedness has been liquidated, the money having been returned to the greater portion of the organizations direct, and in several instances credit was given to other organizations for per capita tax.

The income of the Department for the year ending September 30, 1909, is as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1909.....	\$ 1,091.44
Income for year.....	10,093.98

Total income.....	\$11,185.42
Expenses for the year.....	7,750.48

Leaving a balance on hand Sept. 30, 1910.....	\$ 3,434.94
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It will be noted in this report that the approximate membership in the affiliated organizations is 507,375, as against a membership of 420,000 in the report of the previous year, making a gain in membership in the various affiliated organizations of about 87,000.

A number of resolutions were introduced, among them being one requesting the endorsement of a new label adopted by the Coopers' International Union; another by the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, calling attention to the fact that the books, newspaper and writing paper can now be obtained bearing the union label (water mark) of that organization. Another resolution was introduced relative to the label of the Tobacco Workers, all of which were adopted.

Numerous plans were adopted in carrying on the work of the Department, and it was recommended that we continue sending out circular letters to all labor organizations, labor press, Women's Union Label Leagues, and other sources where good may be accomplished so far as the funds of the organization will permit.

It was decided that the Department continue its aid and endeavor to have a federal law passed relative to the Contract Prison Labor, and also recommended that such further assistance be given by the Department as may be possible in the furthering and promoting of Union Label Fairs.

The Convention referred to the Executive Board the matter of establishing and maintaining a Union Label Moving Picture Show. The Executive Board has decided that this phase of label agitation be given an experiment for three months between January and May, 1911, and arrangements are being made in this direction.

In submitting this for your consideration, we call attention to the number of Local Departments that have been organized during the year, and desire to impress upon our members the necessity of further organization of Local Departments in every locality. Experiences demonstrates that by this method of label agitation carried on in the various localities by Local Departments that greater results will accrue in the future than have in the past.

We also desire to call to your attention the table of figures and the accompanying statement showing the increase in the output of labels of the various organizations for the year 1910 as above the year 1909. That there is a great field for label agitation is evident to all, and this work must be accomplished largely by the activity of our members and friends in their various localities; hence we urge that greater interest be taken during the coming year in this direction.

The following officers were elected for the en-

suing year: Mr. John B. Lennon, President, Journeymen Tailors' International Union; Mr. John F. Tobin, First Vice-President, Boot & Shoe Workers' Union; Mr. Owen Miller, Second Vice-President, American Federation of Musicians; Mr. J. W. Hays, Third Vice-President, International Typographical Union; Mr. Jacob Fischer, Fourth Vice-President, Journeymen Barbers' Union; Mr. T. A. Rickert, Fifth Vice-President, United Garment Workers; Mr. Thomas F. Tracy, Secretary-Treasurer, Cigarmakers' International Union.

In closing we submit that, notwithstanding critics, who for peculiar reasons see fit to criticize the department, that the work that the department has accomplished during the eighteen months of its establishment, justifies its existence and continuation and we express the hope that during the coming year greater and more beneficial results will be obtained than has been in the past.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon us as being your representatives at the conventions of this department, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS.
THOMAS F. TRACY.
JOHN T. SMITH.
J. MAHLON BARNES.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 21st edition of the constitution:

By Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn.: Amend Section 219 of the Constitution by adding: "And if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

Section to read as follows: "Each local union shall have the right to propose, through the columns of the Official Journal, amendments to the International Constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal, containing such amendments and report to the International President. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined 5. But no union shall be fined for not taking action on a proposed amendment, unless the same has been submitted by the International President by circular. Any amendment receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a vote of local unions within thirty days, and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

By Union 316, McSherrytown, Pa.: Amend Sec. 67 by adding after the word "adoption," on the last line, the following: "And except in the 1st and 9th districts of Pennsylvania, where the initiation fee for applicants for membership shall be 60 cents for a period of three months, beginning the first day of the month following the adoption of this amendment."

"That should the results in increased membership from the operation of this amendment justify an extension of time, the International Executive Board is hereby empowered to extend the time for an additional three months, or such additional periods as they may deem necessary."

Sec. 67, as amended, to read accordingly:

By Union 460, San Juan, P. R.: Amend Sec. 210, by adding the following: District of Porto Rico.

A. The District of Porto Rico shall embrace the entire Island and all Local Unions of the Island, who shall elect a "Joint Advisory Board."

B. The "Joint Advisory Board" shall adopt rules of procedure, calculated for the best welfare of the unions in Porto Rico, but not conflicting with the International Constitution.

C. The basis of representation shall be decided by the Unions in Porto Rico, but shall not be less than one delegate for each Local Union.

Sec. 210, as amended, to read accordingly.

By Local 71, of Elgin, Ill.: Amend Section 106 by inserting between the word "loans," on line 11, and the word "loan," on line 14, the following in place of the present words:

"Members in the payment of private loans must pay cost if money has to be remitted to another union. They shall be entitled, at their own expense, to a postal receipt to be mailed to the union having been granted the private loan."

Section to read accordingly.

By Local 9, of Troy, N. Y.: Amend Sec. 166. Section to read as follows. "Local unions shall, wherever practical, organize State, or Province, or District Label Leagues for state or district label agitation. Each local union in a state or district where a league exists, or thereafter to be formed, must be a part thereof." Same to take effect at once if adopted.

By Local 129, of Denver, Colo.: That an assessment of 25c be levied on all 15c and 30c members for the benefit of the locked out members of Local Unions in Tampa, Fla. Said assessment to be disbursed under the supervision of the International President.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

Sec. 16. Within three days after the nominations have been closed the International President shall issue a circular letter to all the eligible candidates, notifying them of their nominations and the office to which they have been nominated. In the circular he shall also require the candidate to send a letter within twenty days accepting the nomination, and in said letter give his views of the methods and aims of the International Union. These letters shall not contain more than 500 words each, and shall be published in the December and January issue of the Official Journal, immediately succeeding the nominations. Should any candidate not send in the letter as prescribed therein, and within the specified time, his name shall be stricken from the list of eligibles for the election.

Agreeable to the foregoing constitutional proviso the following sent letters of acceptance, and are eligible candidates:

FOR INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25, 1910.

Fellow Workmen:

In accepting the nomination for President by 368 unions, it is with deep appreciation for the honor conferred and confidence implied, especially so since given without personal solicitation through letter or circular.

All agree our aim is complete organization of our trade. The real question is what methods shall we employ.

Thirty-one years' continuous membership spent making cigars or as your executive (during which time I haven't worked at anything else), careful study of our union and the entire labor movement, observation and experience warrant the belief and assertion that our methods should be:

A convention. One seems necessary. I believe in the initiative and referendum, but occasionally some things can better be discussed in convention than publicly in our Journal.

All members should be active politically but free to vote as they please. The International union shouldn't be an appendage to any partisan political party. Political parties rise and fall; trade unions live on intact, and always will, if kept free from entangling alliances. Better social conditions follow improved economic conditions obtained through trade union activity.

A continuation of our magnificent benefits with old age pensions and fair plans to assist helpless members disabled through tuberculosis or kindred diseases.

An effort to accomplish more uniform scales of prices by convention or committee to investigate subject to referendum.

A plan to organize certain districts, formulated by convention or committee, subject to referendum, not interfering with declared policies of the International Union, nor injuring its present members. Complete success follows complete organization.

I am an evolutionary trade unionist without reservation or apologies, and have faith in the International Union's ability to accomplish our aims if sound methods of the past are continued.

Believing in doing practical, accomplishable things first, I fully endorse the past successful, conservative, fruitful methods.

Trade unions can and will broaden to meet the views of the majority.

Methods which abolished the truck system, raised wages 10 to 100%, shortened hours, increased life, decreased sickness, increased the membership to 51,000, need no apologies, and have my unqualified approval."

Whoever attacks these methods doesn't understand trade union philosophy.

The International Union while ranking foremost is not perfect. It can and should improve.

We shouldn't destroy what we have or injure any member by irrational efforts to reach

the millenium through experimental unsound "methods."

Sympathetic strikes under unprepared conditions breed confusion, criminal squandering of funds and invite destruction.

I hope to see all unions in a position, acting under uniform, iron-clad agreements, able to put this principle into force, if then necessary.

Limited space will not permit other suggestions which occur to me.

I believe in self government, the will of the majority, enforcement of self-made laws, on a broad, humane, impartial basis, and that to succeed we must embrace only the known ideas, wants, hopes and aspirations of the majority, always teaching the doctrine of improved conditions, and striving fearlessly, impartially, impersonally, to promote the welfare of all present and future members.

Fraternally submitted,

G. W. Perkins.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28th, 1910.

Fellow Workers:

In accepting the nomination for President I do so, I trust, with a full sense of the honor conferred and the responsibilities involved.

With due modesty I present my record of twenty-three years continuous membership in the Union and activity in the general labor movement as evidence of my loyalty to the principles of unionism and the interests of the class to which I belong.

I recognize the fight that we as a union are forced to carry on, year in and year out, to preserve our very existence, as but a part of the great war between laborers and capitalists throughout the world—a war that must go on until capitalism and wage-slavery shall be overthrown.

The history of our union shows that we have been constantly compelled to face not only new conditions as cigar makers because of changes in the industry, but also entirely new situations, in common with all other workers, as a result of new phases in the class war. Our right to organize, strike, boycott and improve conditions generally we must fight for, win and defend not only for ourselves, but for the whole brotherhood of labor. The judicial power that was used to attack the label of the hatters and which looted the treasury of their union and held the members individually liable for damages, may be directed against us at any time; an injunction issued against the printers yesterday may be cited against us tomorrow, and the police will club striking carmen and our pickets with equal ferocity. This situation we must face fearlessly and intelligently. As all workers look alike to the capitalist, so all capitalists and supporters of capitalism must look alike to us. Whether they come with the olive branch of the Civic Federation pleading for industrial peace, or as candidates for office asking for our votes, they are enemies, and betrayal after betrayal of our cause, and defeat following defeat of each and every one of our purposes, will be the sad results of our failure to see through their disguise or detect their false pretenses.

But we cannot fail. The army of labor is not a figure of speech; it is a magnificent fact. Its organization becomes more perfect, its discipline improves and its power augments every day. Every contest increases our knowledge and makes us more enthusiastic in purpose and confident of victory.

In the cordon of great unions that go to make up this army the Cigar Makers' International Union has always held an advanced po-

sition. My most fervent desire is to see it foremost on the firing line in the great conflict now on, in which we fight for humanity itself and every hope of civilization. In the event of my election I shall endeavor, with the aid of my fellow-members, to achieve this desire and show to the whole world of labor that we are worthy of that proud position—a union which in its every act recognizes the solidarity of labor and exemplifies the truth that an injury to one is indeed the concern of all.

Fraternally yours,

H. C. Parker.

FOR FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

At the St. Louis A. F. of L. Convention.

November 16, 1910.

Fellow Members: You have nominated me for First Vice-President of our International Union, and I accept the honor with deepest gratitude. After having served our International Union for a long period of years, it is difficult to add to what I have often declared, both in regard to our own International Union, as well as the trade union movement in general.

Our organization has done so much, not only for our own members, but for our fellow craftsmen generally, that it can scarcely be appreciated except by those who knew the conditions which obtained before it became the effective instrument of improvement, twenty-five and more years ago. Long hours and low wages, with unsanitary shops and the truck and tenement house system, and all that these imply. Nearly twenty-five years ago the International Union established the eight-hour workday, and it has been in successful operation ever since. That shorter workday with higher wages, more healthful workshop, and the better homes and surroundings, have given renewed mental and physical health and instilled character, manhood and womanhood. The establishment of our system of benefits has afforded the Cigar Makers the opportunities for the exercise of their activities on every field of human endeavor for the common good.

I recall the fact that in the convention of 1877, at Rochester, when but seven delegates were present, I proposed the nomination and election of officers by the initiative and referendum, and was chairman of the committee at the Indianapolis Convention in 1893, which prepared and submitted to that convention the system now in vogue of the initiative and referendum.

There is no more progressive nor democratically administered organization in the whole world than the International Union, for in it the members really govern.

Of course, there is room for improvement. Indeed, improvement in our grand old International Union is being made and will be made as time may show it to be necessary. I am desirous and anxious to be helpful in bringing about whatever change and improvement time shall show to make for the good and to aid to the very fullest of whatever ability I may possess in carrying out the mission of our International Union. Ours is an organization of labor, a trade union, and devoting our attention to the work in hand, we shall constantly protect and promote the rights and interests of our fellow members until they shall come into the enjoyment of

the fullest fruition of their great services to society.

Nineteen years I have been First Vice-President, and I have endeavored to faithfully and promptly perform the duties of that office. If the members shall honor me by a re-election, I assure them that no effort on my part will be left untried to perform the duties of the office in the future, and to render such effective service as may lay in my power to bring the International Union to its highest possible state of perfection, so that it may be of still greater advantage to you, my fellow craftsmen, my fellow workers, and for the common good.

Fraternally yours,
Samuel Gompers.

Flint, Mich., November 17, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of Cigar Makers' International Union:
Fellow Workers:

Having accepted the nomination for the office of First Vice-President I present to you the policies I will labor for in case of my election. I believe we should have at least two assessments a year of 25c each for the purpose of adding several more organizers and agitators to our list, who should wage a vigorous campaign in the unorganized districts. I believe we should own our own printing plant so that advertising matter of our label and organization purposes can be had at cost. Also for the printing of our Journal and labels, and the general work of the International office. Our official journal should be given a general overmaking, so as to conform with the average up-to-date journals of the day. It should deal extensively with the industrial and political phases of the labor movement. In case of my election I shall devote my every energy to the upbuilding of our International Union and the working class in general. I shall have no time for Civic Federation banquets or any other entertainments of the capitalists' class, which assist to lull the workers to sleep from their real class interests, but you will find me on the firing line to arouse the workers to their real class interests, so that a system of exploitation shall be ended. I shall labor untiringly with one great aim in mind—Emancipation.

Respectfully,
John A. C. Menton.

Springfield, O.

Fellow Members:

In accepting the nomination for First Vice-President, I know full well the responsibility attached to the office. But having our constitution as a guide there should be no hesitancy on the part of any member in accepted office in the C. M. I. U.

Being a firm believer in the constitution in its present form and needing but few alterations or additions to make it perfect for its mission, and so conservative as not to be attracted by any side issues or factors. Should there be any change it should be for the advancement of Trade Union principles, and not of any of the new isms advocated by some of our more radical members. This is I think sufficient to state my views.

E. L. Craver.

FOR SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

At the St. Louis A. F. of L. Convention, Nov. 14th, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

In accepting the nomination for Second

Vice-President, I beg leave to state that it is my judgment that the methods and aims of our organization are to bring within its folds every person engaged in the cigar making industry who may be eligible to membership.

The history of our organization demonstrates beyond a doubt that by the policy pursued in the past in this direction we have been more than successful when we take into consideration the fact that when the International Union was organized as such we had but a handful of local unions, and a comparatively small membership, and when we realize that today our organization contains more than fifty thousand members, and that during the last two decades we have been successful in reducing the hours of labor from twelve hours per day to a uniform eight-hour day, and in many instances to forty-five hours per week, these facts bespeak for themselves the advantages gained.

Not only have we succeeded in reducing the hours of labor, but in every instance where this reduction applied an increase in the bill of prices has also obtained, as well as improved sanitary conditions in the shops.

Through our splendid system of organization, running concurrent with a fairly high system of dues, we have been enabled to establish a chain of benefits second to none in any labor organization in America. The Cigarmakers' International Union can make the proud boast that never in its history has one legitimate claim for any of the benefits provided for in our constitution been denied or payments refused. This fact has given confidence and courage to our members, with the result that they have an abiding faith in our organization and its ability to meet all claims upon it.

While it is recognized by every other organization of labor that our benefit system stands pre-eminently above that period by any other labor organization upon the American continent, there is still room for one other benefit justly deserved, the old age pension. I feel confident our members will soon realize the necessity of establishing the old age pension, and embodying it in our constitution. Those who have borne the brunt of the battle, and assisted in building up our organization to its present magnificent proportions, are entitled to the consideration of our young members.

Every success accomplished by our organization, and every step made in advance, is due to the sound policy pursued, traveling, as we have, along safe lines and in conformity with sound trade union doctrine.

Space does not permit me at any great length to discuss this matter further. I have been a firm, staunch and consistent supporter of the trade union policy as practiced by our organization since I have been a member thereof, some twenty-seven years, and if re-elected Second Vice-President I shall continue to use my best efforts and energy to build up and strengthen the organization that has done so much for its membership.

Yours fraternally,
Thomas F. Tracy.

Syracuse, Dec. 6, 1910.

Being notified that I was nominated as Second Vice President of the International Union by thirty-five unions, I shall comply with the constitution in regard to stating my views and aims of the International Union.

In the first place I shall thank all unions that placed me in nomination for said office.

In regard to methods and aims of the International Union, let me mention the last part (aim) first. My ideas have always been, since I joined Union 144 of New York in July, 1880, that the organization stands for entire emancipation of the cigarmaker's craft, and will strive and battle until this point is reached and the object accomplished.

Now as to methods and means we may differ with some of our members.

For years we have seen and been confronted with judges or other political powers trying with injunctions or other arbitrary powers (legal or not, as we may disagree) to destroy our efforts to better our conditions in an economic way, and they have been in a great many cases successful. This must or should lead us to think about something to meet this obstruction to our efforts of betterment. It has been noticed in Republican states Republican judges have tried to stop our progress; in Democratic states Democrats have done the same. This shows a common cause and desire, and on many occasions they have tried to beat one another.

To stop this abuse of legal or illegal power there is only one remedy in my opinion, and that is that we in our official Journal give all space possible to advise our members that it is necessary for them to elect men to our legislative bodies, and judges who administer our laws that are just and represent the producing class. With other words we should encourage and welcome all articles tending to discuss the class struggle (for such it is) in a fair way. We will never reach final emancipation, as our preamble says, by electing lawmakers and law interpreters that belong to the class of our bosses. We do not even admit them in our union.

In regard to our present constitution I will say that I should endeavor to enforce it as just and impartial to all members as I possibly could. All appeals and decisions should be treated and founded upon this basic guidance. If the constitution is not right or incomplete let the interested unions amend it. I do not believe that there is anything perfect to-day or ever will be as long as the human race is struggling for something better; therefore amendments will be necessary and should be considered in accordance with the value in approving general condition. I should be in favor of maintaining all our benevolent features for the present, or until dire necessity compels us to abolish one or some of them. I consider them one of our strongest points.

Although much more could be said on the subject, but hoping this to be sufficient to outline my policy to the members,

Yours fraternally,
Henry F. Waack.

FOR THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

Montreal, Can., Nov. 16, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

In accepting the nomination of 3d Vice-President, I wish to thank the many unions who have selected my name as their candidate to such an important office as that of Canadian representative on the International Executive Board. With such a large number of nominators, I must say it is with pride that I am again a candidate.

I am of the opinion that the International Union should seek some efficacious means

whereby we could organize the people who work in the shops of the trust, and all those others who work in large cheap cigar centers, and I believe this can never be unless we have a convention. To my point of view, a convention is the only place where, and the only time when, we can suggest, discuss and have adopted such laws as would tend to redress many of the evils now confronting us. Those of us who have followed the evolution the trade has undergone in the last ten or twelve years, will admit that something will have to be done so as to place ourselves in position of coping with the present situation. The thought of the expense which would incur the holding of a convention should not have a place in our minds when our future is at stake.

I believe the interests of the International Union, as a body, will be best served by the continuance of the strictly Trade Union policy it has always followed. Outside of this, I am in favor of the movement which tends to have elected to the different parliaments of the country men out of the ranks of labor—holders of union cards. Yours fraternally,

A. Garlepy.

Hamilton, Nov. 21, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

In accepting the nomination for 3d Vice-President, I will state my views on the constitution.

Well, sir, the laws are excellent in every respect, but in my mind the benefits might be changed a little. The traveling, strike, lock out and out of work are splendid, but I think there could be a change in the sick benefit, which to my knowledge has been the same for twenty-seven years, and in my mind it is hardly enough, according to the present cost of living.

I sometimes ask myself, "Why is it that a man joins other fraternal societies?" Just for the benefits. A man that only belongs to his Trade Union is not in it.

The death benefit is an excellent thing, but if you think it stops at fifteen years, what is the matter with keeping it going on the same, no matter how much of an increase it may be. The member at fifteen years is on the same level as those at twenty-five and thirty years.

What does our Union think of a pension to its old members? I, for one, would rather see it than to build a home.

With reference to our label. I cannot speak too highly of it, the only medium of advertising, and we should not stop where we are, for I can notice the difference in the last two years in our section of Canada, thanks to the Blue Label League.

Again thanking the members for my nomination, I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

Chas. J. Meaden.

Hamilton, Nov. 28, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Yours of the 11th inst., notifying me of my nomination for the office of third vice-president, received, and in reply permit me to say that I thankfully accept the same and kindly thank those who have placed and honored me with their confidence.

In accepting the nomination I desire to express my views on the aims and methods of constitution.

We aim to unite all persons, except Chinese, coolies or tenement house workers, who have served the full apprenticeship at the trade, for their mutual protection.

First—By maintaining a standard wage scale.

Second—By regulating the number and duration of apprenticeship.

Third—By shortening the hours of labor.

Fourth—By working earnestly for the general improvement of the trade, especially that work shall not be performed under unsanitary conditions.

We interest our members in one common brotherhood by upholding a democratic constitution under which no one has more power than another, and to further cement our union we provide our members with loans for traveling expenses, a weekly benefit when sick, an out of work benefit, a funeral benefit on the death of a member's wife or mother, and lastly a benefit of five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550) to a member in good standing at death, all of which are in my opinion, noble features of our constitution.

Through our shop committees we endeavor to maintain these aims and by methods of conciliation desire to co-operate with all right thinking employers to elevate the trade, and finally as the stamp and seal of a living wage and a clean shop, we demand the affixture of the blue label.

The above are the views of one, who, if honored with election to the position of third vice-president, will make 't the aim of his life to carry to a full end.

Yours fraternally,

J. J. Murphy.

FOR FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 30, 1910.

In accepting the nomination for Fourth Vice President, it is with a deep sense of responsibility the duties of the office impose.

For a number of years the Cigar Makers' International Union has drifted with the tide on the sea of peace; no violent storms have been encountered, no obstacles serious enough to test the structure of the organization have been met. It is this feeling of security, to my mind, that should be reckoned with. If we allow ourselves to be lulled into repose, and not take advantage of every opportunity, we will eventually awake to realize that we are hemmed in by the subtle methods employed by the combinations of capital monopolizing the cigar trade. To successfully cope with the ever-changing conditions in the cigar industry, method must be used in keeping with the age. Let us not become imbued with the idea that we have reached the goal; on the contrary, let the aim be to ultimately organize the entire cigar industry and secure for the workers more pleasant surroundings, and a greater share of the wealth they produce.

While laboring to organize the trade, encourage the fair manufacturers to produce goods far superior to their competitors, thus increasing the prestige of the Blue Label.

To stimulate and systematize label agitation the International Union can well organize a bureau for the purpose.

To mobilize support in aid of a Local in distress, means should be provided that it can be done with greater despatch. Levying assessments at present in aid of a strike requires too much time. The International Executive Board should be given authority to initiate an amendment for submission to the membership, to be exercised in case of an emergency.

Steps should be taken to provide for the

decrepit members. Likewise means should be adopted to more effectually combat the white plague. We owe it not only to the unfortunate members, but the burden of care should be lifted from the locals in a health-seeking climate.

The International Union should occasionally hold a meeting. Our competitors in the industry never fail to meet to devise the most progressive methods to secure advantages. If one progressive movement would emanate from a convention the funds would be well spent.

To keep the Cigar Makers' International Union always in the vanguard of progress, ever militant, ever striving to acquire for the members more of the comforts of life, a greater share of the world's goods, and to instill independence that men may be developed to continue the battle for right and justice, are the principles that give me pleasure to subscribe to.

W. H. Fitzgerald.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 20, 1910.

Fellow Workmen:

Being a candidate for the office of fourth vice president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, I herewith submit my views on trades unionism. In compliance with Sec. 16 of the C. M. I. U. of A., as a candidate for the office of fourth vice-president, I submit my views to the membership. The trades union serves best the interest of the workers in the present stage of industrial development. It is the only form of organization capable of dealing intelligently with the problems that confront the workers. It requires the special knowledge of the cigar maker to deal with the intricate questions that arise before them from day to day. The form of organization is determined by necessity and not by the desire of a few. The function of the executive board is administrative; their duty is to interpret the constitution in accordance with the best interest of the workers. As to the future, the members make the laws, and if what appears to be the present tendency of the labor movement towards political action by the workers should take some definite form, I would heartily co-operate with such a movement.

Yours,

T. F. Burns.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1910.

Fellow Workmen:

Having been nominated for the office of 4th Int. Vice President, I accept the nomination. In conformity with Sec. 16 Int. Constitution I desire to say, The aims and methods of our Organization are well contained in the preamble to the Constitution. The methods applied are agitation among the unorganized and frequent intercourse with other trades and callings connected in state and central bodies, thereby educating ourselves for the betterment of conditions among the working people generally, and receiving the assistance of organized labor in return by creating demand for union made goods, etc., thus enabling us to maintain our chain of benefits which have proved so great a help and benefit to the members and their families for years past and which every member is conversant with, and speaks for itself in success achieved. To my fellow-crafts men, in the event of being elected to the executive board, I shall endeavor to do my duty as I see it, in conformity with the constitution and proceedings of our Int'l body. Thanking

those who have seen fit to consider me worthy of the position, and with my wishes for the success of our organization, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

John M. Hayford.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 28, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Yours of recent date notifying me of my nomination for 4th Vice President duly received.

In accepting the nomination I wish to state that I appreciate the high honor conferred on me, and in accordance with Section 16 of the constitution I beg to submit, in brief, my views of the aims and methods of our International Union.

Our preamble states that our aim is the final emancipation of labor. What does it mean? Emancipation from what and to what? Let us see.

A bitter struggle is being waged over the division of the products of labor between the exploiting, propertied class on the one hand and the exploited, property-less class on the other.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer (the Tampa strike is but an instance) and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage working class, therefore, has the most vital and direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the working men will free not only their own class, but all other classes of modern society: The small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

If that is what is meant by "the final emancipation of labor" then I willingly accept it.

As to the methods to be employed by the workers in their efforts to get more of the good things of life today, and ultimately to bring about a better order of things, the greatest need seems to be a more thorough organization of the workers on the industrial field.

In reference to our own trade I favor the amalgamation of all crafts working in the tobacco industry into one grand organization. I hold that more effective work could be done against the American Cigar and Tobacco Company, our common enemy, and the so called independent factories through the united efforts of the cigar makers, tobacco workers, cigarette makers, stogie makers and snuff makers.

I favor the holding of a convention to discuss this and other matters of vital interest to our members.

Fraternally,

Henry Kummerfeld.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 16, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Received your esteemed favor dated Nov. 11, in which I am notified that I have been nomi-

inated as one of the candidates for 4th Vice-President, to be voted for in the election for International officers, said election to be held the second Saturday, Feb. 11, 1911, and asking whether I accept the nomination, in reply to which I beg to state that I accept the nomination, and in so doing, I am fully aware that in the event should I be honored as the organization's choice to that responsible position, it means a faithful discharge of the duties required without fear or favor, and the exercise of impartial judgment.

As to the aims and methods of our organization, permit me to say that, judging by past experience and general observation, I believe that the fundamental principles of our International Union are correct and should always be kept in mind, as to them we owe our success and prosperity, not only collectively, but individually as well. I desire further to state that in my humble opinion, in view of the fact that we are in a state of constant evolution, subject to changes in conditions, it behooves us that we keep abreast with the times by the adoption of practical measures, from time to time, that will meet the emergency, fit the occasion and perpetuate our organization, of which we all feel so justly proud for what it has accomplished and will accomplish as time rolls on, in the cause of humanity. Again signifying my acceptance, and appreciating the honor of being one of the nominees, I beg to remain, fraternally yours,

Emil Levy.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 26th, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Having been nominated for the Fourth Vice-Presidency of the International Union, which I accept, I wish to state my views, as is required in regard to the constitution.

I think that the preamble covers all, and that is, the emancipation of the working classes. I believe in trade autonomy, and think politics should not be allowed in the meetings, and every member be allowed to choose his own party.

I believe in our beneficial features which are the greatest of any known trade, and has no equal in the world. I believe in the education of the unorganized, and believe the best way to do it, is by agitating our label; for while you are agitating the label you are educating the unorganized. I am in favor of holding conventions at specified times, if it be every 8 or 10 years, for it helps to put new life into the members which all the printing matter in the world will not do, as lots of our members never read the Journals. I believe in amending the constitution as time requires.

Yours fraternally,

Gustav Mechau.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 26, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Your notification of my nomination to the office of 4th Vice President at hand, and I give this as my acceptance of the same.

The aim of the C. M. I. U. is to create and use such methods as will give to the workers all those things that nature has placed on this earth, for not only its own members, but all who are willing and able to perform the necessary labor for its production.

The methods used in the transaction of our business are, I believe, the best to be had at this time. The present methods of agitation for the Blue Label are inadequate. There should be an international department which

should have the power to distribute advertising matter and send agents to all parts of our jurisdiction to present to the public our aims and objects, and appeal for the support of all who toll. The present method is a waste of time and money.

I believe that the International Union should be given power to create an aggressive policy, and this should be carried out by the officers and members no matter what the cost may be. The working class is in a struggle for existence against the capitalist class, and it is a fight to the finish; either they will keep us their slaves or we will be our own masters. If elected I will do my best to serve the members of our International Union and my class.

Fraternally submitted,

T. A. Thompson.

FOR FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 29, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

I have before me the notice of Mr. G. W. Perkins, president of the union, dated November 11, 1910, notifying me that I have been nominated fifth vice-president of our organization.

It affords me great pleasure to send you this, my acceptance of the nomination, and I assure you I appreciate the honor which has been bestowed upon me.

My views as to the aims of our union are as follows: A universal eight-hour day in all shops, better sanitary conditions, more respect and fairer treatment from the employers, good wages, etc.

My view on the method of attaining our ideal is to keep up an educational campaign to teach laboring men the good of our organization and the benefits to be derived therefrom. As to the organization of cigar makers, they should be taught the benefit of the union, and the benefit of getting new members. For a workingman to join the union, pay his initiation fee and dues, does not make a good union man unless he understands the aims and objects of the union, therefore I say that it is just as essential to educate as it is to organize. We should all purchase union made goods, and urge our fellow workers to do likewise.

Also, in view of the fact that our organization is a commercial union, I think it would be wise and beneficial to always advertise, push and boost the "Blue Label."

Fraternally yours,

G. P. Bradford,

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 19, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

In answer to your notification that I have been nominated for 5th Vice President by 29 Unions, will say I accept the nomination and wish to extend to the several unions my sincere thanks for the honor bestowed on me—and in compliance with Section 16 of the Constitution will give my views of the aims and methods of our International Union. The aim of the International Union as I understand it is to embrace all of the cigar makers as far as we are able into our fold, so as to form a complete organization for "amelioration and final emancipation of labor"—the methods to be pursued are many and space will not permit me to enlarge on some I have in view. Briefly let me say that the methods of the previous Int. officers were good ones, but new ones could be added that would (in my opinion) be of material benefit to our craft. I believe that our Int. Union should have its own printing plant to print all the label agitation matter to be distributed all over our jurisdiction, as well as print all other sup-

plies that we use. By doing that we would be able to cope with the large trust concerns in getting out advertising matter that would be a credit to us and would attract attention, which the small locals with their limited means are unable to do, and we also would be able to get our advertising matter in places where they never see any now, and so in a measure would curtail the output of our enemy—The Trust. I believe the Int. Union should provide a home for the aged and sick members; all members should, in my opinion, bear the expense of keeping up our sick and needy and not let a few of our western locals bear the brunt of the expense. I think our organizers should give us, through the Journal, the benefit of their experience as regards the best methods to be pursued in advertising the label and anything else that would be of benefit to the locals, and in conclusion will say that in this age of keen competition, and where people are looking for the most for their money, the cigarmakers, as well as the cigar manufacturers who use the Union Label, should see that the goods which are recommended by our organization are as recommended, so that the Union smokers will purchase them (not simply because it's their duty to purchase cigars bearing the Union Label, but because they are as good as the best and better than the rest), and thus the label will be a sign of quality to union and non-union smokers alike. Fraternally yours,

H. Bogaske.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 24, 1910.

Fellow Members:

Having been nominated for the office of 5th Vice President of the Cigar Makers International of America I wish to express my views on the methods and aims of our Union. I was initiated by No. 286 on the 25th of May, 1889, and have been a continuous member since that time, and for about ten years of my membership I have been secretary of different locals about the country which has placed me in a position to observe the way the business of our Union is run. I am in favor of the columns of our Journal being open for the discussion of all questions leading to the betterment of our craft and labor in general, but not for members to vent their spleen in regard to their personal feelings against each other. Such actions I consider neither instructive or edifying. I do not believe in the introduction of partisan politics in our Union, for it is as impossible to have every member of the same political belief as it is to have one religious belief. But I think every member should observe the operations of the different political parties and cast their votes for the man or men who show by their acts where they stand on the labor question. I heartily indorse the administration of our present International President and should I be elected to the office I have been nominated for I will endeavor to act with fairness in all things.

Yours fraternally,

M. E. Forsyth, Local No. 450.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 30, 1910.

Having been notified by you of my nomination for the office of fifth vice-president of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, I accept the nomination and in conformity with the constitution will give a brief outline of its aims and objects.

The Cigarmakers' International Union, like all organizations of labor, is founded upon a necessity. That while many employers are desirous of being fair and are ever ready to provide the best conditions possible for the

employees, such employers through circumstances brought about by competition from the unscrupulous employer, those ever ready to feast and fatten upon the labor of others without fair and just remuneration for the product of such labor, are placed at a disadvantage and it is to provide against the encroachments of the latter class that creates the necessity for the existence of the International Union.

Experience has demonstrated that the individual or independent trade union cannot survive the struggle for justice and equity against the odds of the capital and the endeavors of those who would enslave those who toil. The International Union, being composed of its various locals and its excellent financial system and magnificent chain of benefits, forms a bailiwick of strength and solidarity, making it impregnable to the attacks of its assailants and providing, not only a safeguard and a protection for a standard of living wages, but an assurance in times of need and distress that the hand of brotherly care will be extended and want expelled.

To the everlasting credit of the Cigarmakers' International Union wages have been increased, conditions of employment made better, hours of labor reduced, health of the members and families improved, life prolonged and at least a portion of the world made better.

The laws of the International Union are made for the guidance of the officers in the conduct of their affairs, and personal opinions and prejudices should never warp the better judgment of those entrusted with the stewardship of our affairs.

Fraternally yours,

Fred J. Keefer.

Joliet, Ill., No. 29, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Yours of the 11th inst received and contents noted. I hereby accept the nomination and submit my candidacy for the office of Fifth Vice-President to the members of the International Union for their consideration.

I have been a member of the International for the past 30 years and have always given my time and whatever finances were within my power to the cause of the organization. I do not claim that I have done more than other members of the organization for the cause but I merely state this so the members may become acquainted with my efforts to better the conditions of our craft.

In believe in the initiative and referendum as in force in our organization, thereby giving the rank and file a chance to express their views on matters pertaining to the welfare of the organization, and the election of officers.

Yours fraternally,

A. E. Martin.

Key West, Fla., Nov. 18, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

I received your communication, and in reply would say I accept the nomination for 5th Vice President, as I am eligible and feel that should I be elected that I am capable of filling the office, and I feel that our Union has been the mainspring in the emancipation of the tobacco workers, and I have always tried to advance the organization and will continue to try to do the same in the future if elected or not.

Yours fraternally,

413 Grinnell.

Joseph Roberts.

Terre Haute, Ind.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Having accepted the nomination of 5th Vice

President, my views are in regards to our organization: In the first place, our organization is all right on sick and death benefit; but I think our loan system could be changed so that our money loaned to traveling members could be returned quicker in our treasury, and not be outstanding from one year to another. In the following way any member of the Cigarmakers' International Union being a member for one year in good standing and clear on the books and being out of employment and wishes to travel, he shall receive enough loan to the nearest union, and he shall receive no more than \$20 on his loan card, and when he receives employment he shall pay 10 per cent of his weekly earnings to the Shop Collector and receive no more loans on his card until he has paid back his \$20. By doing so I think that the loaned money would have quicker returns to our Treasurer, and if he fails to pay his per cent he shall be fined 25 cents for each and every week while working. And I think our O. W. B. ought to be done away with, as I think it is a dead expense to our organization, and I do think that any member not wishing to travel should have the same privilege to draw a loan of \$20 while out of employment and pay it back at the same per cent as the traveling member. As far as conventions are concerned. I do not believe in them, as they are only a dead expense to our International Union and only a pleasure trip to some, and do nothing while there. I think the International President shall have the power to name a committee of six, including himself, to draw up a constitution and submit it to the members, and if adopted it shall remain in full force for four years, as the way we are doing now we have a change in our laws every change of the moon, and half of the members don't know what our laws are. And I think our per cent allowed by the International Union to defray our expenses should be done away with and just allow so much for hall rent and postage, and pay all Financial Secretaries of Local Unions their salary out of the General Fund; that will do away with all deficiency.

C. Stoeckler, of Union 50.

Logansport, Ind., Nov. 16, 1910.

Fellow Workmen:

Having been officially notified by the International President of my nomination for the office of 5th Vice-President of the International Union, I herewith accept the honor conferred upon me by the unions that have placed my name in nomination. Pursuant to the law requiring candidates to write a letter for the Official Journal expressing their views on the aims and methods of the Cigar Makers' International Union, I will say, first, that I favor what is commonly known as the old age pension under the supervision of the officers of the International Union. I am also a firm believer in the benefit that accrues to our trade through agitation for our union label, and think that some general system of label agitation and propaganda should be adopted under the supervision of the International body, in order to bring about uniformity of action and results in our label agitation.

A system of high dues being necessary for the maintenance and advancement of our movement, I am unalterably a high dues advocate.

I am not unmindful of the fact that our trade has undergone something of a change in the past twenty or more years, that working conditions are somewhat different in the industry. But I note at the same time that the relation

of employer and employe have remained about the same, and we have improved our conditions as wage earners only to the extent that we relied on the influence and resources of our organization. For these and many other reasons it behooves the cigar makers of the present day to look well to their only defense, the Union. I believe that the Executive Board of the C. M. I. U. should have other duties than merely voting on appeals from decisions of the International President, etc., etc. In nearly all well regulated labor organizations the work of conducting the affairs of the organization, especially in dealing with great trade disputes and questions of policy of the organization, the Executive Board or Council of the body is charged with the responsible work of the Union.

I believe that our laws should be so changed that the Executive Board could be of assistance to the International President in looking after the affairs of the International Union. The Board could meet at stated times or as necessity required and take up the important questions affecting our trade. Such matters as the great lockout now on in Tampa, Fla., could perhaps be dealt with to advantage by an Executive Board assisting and advising the International President. I do not mean that I would clothe the Executive Board with any arbitrary power, nor that anything should be done that affected the craft in general that did not meet the approval of the majority of the membership, but I do believe that our International Union should be conducted along practical business lines, and that the International President should not be compelled to assume the entire burden of the work.

Thanking those unions that have placed me in nomination, and assuring the members that should I be elected that I will use my best efforts to fulfill the duties of office, I am,

Fraternally,

O. P. Smith.

FOR SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Minneapolis, Minn., November 23, 1910.

Fellow Members:

I accept the nomination for Sixth Vice-President with considerable knowledge of consequent duties if elected. I heartily appreciate honors already bestowed upon me. If successful, I will aim, as in the past, to do everything possible to promote the welfare of our organization, and the trade union movement in general. Our International Union has accomplished considerable the last decade, and I hope for greater achievements soon. Our organization has become a most potent factor in the field of labor and is recognized generally as the foremost of trade unions, and we should aim to keep it so.

The cigar industry is confronted with many problems for our membership to solve. We must initiate ways and means for promotion of labor's welfare. Capital is becoming more thoroughly organized. The various branches of industry, through their organizations, are co-operating solely for their own interests. Laboring men and women must understand that our only success is in organization. Our first duty is to exert greater efforts to enlist every cigar maker in the country.

The tobacco trust and other large employers of cheap labor depend upon extensive advertising to boost their product. Our organization should retaliate by advertising as generally as possible our emblem of fair wage and good working conditions—the Blue Label. Every local should contribute through label leagues, or similar organizations, to insure co-

operation in purchasing and advertising at minimum price, thus promoting organization work. In Minnesota this has noticeably proven true.

There is no jobber of cigars in our three largest cities not carrying from two to ten brands of union cigars. Ten years ago here were but five carried by all jobbers in the state, and it may be well to note the cigars now handled are manufactured outside of Minnesota. This change is due particularly to co-operation of all locals in Minnesota through its state label league. I believe even better results have been made in other sections of the country. This work tends to help organize unorganized cigar districts, and there is no doubt general co-operation would bring better results.

Our chain of benefits, recognized even by our opponents as the very best, needs no comment. If possible we should add another benefit. I firmly believe we should create an old age benefit fund.

Attention should be paid by our local unions through state federations and local central bodies to general labor legislation. Efforts should be made prohibiting city and state government from purchasing the products of trusts, particularly the American Tobacco Company.

Employers in industries dangerous to life and limb are advocating workmen's compensation acts and industrial insurance. We should seek legislation providing for care of workmen subject to occupational diseases due to unhealthy conditions of employment.

I shall endeavor, if elected, to keep pace with the times, and act for the best interests of our International Union and the membership which has made it second to none. I shall attempt to be fair and just, and shall show special favors to none, but equal justice to all.

Fraternally yours,

E. G. Hall.

Jacksonville, Ill.

Fellow Craftsmen:

In accepting the nomination for sixth vice-president, I will say that I approve of the principle and aim of our organization, but I believe in applying methods better adapted to a changing industrial system.

Our methods were right for a time, but I am one who thinks that when we see that we have outgrown our methods, we should discard them, and not cling to them to destruction, and decry the efforts of those whose aim is to inaugurate methods under which true progress can be made in keeping with our preamble. I have noticed with regret a lack of interest on the part of members of our craft in the affairs of our union and the labor movement. This, I believe, is partly due to having no conventions. Take it home to yourselves. Suppose your own union had held no meeting for 14 years, what would become of the local interest? Compare unions that hold meetings regularly with those that do not. Which of the two are most progressive? It is easy to see.

I am in favor of conventions, not for the sake of rehashing stereotyped and worn out laws, but to get our representatives together occasionally so as to familiarize ourselves with conditions everywhere, and with a spirit of progress, ever onward, devise methods, and provide contingencies for the proper execution of our preamble. Above all I am in favor of carrying our organization into the field opened by the employer class, the trust factories, which in time may crush us unless we pull

ourselves out of the rut. Trust methods in the cigar industry are in keeping with trust methods in all branches of industry. They are compatible with progress of the human race intellectually, industrially and politically. It is the cheapest and best method of production.

So let us broaden our views. Let us increase the scope of our activities. Let us go into the enemy's country. Let us adopt his methods.

I believe in a uniform international label advertising medium, abolishing the present obsolete expensive local effort, to assist in ameliorating present conditions.

The employing class has a correct understanding of the advantages of solidarity. The results show it. This class also desires the continuation of the non-cohesive spirit and action of our industrial organizations both economically and politically. In other words they reserve the right to understand and practice all the arts of industry, ownership and management with its political backing. They are a unit in this, while labor is not.

I am for a rejuvenation of the organized American labor movement, upon a basis of industrial unionism, having our membership learn the science of industry, the science of government, and with the teaching of the true conception of the historic mission of our class, accomplish the fulfillment of the spirit and letter of our preamble. Union wages and conditions now, but with abolition of wage slavery in view. This we owe to ourselves and to our children. With this understanding I accept and solicit your support for the office of sixth vice-president of the International Union.

L. P. Hoffman.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1910.

Your letter notifying me that I have received the nomination of sixth vice-president was duly received and in reply will state that I accept the nomination of sixth vice-president, and that I feel highly honored by receiving the same and that if elected will discharge the duties of that office to the best of my ability and in compliance with the International constitution. I have been a worker in the labor movement for over thirty years, and I think the Cigarmakers' International Union the grandest labor organization on earth. I only favor such changes in our laws by which the greatest good may come to the greatest number. I believe in high dues and our chain of benefits that we now have. I also am in favor that the International Union should in some way provide for our aged members either by pension or a home. I also think that our strike laws should be so changed that a member receiving strike benefit should be allowed to work at some other calling while the strike is on and not thereby be debarred from receiving further strike benefit. In regard to political action, I would say that every member of our great union in voting should always use his own judgment in casting his vote and vote only for that which will help to elevate the working classes. I also believe in the referendum voting system that we now have and that we ought to have a convention at least once in every five years. In regard to my past history in union affairs I will state that I have served my union in almost every capacity within its gift. I had the honor of representing Union No. 32 at the Detroit convention in 1896, was twice elected secretary of the State Federation of Labor of Kentucky and have been for years a delegate to the Central Labor Union and am now first vice-president of that body. I have been elected to the office of president of

Union No. 32 no less than twenty times. Hoping that this letter will prove satisfactory, I remain
Yours fraternally,

L. J. Kieffer.

FOR SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Your letter notifying me that I have been nominated for 7th Vice-President received and accept said nomination.

In accordance with Section 16 of the constitution my views of the methods and aims of the International Union are as follows: .

The aim of the Cigar Makers' International Union is to elevate those engaged in the cigar industry to the highest standard that can be attained.

It is therefore necessary that every effort must be made to organize the cigarmakers in the cheap districts in order to raise them to the level of the better paid cigarmaker. This in itself will have a tendency to do away with some of the unnatural competition which exists (assist the lowest paid cigarmakers to reach the standard of the highest).

Better work could be done with the Blue Label, but, unfortunately, there are too many of our members who claim its agitation to be useless, and are indifferent to its use. The label is the most important asset we have. Let the true Trade Unionist advocate its demand no matter where he may be. Let him give his thoughts to the fact that the greater the demand for the label the better his condition will be; this has been proven in the New England States.

The International Union should supply advertising matter gratis to the small unions who have only a few members and cannot conduct any kind of an agitation. Usually these are the cities that are flooded with cheap cigars, as there is nothing to combat it.

The International Union, always ready to assist its unfortunate members, should establish a sanitarium for those suffering with tuberculosis. Nothing demonstrated this more to me than when Mr. C. Weber, our ex-4th Vice-President, afflicted with the disease, was permitted to die in one of the city hospitals.

It would create new life in the organization and be a blessing to our members who are compelled to become inmates and do not have to apply for charity.

I am a firm believer in creating an old age pension after a man reaches the age of 70, or even 65 years of age. The manufacturers have no use for him and invariably he is compelled to sign the out-of-work book, which in many instances is disagreeable, as he must sign the book daily, regardless of weather conditions, and in many instances to pay car fare to get to the place where the book is kept. When a member reaches an age that it is impossible for him to obtain employment and has been loyal to his organization for thirty years or more, he should be entitled to some consideration by his fellow man. It is humane to take care of those who no longer can do so themselves.

Fraternally yours,

William Strauss.

Hartford, Conn.

Fellow Craftsmen:

In compliance with Section 16 of the Constitution, I herewith submit my views as a candidate for the office of seventh vice president.

In accepting the nomination for this office,

tailed by the position, and, if elected, I shall try to apply our laws in all cases impartially.

In the past quarter of a century, our organization has made a steady and wholesome progress, having nearly doubled its membership, shortened the hours of labor, raised the standard of wages, and extended and strengthened our splendid chain of benefits. This has been largely due to the energy displayed by our local unions, who are unceasing in their work in promoting the use of our label. The organization of Blue Label Leagues has greatly aided in this line of work, and has made it possible for the smaller unions to do more effective work. The International Union, through its organizers, should encourage and promote this work, as our label is one of the strongest assets and a vigorous agitation of its use should be continuously kept up.

I believe we should have conventions at least once every five years, as there are many questions affecting the interests of our membership that can only be thoroughly and intelligently discussed in conventions, such as establishing a home for tubercular and indigent members, old age pensions, and numerous others which space will not permit me to discuss. I think even those who may disagree with me about having conventions must admit that every law we have, affecting the welfare and fundamental principles of our organization, grew out of and were perfected in conventions, and it is a question in my mind whether we have reached that state of perfection where we need no more conventions.

I believe there should be a change in the management of our official journal, by creating an office of editor and manager, who shall have full charge of, and devote all his time to the publication, under the supervision of the Executive Board. Such a change is necessary to make our Journal an educational as well as trade paper. The office to be elective at a reasonable salary.

In the last few years several bitter controversies have occurred over the action of some of our international arbitrators in the settlement of difficulties between employers and local unions. The contention has been the meeting of arbitrators with employers without the knowledge of the organizations involved.

I believe this is bad policy and should not be tolerated by the Executive Board, as it breeds nothing but distrust and contempt for those officers. When the arbitrators are sent anywhere to settle difficulties they should meet the employers with a committee of the organization involved and by their actions inspire confidence and trust. It is time enough when an organization refuses to meet employers for the arbitrators to notify them that they will meet the employers to bring about a settlement.

Eli Brunell.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 1910.

Fellow Members:

In response to the wishes of numerous local unions I feel constrained to accept the nomination tendered me for the office of Seventh Vice President. I appreciate and thank all locals who nominated me for various offices of the Intl. Executive Board, which I decline.

In accepting the nomination I am not unmindful of the responsibilities of this important position.

Organization being necessary for the amelioration and final emancipation of labor, it occurs to me that the International Union is

its banner every person engaged in the industry we are pursuing, irrespective of color, creed, sex or present employment, whether hand, mold or machine workers, extending the bonds of fellowship to stogie makers and stemmers, thus solidifying the forces in our trade or directly allied therewith. I favor sessions of the International Executive Board to deliberate upon matters of interest to our union, empowering same to initiate measures and propose assessments, all subject, however, to endorsement of locals and referendum of the membership. Through such a medium a fund of \$10,000 to \$20,000 could be realized in thirty days or less for immediate relief and insuring an equal distribution of the burden. Present method exemplified in Tampa case (four months) too cumbersome, thus eliminating to a considerable extent unnecessary suffering, sacrifice and discontent.

Competition in our trade, fostered by extreme low and high price bills, is so prevalent and disastrous, making it difficult if not almost impossible to secure wages commensurate with present high cost of the necessities of life, it appeals to me that a district or universal wage scale (price bill), in a measurable degree at least, would afford more equal opportunity for improved living conditions. Several million dollars have been expended in benefits to our members and their beneficiaries; obligations of many more millions must be met. To accomplish this our members must have steady employment at wages which will render it possible to realize the aim and hope of the International Union. The assistance of all members is required to achieve the good all are aspiring for. Conventions should be held at least once every five years. A legislative body of such a nature can be conducive of much good, awakens the spirit of interest in the general membership, offers opportunity to elicit and exchange ideas beneficial to the members of our craft, our mutual interests thereby broadened, enlarged and conserved to a greater degree.

Constitution provision forbids any detailed expressions of views, hence in conclusion let me say in as much as the economic condition of the working people is largely regulated and controlled by the science of government (politics), I feel it essential to the welfare and uplift of the toilers that it behooves them as such aside from their economic organization (trade union) to encourage, support and promote and to unite in the independent political working class movement in order that our demands on the economic field may command the consideration due same, hasten the final emancipation of the laboring masses and establish the brotherhood of man.

Yours fraternally,

Phil H. Mueller.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 6, 1910.

Having been duly notified of being nominated for various offices, I desire to announce at this time that I accept the nomination for seventh vice-president.

My views as to the aims and objects of the union are expressed by the preamble of the constitution, which says organization being necessary for the amelioration and final emancipation of labor, etc., in order to ameliorate our lot we must endeavor to thoroughly organize our craft, not only along fraternal lines, but also as class-conscious wage work-

improve our condition and educate ourselves in order that we may realize our final emancipation, i. e., the final abolition of wage slavery.

One of the first things that we must bring about, by an amendment to the constitution, is a convention, as we have not had one since 1896. Some radical changes have taken place in our trade in these fourteen years. These can only be properly discussed by representatives of our organization from various parts of the country.

In regard to benefits, we are not able to make many changes, unless we raise our dues, which is not advisable at this time. However, we can with our present dues introduce an old age pension which can be paid quarterly to old members the same as the government pensions.

The question of starting a home for our old and disabled members ought to be abandoned entirely. The maintenance of such an institution is something enormous. The Typographical Union furnishes us with some practical ideas along that line; neither does it appear practical to me from the ethical side of the question. Let us go to work and introduce an amendment to our constitution to secure for our old members a place in homes for the aged for a fixed amount, which we can do as an organization. These homes we have all over the country, leaving our members surrounded by their environments, instead of taking them thousands of miles away from their old homes.

In regard to many of our members traveling around the country promiscuously, we also should endeavor to make some changes, even if we must raise the out-of-work benefit to \$4.50 per week. This would have a tendency to discourage a great deal of unnecessary traveling indulged in by many of our members. With the permanent offices we have in the large cities, these could be, as they should be, turned into employment bureaus. All jobs in the rural districts would be reported to these offices. We also ought to centralize our efforts more in regard to labor agitation matter by establishing at our International headquarters a bureau for this purpose, which would handle such advertising matter as is of a standard character. By doing this a great deal of money could be saved to our locals, and the bureau could be made self-sustaining. Our Official Journal could also be enlarged to make it compare with magazines of other trades by engaging an editor for it whose sole duty would be editing of the Journal, and he should be given a wider latitude than we now give him in its publication.

Yours fraternally,

John Reichert.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 25, 1910.

Having been kindly nominated for several of the International offices, I desire to thank those unions who so kindly remembered me. The greater number of honors being for Seventh Vice President, I will allow my name to be placed amongst the candidates for that office.

In regard to the aims of the International Union, would say IT IS A TRADE UNION, AND SHOULD ALWAYS REMAIN SUCH.

Being a business organization, all business should be conducted without fear or favor on

between employers and our members should be handled as a business matter and the best possible results obtained, which may be justly had for the time and money involved.

The constitution should be carefully and strictly enforced. **THE MEMBERS MADE THE LAWS FOR THAT PURPOSE.**

The penalty of suspension for non-payment of loan should be stricken out by amendment, and in its place a fine for each week's failure to pay percentage, of say 25 cents, should be assessed by secretary without notice, and same should be entered at once on member's card with the loans drawn and counted in the \$20 loan limit.

The out of work benefit laws should be so amended that superannuated members may draw benefit every week the whole year. The sick and death benefits should be carefully protected by strict enforcement of the law.

Party politics should be carefully avoided. Each member should think out for himself the best way to benefit the labor movement politically and act according to his convictions.

Personally I think this may be best secured by casting all parties to the wind and selecting men regardless of party lines who are pledged to assist to bring about legislation favorable to the labor movement.

Our International Union as such has an object in view, which is to assist our unfortunate brothers, to protect the weak, and to obtain the largest possible share of what is produced by our members; and if we attend to these duties as an organization we shall have quite enough to do without trying to mingle in the strife and discord incident to party politics.

One of the grandest objects of the International Union and one that is either consciously or unconsciously shared by all fraternal organizations who do not draw political or religious lines, is the promotion of the Grand Universal Brotherhood of man without regard to sect, creed or nationality.

While there is much more I would like to say, space limit prevents. I will for the present close.

Yours fraternally,

L. P. Sanders.

FOR INTERNATIONAL TREASURER.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1910.

Fellow Members:

Another cycle in the career of our grand old organization nears completion, and the members will again exercise their prerogatives and by their votes choose those who are to conduct the affairs of the International Union for the ensuing 5 years; years fraught with great possibilities, if we are alert and prepared to grasp the opportunities as they present themselves.

Scanning the pages of the Journal, several letters of A. Strasser drew my attention, he now seems to see conditions as they confront us, so several quotations from my former letters will best meet those conditions. In 1895 I said "rapidly the time is approaching when the International Union, for its own protection, must change its methods, * * * take an aggressive step and 'beard the lion' of corporate greed 'in its lair' by opening factories in their recognized strongholds, the so-called 'cheap districts' and by the aid of persistent agitation of our blue label drive the greedy horde from their supposed impregnable positions."

keep our members in idleness when unavoidable strikes, lock-outs and industrial stagnation take place; when by changing our methods we could operate International union factories with the money wasted; and at the same time benefit the members and the organization, as they would create wealth instead of dissipating it; which would in time become a mighty and resistless power in our efforts to gain our aim," which shows what we missed.

Members have since advocated the same course, but the International union and members seem to have been in a comatose condition all these years; even Strasser has just waked up after he personally saw conditions as they confront us; he says, "Over 40,000 females are employed in the cigar industry and less than 5,000 are organized. This is one of the greatest problems we have to face in the near future; the sooner a solution is found the better." Had the members of the International union been awake and alert when we had the opportunity to march towards our aim, taken time by the forelock and opened International union factories some fifteen years ago, and then established jobbing houses as advocated at that time, that problem would need no solution now, as it would have solved itself, and we would by this time have become a great industrial co-operative union, and reaping the fruits of our labor, and now be in a fair way to attain our aim, emancipation. Emancipation—from what? Industrial emancipation under present conditions can never be obtained without wise political action by the workers; so in our onward march let us stand shoulder to shoulder politically as well as industrially, and the doom of the greedy tyrant Capitalism will be sealed, and Labor's Emancipation proclaimed. Thanking the members for their confidence in nominating me, I accept the nomination for International Treasurer, and if elected, pledge myself to perform the duties of the office to the best of my abilities.

Fraternally,

Gibson Weber.

Chicago, November 30, 1910.

Fellow Members:

Replying to yours of the 11th inst., in which you say I am eligible as candidate for the office of International Treasurer, I wish to say that I accept the nomination, with thanks to the locals remembering me. I also wish to say that I still believe the aims of Cigar Makers' International Union of America are to secure for its members the best possible wages and conditions obtainable. I believe this can best be brought about by thorough organization, and no effort should be spared to bring within our fold every cigar maker and packer who is worthy of membership in our organization. I have always believed that the success of the International Union in the past was largely due to our liberal system of benefits, and that adherence to the policies pursued in the past will assure success in the future.

Yours fraternally,

N. F. Lentz.

Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 17, 1910.

Fellow Members:

Of the different nominations I received for President, 5th and 7th Vice-President and Treasurer, I accept the nomination for Treasurer of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, because I think I am better adapted for that office than any of the others. I do so

office to the best of my ability in a trustworthy manner. As to the aims and methods of the International Union, my desire is to increase wages and uphold union principles. We should constantly strive to educate the younger members of our union by advocating true unionism. Organize all industries and by so doing achieve the very best conditions for our members. Do not struggle against one another, but co-operate. We should assist and co-operate with all other organizations and aim to assist them as much as possible, as it is partly through their efforts that we are successful. See that their label is on all goods that we purchase, as we expect them to look for our label when purchasing cigars. We should also use the most practical means to fight the trusts.

All the benefits guaranteed by our union should be retained, as they have been proven successful and should be sufficient grounds for every cigarmaker to become a member of our union. Last but not least, we should have a Cigarmakers' Home; not alone for members afflicted with tuberculosis, but all members unable to work. Show no favors, but treat all alike. Thanking the unions that nominated me for the different offices, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

Adolph Haupt.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 29, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

In accepting the nomination to the office of international treasurer, I do so with the firm determination, if elected, so far as in my power is possible, to have the international union keep pace with the times that it may be as it always has been, one of, if not the most progressive union.

The aim of the international union should be, as I believe, to secure for those employed in our business the best returns morally, physically and financially. Morally, by the members through their locals treating direct with the employers and not being compelled to submit to the tyrannies of petty bosses, being recognized as human beings and used as such in living up to agreements entered into, thus securing the respect of the employers and respecting ourselves.

Physically, by establishing short hours and having the opportunity at least to enjoy some time to ourselves not grinding in the shops from 10 to even 14 hours as in the olden days we hear so much about and some of our fathers experienced. This time can be used to advantage in cultivating our minds as well as building up our bodies.

Financially, by receiving the greatest amount in return for the amount of labor invested, that we may enjoy a few of the luxuries of life and not be compelled to subsist on the barest necessities.

Its aim should also be the caring of the sick and the assistance of all to those that refuse to submit to conditions that become unbearable.

The methods to do this I believe should be by a continual alertness to trade conditions, to be an opportunist, in other words, with the International Union back of us, the locals work out the conditions for the betterment of all and particularly the entire membership being interested and informing themselves on all questions which may arise.

In this way and in this way only can I see the International continue to improve by ever being alert. All for one and one for all.

Yours fraternally,

Wm. J. Murphy.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 21, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Yours of 11th inst. received notifying me of having received the nomination for International Treasurer by one of our Local Unions, and in answer will say that I will be pleased to accept the nomination for so important an office. As to a letter giving the views of candidates on aims and methods of the International Union, space in journal will not permit of lengthy letters when so many candidates will be expressing their views. However, will say our present method of levying assessments and supplying relief to members on strike is rather too slow and might be so amended as to furnish assistance before a strike is lost.

I have been a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union for twenty-five years, and if elected International Treasurer would administer the office to the best of my ability.

Yours fraternally,

Jos. Kokesch.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

At the St. Louis, Mo., A. F. of L. Convention.
November 16, 1910.

To the Members of the International Union:

Fellow Members: In 1881 the members of our International Union honored me as its delegate to the Pittsburg convention of labor representatives to establish a Federation. There were only six international unions represented. I have been a delegate of our International Union to nearly every convention of the American Federation of Labor. As the delegate of our International Union I have been elected by the American Federation of Labor as its president.

The official reports to the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor show that it has affiliated 120 International Unions, 39 State Federations, 632 City Central bodies, 431 Local Trade Unions and 216 Federal Labor Unions, whose membership reaches 1,644,444. Two Internationals with nearly 100,000 members are now applying for affiliation.

I cite these figures of the growth of our American labor movement not as all convincing in themselves, but to point out the fact that, notwithstanding we have in America greater obstacles to the progress and development of a concrete labor movement than in any other country in the world, yet we have made most wonderful strides. Our vast territory of thousands of miles; our varied population and languages, augmented each year by a million and a quarter raw recruits (immigrants) in the industrial field, are facts to be remembered when comparing the progress and achievement of our labor movement with that labor movement of any other country.

And this leads to the statement that, notwithstanding all these and other obstacles, the American labor movement has achieved for all our workers better industrial, material, and social conditions than exist anywhere else on earth.

Clear thinking trade unionists feel and know that improved conditions have broadened our vision, intensified our sympathies, enlarged our activities and elevated our aspirations for a higher and a better life and a common humanity.

Through the American Federation of Labor's determined policy, for the first time in the history of our own or any other country, we passed through an awful panic without the

workers suffering reductions in wages, thereby establishing not only a new policy and philosophy, but also a new principle in political economy for all the world. The hours of labor have been reduced, and we demand a shorter work day; wage reductions have been resisted and we struggle for higher pay; we have protested against unsocial treatment and insist upon equality of opportunity and equality before the law.

While gratified at the advance made in all fields of activity trade unionists are unsatisfied and demand the best possible conditions for all workers.

Our Federation is part of the world's organized labor movement. We shall abolish international war and establish international peace and Brotherhood. To accomplish the purposes here briefly outlined is what the American Federation of Labor is doing, not by meaningless phrases, but by every day and every hour's energetic, constant and persistent effort.

Personally and officially I have no ties or associations which bind me other than the trade union movement, the American Federation of Labor. I propose to be true to the past by giving the best that is in me to the attainment of the cause of human freedom. In that battle men may have to endure suffering, but he would be a coward did he flinch in so just a cause.

I am honored by the nomination to the delegateship from our grand old International to the American Federation of Labor. I accept it and pledge my past as a guarantee for my future course.

Fraternally yours,

Samuel Gompers.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

It is with a deep sense of appreciation that I accept the nomination for delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

While serving as a delegate I have always given first consideration to the interests of the Cigar Makers' International Union, and beyond that endeavored to strengthen all labor organizations and promote unity and solidarity among the labor forces.

To receive from my fellow members an expression of confidence and approval such as contained in the nomination by 199 unions is gratifying beyond the power of words to express.

It does impose new obligations. And for this high honor conferred you may depend upon it I shall in the future at every opportunity strive, if possible, yet more diligently to advance the interests of the working class.

It is provided in the constitution that a candidate for delegate shall set forth the aims and objects of the American Federation of Labor and the methods to be employed to achieve them. Space forbids or I would here quote the entire preamble of the American Federation of Labor and also Article II of its constitution, which contains the objects of that organization. I would recommend that members procure copies of these documents and read them. The sentiments and purposes contained therein have my hearty approval.

In recent years a "political policy" has been adopted by the American Federation of Labor. It has for its purpose to unite the political strength of the workers for the advancement of their cause. The essentials of this plan has had my support for more than twenty years.

In the interest of the trades unions' cause I want to say I absolutely lack confidence in and mistrust Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Seth Low, Mr. August Belmont and a host of other capitalists who are active in the Civic Federation. Their past actions in labor troubles where they were interested parties, I think, justifies this position.

I am, therefore, opposed to trades unions being represented in or affiliated with the Civic Federation, either officially or otherwise. The Civic Federation is "an incubus upon the labor movement." The workers must control their own movements entirely and fight their own battles, making such progress and gaining such victories as their united wisdom and strength can achieve.

Fraternally,
J. Mahlon Barnes.

At St. Louis A. F. of L. Convention,
Fellow Craftsmen:

In accepting the nomination for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, I desire to say I believe the methods and aims of that body are Organization, Education and Legislation. It is obvious that the work of organization has been highly successful, beginning thirty years ago with a small, straggling membership, and in its affiliated organizations it has steadily progressed until it has now in affiliation 120 National and International Unions, 39 State Federations of Labor, 603 City Central bodies, 564 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, with about 1,700,000 members. This splendid membership speaks for itself as to the success achieved along the lines of organization.

As to the work accomplished along the lines of education, there is no sphere of human activity that the work has not entered into. Since the beginning of the American Federation of Labor it has been in the foreground in every movement for the betterment of the working people. Through it the members and friends have become sufficiently educated to have caused beneficent state and national legislation covering child labor, sanitary workshops, sweatshop and "truck" system. It has also helped legislation for the protection of the lives of members in shops and factories. Even at this time, it is carrying on an effective campaign for workingmen's compensation and industrial education, and is recognized by all leaders of thought as being the one organization always in the foreground in every movement of benefit and interest to the toiling masses.

It is also conducting with a considerable degree of success campaigns both federal and state for the passage of remedial legislation not only in the interest of organized workers, but for the welfare of the general public. Every opportunity to improve the condition of the working people is embraced, and though the results may not be apparent to those who cannot and will not see, still something is being gradually and steadily accomplished.

The conventions of the American Federation of Labor are really "The Parliament of Labor." Here men representing their various organizations, holding sometimes entirely diverging views, meet, become better acquainted, learn more and more of the real hopes and aspirations of the working people, and go forth from the convention with more earnestness of purpose and energy to fight the battle for right and justice.

I believe the American Federation of Labor

to be truly representative of the organized labor movement of our country, and further believe that its successes have been because of the fact that the organization and its laws are well grounded, and that its success in the past as well as its success in the future depends entirely upon the policy that it has adopted, and carried out in the Trade Union movement, and if elected I shall endeavor to protect and safeguard the interests of the Cigar Makers' International Union, as well as help in every direction to further and extend the interests of the working people and the trade union movement as exemplified in the policy of the American Federation of Labor.

Yours fraternally,
Thomas F. Tracy.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 1, 1910.

In accepting the nomination for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, it is with a profound appreciation of the importance attached.

Mindful of the inception, growth and progress of the greatest federated body, aware of the rocks upon which similar organizations have been split asunder, I will, if called to occupy a seat in that august body, advocate the development of the principle of departments; to extend and improve those already in existence, with a special consideration for the label trades department, which comes so near home, and will eventually be a powerful factor in exploitation of the union label.

Will urge that jurisdictional lines between trade unions be more distinctly defined, and means provided to adjudicate differences promptly and finally, thus removing an insidious cause for strife and internal warfare between a number of crafts.

The political question is so correlative to the labor movement that it must be faced, and a plan to conserve, rather than waste, the ballots of the wage-earners should be encouraged. Events of the past few years demonstrate that we cannot escape this responsibility. The wage-earning masses will move in one direction politically, only in proportion, and not until thought and conviction crystallize on fundamental principles. We need not be frightened by the advocacy of doctrines that appear impracticable, but should rather invite the most free discussion, trusting that only what is sound will be accepted by the labor movement.

The affiliation of the American Federation of Labor with the International Secretariat is a movement bound to give breadth and scope, and enlist the organization in the world's work.

With all due deference to the pioneers in the movement, my convictions are that the labor movement is comparatively in its infancy, and until we restore to the workers their inherent rights, we must expect to encounter greater struggles, more powerful opposition, and should prepare for it.

W. H. Fitzgerald.

New York, Nov. 26, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

In accepting the nomination for delegate to the A. F. of L. I desire to state that my sole object is to try, if possible, to help along in a change of policy which I believe is necessary for the success of the labor movement.

While I am opposed to industrial organizations, I am in favor of a more complete under-

standing between the organizations to the effect that the old adage, that an injury to one is a concern of all, will in the future be a reality instead of the laughing stock that it is now, namely, when contracts are signed with the employer in any industry that no single craft be permitted to sign up an agreement, unless the other crafts of the same industry be consulted, and are also successful in doing likewise, while today every organization is for itself and the devil take the hindmost.

Furthermore I am in favor that when a strike is ordered against any employer where more than one craft is employed, that all other crafts make common cause and go on strike, instead of working with scabs, and permitting the single organization to go down in defeat, as very frequently happens now, and to bring about this kind of coalition will be one of my chief efforts.

I am opposed to any labor leader having any dealings with the Civic Federation because it is only an institution to chloroform organized labor, composed of avowed enemies of organized labor, who do not even employ union men, yes, and who discharge them as soon as they find out that they have them in their employ, and these very non-union employers are placed upon committees to settle disputes between employer and employee, and what can be expected of such friends of labor? I leave to you to ponder over. In my opinion it is a spectacle fit for the gods.

And last but not least, I am opposed to the policy of the leaders of the A. F. of L., in which they request the union men to elect their friends and to defeat their enemies politically, because this policy has proven itself an ignoble failure, and invariably or always results in the election of the enemies and the defeat of the friends of labor.

I stand politically for the Socialist party, first, last, and all the time, as the only party of friends of labor, and that has been proven beyond a shadow of a doubt wherever they held office, and that when they introduced measures calculated to be beneficial to labor the other parties lined up for the defeat of the same.

Space will not permit me to discuss these matters more fully and to bring out the facts, which it would be my delight to do at this time, however my letter of acceptance is very plain, it is not my intention to mislead any member of the International Union, and if any member wishes to cast his or her vote for me under these circumstances, I shall be happy to have them do so, otherwise I would ask them to vote against me. I shall consider every vote cast for me to be a vote in favor of the above named policies.

M. Brown.

East Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1910.

Fellow Members:

In accordance with Section 16 I herein enclose my views of what I would strive to do as a representative of the International Union.

The Cigar Makers' Union was founded for the purpose of bettering the condition of those engaged in the making of cigars. I believe in putting in force these fundamentals, first, last and always; cutting loose from all compromising organizations, such as the Civic Federation or similar organizations, which are the creation of the enemy, used only for the purpose of blindfolding the working class so as they, the creators (the founders of the Civic Federation) may continue their exploitation.

I would do my utmost for the solidarity of labor, asking and appealing to them as members of the working class. The creators of all wealth to be not content with the crumbs which our masters throw us, but to close up the ranks, to battle upward and onward for the overthrow of our present system, to drive from our land the poverty, misery and degradation and the substitution of a saner and a more human system—Socialism.

Fraternally,

Patrick Mahoney.

New York City, Nov. 20, 1910.

Fellow Workers: In accepting the nomination so generously accorded me for delegate to the A. F. of L., I do so with an acknowledged sense of appreciation, first, of the honor; second, of the responsibility involved.

While accepting the nomination I desire to say, in my opinion the aim of the American Federation of Labor is to do the greatest good for the largest number. Upon this point all, I think, agree.

Methods to accomplish this is what concerns us most. The Federation should and does voice the sentiments of the majority.

International, National unions and other affiliated bodies stand in the same position toward the Federation that the individual does toward the Union of his craft, and to accomplish results it is just as necessary for Unions to affiliate with the Federation as it is for the individual to join the Union. Every reason we can give for joining the Union holds good in having our Union in the Federation, grounded as it is upon trades union principles, continuously revolutionary in character, its growth slow "but sure." To-day we can truthfully say there is no other Federation of Labor forces in any other country so strong, compact, voluntary in its nature yet powerful in its ability to bring results. The stability of our Federation can best be realized when we consider that in England (the cradle of Unionism) there are four divisions of the labor movement, and in Continental Europe, eight. The Federation being a delegate body, the best representative and delegate, I hold, is he who first understands his own Union and carries out as near as possible the known wishes as expressed in the principles and laws of the Union he represents. I believe in broadening to meet changing conditions, realizing that all permanent, good government rests upon the consent of the governed. Hence it will be my purpose, if elected, to present your ideas and wishes to the best of my ability. I believe if rational methods continue to apply in the future as they have in the past, that the Greatest Federation of Labor the world has ever known will keep on growing in strength and usefulness. I am as impatient as any man in the labor movement for advancement, but realize that the Federation can not go in any direction beyond the expressed ideas and instructions of the men in the ranks. If elected I shall advocate before the Federation that all unions adopt the high dues system and a chain of benefits. I hold, and shall urge, that all unions in or out of the Federation adjust their dues to create a formidable defense fund. Appeals for assistance and the misery following the wake of strikes will disappear; yes, even the strikes, when once we are properly financed. The A. F. of L. organizers can be made even greater agencies for good to assist in more

complete organization, closer affiliation, and through state and local bodies form splendid. Inexpensive means to promote the sale of Union Label goods; to encourage Women's Label Leagues, where our sisters, mothers and wives, who spend the large part of our income, may be taught the necessity of purchasing Union goods, thus increasing the demand for the product of our own labor. If elected I shall insist upon the Federation giving all possible assistance in this important work.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. Campbell.

Kansas City, Mo.

Fellow Workmen:

In accepting the nomination as delegate to the American Federation of Labor so generously accorded me, I do so with sincere appreciation of the honor conferred as well as the responsibility inseparably associated with this responsible office. The experience I have been able to absorb as your delegate in the convention of the A. F. of L. warrants me in saying that the trade union movement, as exemplified, typified, and as it finds expression through its accredited delegates is evolutionary.

I subscribe to the doctrine that no government can long endure except that form of government which is formed, executed and maintained by the consent of the governed. Holding, subscribing to and endorsing these views the only logical conclusion is that the A. F. of L. must shape its course to conform to the hopes, aspirations and expressed will of the constituent bodies. While some may truthfully feel that the A. F. of L. should enact certain mandatory laws, the fact still remains that it can with safety adopt only such laws and policies which are in keeping with the ideas and expressed will of the majority of the unions affiliated. I hold that the A. F. of L. should advise, urge, coax, and insist that the American trade union movement shall occupy advanced ground upon all economic, social and political questions affecting the best interest of the producing masses, but I hold that it must at the same time keep pace with concrete, understood and expressed will of the majority of its component bodies.

To my mind the one who best represents is the one who first understands the wishes of his constituents and second fearlessly executes them regardless of personal consequence. I hold the prime necessity is first complete perfection of the highest type of effectual organization in local, central and international unions, and secondly its expression then through accredited delegates into concrete laws in the American Federation of Labor. If elected I should try to the best of my ability to ascertain and execute your will and secondly advise what in my judgment, founded upon experience gained, will best serve the interest of the toiling masses. I favor strict trade autonomy and a voluntary organization resting wholly upon the expressed hopes, aspirations, good will and consent of the governed.

Respectfully,

John T. Smith.

Boston, Mass., November 24, 1910.

Fellow Members:

Having been notified by our International President that I have been nominated for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, and, in accepting the nomination, I desire,

in accordance with Sec. 12 (twelve) of our Constitution, to submit the following few words, giving some of the methods I think should be employed to obtain the aims and objects of the A. F. of L.

There are three very important measures that should be made paramount. Until they are obtained, they are as follows:

The injunction bill.

A national child labor law.

The eight-hour bill.

We should use every effort possible to organize the unorganized.

We should go into politics, but not party politics. Politics is the science of government.

Party politics is the science of graft and corruption.

We should have as organizers men and women who are not associated with party politics.

We should have as officers of the A. F. of L. men and women who are wage-earners. This not to apply to those who are holding office in trades unions.

We should advocate that trades unionists disassociate themselves from all political parties and to vote only as trades unionists and for those who will pledge themselves to vote for "Labor's Political Demands," giving to those having a paid-up union card the preference.

Fraternally,

Wm. Standcumbe.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27, 1910.

Fellow Members:

Permit me to express my appreciation to the members and locals having nominated me as an International Delegate to the American Federation of Labor conventions.

I assure you I fully realize the responsibilities associated therewith.

The aim and object of that august body, in my humble opinion, should be the unification of all the forces of labor on the North American continent, for the avowed purpose of securing for the workers a more equitable share of the products of their toil, improved living conditions and increased opportunities for intellectual advancement of their class.

Through the inventive genius of man industry has become so thoroughly revolutionized that individual craftsmanship has almost become extinct. As a consequence such establishments require mechanics and laborers of various different callings and indispensable to properly operate same, the permanent employing of such workers makes it essential that all amalgamate under one International Union, as applies to a large degree in the mining and brewing industries, which system operate with considerable success and satisfactorily to the vast majority involved. Such a plan appeals to me as a sound, sane and rational scheme of trade union organization and contract agreeable to all engaged in the trade or industry, making an injury to one the concern of all, eliminating the farcical condition whereby one branch of union men in such industry remain at work while five or six other departments of the same industry or vice versa are out struggling to enforce recognition and compliance with their demands, resulting unnecessarily in great sacrifice and misery, and threatening the annihilation of the several organizations involved.

I favor a provision in the constitution of the A. F. of L. requiring of all affiliated organizations that the laws of such unions provide

for a strike fund and a weekly allowance in strikes or lockouts of not less than \$5 per week, which will largely increase the efficiency of many labor organizations.

In conclusion a word as to the political policy of the A. F. of L. I deem it the duty of the representatives to the American Federation of Labor to advocate, encourage and assist the trade unionist (aside from their economic organization) to promote and support an independent political working class movement whose aim and object is the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution and the inauguration of industrial freedom.

Yours fraternally,
Phil. H. Mueller.

Danbury, Conn., Nov. 29, 1910.

In compliance with section 16 of the constitution notifying me of my nomination as one of the delegates to represent the Cigar Makers' International Union of America at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, I will say in accepting the nomination that I believe in the motto of the mother organization, the A. F. of L.—workers of the world, unite. I also believe the A. F. of L. should retain the position it has held since its formation, that of a voluntary organization; and while I believe in trades autonomy I believe that no hard and fast lines should be laid down, but the workers should be given their choice as to what in their judgment is best for their industries in the several localities, should be given some consideration. I having been a delegate from the State Branch at Scranton, Pa., in 1901, and from the Central Labor Union of my city at St. Louis, Mo., in 1910, I find the question of jurisdiction the hardest to overcome of any in those two sessions.

In regard to representation in conventions, I believe that there should be a readjustment in the present representation at the conventions of the A. F. of L., and that the State and Central bodies should have at least one-tenth of the vote that the delegates representing National organizations have; for example, one vote for each thousand members and so on; and that State and Central bodies be taxed according to the number of members affiliated. This would give encouragement to State and Central bodies to be represented at all conventions of the A. F. of L., as many members feel that those delegates come closer to the rank and file of the membership and at present are seated with only one vote. The work of organization is most essential to the success of the A. F. of L., and should be pushed, as it is the first degree in the labor movement. After that is done they can take the second degree—education. Then, and not till then, can we hope to take up the third degree in the labor movement—political action.

Respectfully submitted.

John H. Riley.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 25, 1910.

Having been nominated for the position of delegate to the A. F. of L. by quite a number of unions, I desire to say that I most sincerely thank those unions for their expression of good opinion of me.

The A. F. of L. being a delegated body, made up from the representatives of all trades and callings, is the place where all branches

of the trade union movement can bring their troubles, International, National or Local, and expect and find sympathy, and where each and all may consult together to formulate plans whereby all trade unions may, and will, assist each other, and whereby, when occasion demands, the entire power of the trade union movement of all trades and callings may be centered on one object, thereby making a force which cannot well be resisted, provided the object to be attained is right and just.

That the Cigar Makers' International Union may be able to obtain the moral assistance of all branches represented, and render by counsel and experience such assistance in shaping the policy of the A. F. of L. and assist other trades to the full extent of their power. Our representatives should be selected because of their ability to look after the trade union interest in general and our interest in particular. I think there are others more competent than I for the place, but as I neither seek office nor refuse to serve our members when they need me, I have allowed my name to be placed in the list of candidates.

Yours fraternally,
L. P. Sanders.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 29, 1910.

In compliance with the International constitution I hereby submit my views on the aims and objects of the International Union. We have demonstrated to the workers that organization is necessary to secure fair wages, shorter hours of labor and sanitary working conditions by the achievement of our Union. In our craft, as in all others where workers are organized, they enjoy improved working conditions. The International Union should maintain its leadership in the American labor movement; we have set the pace; we have added one beneficial feature after another and demonstrated the practicability of sick, death, traveling and out of work benefits in labor organization, and I hope we will soon have the courage to add old age benefits to our chain, thus increasing the protection to our membership against every possible emergency.

The policy of the A. F. of L. should be to organize the workers on the industrial field and all the resources at their command should be used to that end. The industrial form of organization should be adopted as fast as conditions will permit. All workers in a given industry should be in one organization; thus, if the cigarmakers, stogie makers, cheroot makers, packers and strippers were in one organization, our position would be strengthened in our contest with the Trust.

The workers should organize on the political field. The employers of labor know no party; they support the party that serves their interest. Labor should learn a lesson from the recent election. The financial interest of our country supported the party in power until it developed progressive tendency, which they regarded as inimical to their interest. The INTEREST agreed that a change should be made and the destiny of the people was entrusted to another party. Labor should cease to be a football to be kicked from one side to another, and support a party which represents Labor in the political field.

Your fraternally,
A. P. Bower.

Jacksonville, Ill.

Fellow Craftsmen:

I have been a member of the International Union since Jan. 10, 1885, and have watched industrial developments, particularly in recent years, and find that our unions are not keeping pace with this development, which is not the fault of our own union alone, but to the retarding conservative influence of the American Federation of Labor, an organization comprising two million of the best skilled mechanics, artisans and laborers in the country, not in a true spirit of solidity and fraternity, but in a mass of separate units of craft organizations, each acting in its own interest alone in its dealings with their employers, so that in some instances we have a number of various kinds of unions representing those employed by a firm or corporation, each making its own contract with the employer regardless of the others.

The policy of the A. F. of L. in the past has been such that in the case of strikes, one of the necessary weapons of our movement, no adequate system was followed in its conduct, or in its financial support, thus nearly always entailing defeat after an unnecessarily long period of idleness and suffering.

I believe in union wages, hours and conditions as amelioration, but am for the abolition of wage slavery as emancipation.

I am for a change in our policy, compatible with the development of industry.

I don't believe in our unions scabbing it on each other during strikes, nor do I believe in a voluntary financial support of strikes, nor even in our obsolete method of financing strikes.

Is there any excuse for the long drawn out idleness of the Hatters in their last strike, when our boasted two million members and their friends are all supposed to wear union label hats? Was there any excuse for the long period of idleness of the Miners the past summer, while a goodly portion of these two million members were working in affiliated occupations? Is there any excuse for the lack of financial support of the Tampa Cigar Makers in their present strike, on the part of the greater portion of these two million members? If it were not for the indomitable spirit of manhood and unionism in these 8,000 strikers, and their favorable economic environment as compared with their northern brothers, the meager support given them through our obsolete methods would be insufficient to keep them standing firm.

I am for making the A. F. of L. and all affiliated unions true defense organizations, more in keeping with the spirit which prompted their inception, and not as we have them now, wasting their time over jurisdictional disputes and passing unsupported resolutions.

I am for, and I hope the members of the International Union will select delegates to the A. F. of L. and officers of the International Union, who are possessed of this spirit of industrial solidity, so that a period of reconstruction can begin, and destructive methods be put an end to.

I accept the nomination for delegate to the A. F. of L.

L. P. Hoffman.

Logansport, Ind., Nov. 14, 1910.

Fellow Workmen:

In pursuance to the laws of the C. M. I. U. that candidates for International office write a communication for the Journal expressing their views as to the aims and methods of the Cigar

Makers' International Union, I submit herewith my own, in connection with my acceptance of the nomination as delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

I have been a member of the International Union continuously for over thirty years. I have watched the progress of our organization through the years of trial and sacrifice, and at this time I am more of a believer in the fundamental principles and policies of the Trade Union movement than I have ever been. We hear a great deal at this time about "changed conditions in our trade," and we are told that our policies must undergo a change to meet these conditions. In contemplating any change of policy in our organization, or in the administration of our methods, it is well to take stock. I am of the opinion that certain changes might be considered, but we must use extreme care, and any change of policy must not be at the cost of Trade Union principles. I believe the C. M. I. U. should at all times be progressive, but not radical; it should not be "ultra-conservative," but safe. I believe in maintaining and if possible strengthening our splendid and efficient beneficial features. I am in line with ex-President Strasser when he says, "The Trade Union is (or should be) the savings bank of the working classes. I most heartily subscribe to the policy of high dues and substantial benefits. I believe that the scope of our educational work should be enlarged and that we should always be found in the foremost ranks of true Trades Unionism. I believe that our policy should be such that we, by our untiring agitation for right and justice, would be an inspiration for all the toilers of our time. We must show by our every action in the labor movement that we are sincere; people do not care for what we say, but for what we do. In conclusion, I wish to state that if elected as your delegate to the future conventions of the American Federation of Labor, it will be a most cherished pleasure to carry out the wishes of the members of our great and noble organization, the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. No frills, no fads for me or from me, but straight cut, old fashioned "orthodox" Trade Unionism.

With kindest thanks to those unions that have placed me in nomination, I am,

Fraternally,

O. P. Smith.

Oneida, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1910.

Fellow Workmen: In accepting the nomination for delegate to represent the Cigar Makers' International Union at the A. F. of L. convention, I wish to thank the many locals that tendered me the nomination for fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh vice-president, I also wish to thank those that nominated me for delegate and to assure them that I appreciate the honor highly. My reason for declining to run for the executive board is because I believe the present board to be faithful and efficient. My idea of the aims and objects of the International Union as I see it are as follows: First, to organize the whole craft, and as we organize and educate to be ever mindful of the supreme object in view, the final emancipation of all the people. The fundamental principles of the Cigar Makers' Union need no comment from me, as all members are well acquainted with them. I am a staunch believer in our union. Having been a member for thirty years I have seen it grow in numbers; have seen it grow financially, and have seen it grow in efficiency until it is the wonder of all men who come in contact with it.

One of the most important things for the consideration of the cigar makers at this time is their label. We should bend all our efforts toward getting a more systematic and uniform plan for advertising our label, and should we have a convention in the near future I believe no more important question could come up for discussion.

The duties of a delegate representing the International Union are very important and should be so considered by all delegates. The delegate should at all times remember that he is there for the good and welfare of his organization and for that reason he should sink all personal ambitions and have an eye single for the benefit of his organization. As a trades union the Cigar Makers' Union is a success and I believe will go on to larger success. Look back a few years at the growth of our union in membership and in benefits, look at the administration of our affairs, all showing fine executive ability and efficiency to a high degree, and yet all so simple and comprehensive that we of the rank and file who wish to can very readily become conversant with the manner in which our business is conducted. Yes, it is an organization to be proud of. If elected I will perform my duty as I see it.

With best wishes, I am very truly yours,

W. R. Ferguson.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 5, 1910.

In accepting the nomination for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, I do so with appreciation and knowledge of the responsibility I assume.

If elected I shall strictly adhere to the principles of trades unionism and at all times guard the interest of the Cigar Makers' International Union, its members and our label.

I wish to state that it has been my conviction that the trades unions have done and will do more than any other agency to protect and advance the best interests of the wage workers, and that the rights to which the workers aspire will be better protected and eventually realized through the unity, solidarity and fraternity of the trades union movement as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor to-day, and in this movement the Cigar Makers' International Union stands second to none.

I believe in adding to the present methods of the labor movement, as knowledge backed by actual experience and good judgment may dictate.

Fraternally,

Henry F. Hilfers.

New York City, Nov. 30, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

I accept the nomination of delegate to the American Federation of Labor and, in accordance with Section 12 of the Constitution of the International Union, which states that the delegate shall give the aims and objects of the American Federation of Labor and the methods which the candidates would advocate for the achievement of them. The aim of the American Federation of Labor is to bring all organized labor under its banner in order that labor may take concerted action upon all matters that they may be confronted with. It is also the aim of the American Federation of Labor to bring into the fold of organized labor those who are still unorganized, and by their organizers to inculcate them with the spirit of unionism and fraternity.

It has also been its aim to join the various

local unions into international and national unions, organize state federations and local central bodies, and recently the formation of a number of trade departments. It has persistently fought for the reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day and the success of its efforts is incalculable. It has fought for the abolition of child labor and the abolition of the sweat shop. Year after year its aim has been to secure legislation in the interest of the whole of the working classes, and also endeavored to defeat legislation that was inimical to the welfare of the masses. It has always been its aim to protect and advance the welfare of labor.

The ultimate aim, I believe, is to bring into affiliation with each other every labor organization in existence, thus forming an international federation for the emancipation of labor, under the trade union banner.

The methods to accomplish all that is desired by the trades unions cannot be done by making and laying out certain plans.

The labor movement is evolutionary and the conditions of today will not be those of tomorrow. The federation is proceeding upon right lines by dividing the country up into districts and stationing men there to organize the unorganized into one grand labor movement. When this is accomplished the American Federation of Labor will have fulfilled the mission for which it was organized.

Yours fraternally,

Daniel Harris.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 12, 1910.

Your letter of the 7th inst., informing me of my nomination for the office of delegate to the American Federation of Labor and my eligibility to become a candidate in so far as the nominations go, also calling my attention to Section 16, which requires candidates accepting the nomination to give their views of the methods and aims of the American Federation of Labor, has been received.

In compliance with said section of the Constitution I accept the nomination and will endeavor to briefly state my views. The American Federation of Labor is the outgrowth of the various impracticable methods to solidify the many organizations of labor in a compact movement to provide for more united action on the part of all for carrying on the great work in the interest of the toilers.

Through such a system of federation the various branches of labor have been brought closer together and each and all made to more fully realize the importance of the general advancement for the benefit of humanity. The American Federation of Labor does not abridge the right of any affiliated craft to exercise the fullest autonomy in conducting its internal affairs, but does seek through the granting of its certificates of affiliation to its various branches to regulate the jurisdiction covered or controlled by such branch and to enforce such regulation.

Too much cannot be said of the educational influence that is now exerted by the great National labor body, nor the influence that it has exerted since its coming into existence. We often hear it said that our present system of organization is wrong that we must provide a greater system of industrialism among the workers and that the trades' organizations instead of being confined to certain defined limitations must be permitted to expand and to accept in membership those who might be employed in certain vocations contingent to that of the membership, of such organization. This system of organization now exists to some ex-

tent in some organizations as, for instance, the Brewery Workers control all employees working in and around the breweries and the United Mine Workers control the membership of all workers around the mines, but with this system of industrialism each of these National organizations maintains the strictest autonomy in the conduct of its internal affairs.

It cannot be said that the American labor movement is perfect, but what great movement is? No great movement has made such rapid strides in the face of such great opposition as has the labor movement under the conservative policy pursued by the American Federation of Labor. Guided by wisdom, good judgment and an appeal to reason has always characterized the work and has brought the labor movement up to the highest standard.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Clarence Gaumer.

Peoria, Ill.

Yours of the 7th inst., received and contents noted. I will say in answer that I have not had time to go into a long statement of my position on the question at hand, but will say that I believe that the A. F. of L. should do all in its power to bring into its fold all organized and unorganized workers even though we would have to drop some of our fossilized ideas. Some things I believe: that we should own our own print shop and induce National and International unions to co-operate in getting out a journal that would reach every union man in North America; that we should own a home for our president; that we should have a sinking fund of at least one dollar per member to be used in case of a strike which the National or International union is not able to handle; that no one should hold office in the labor movement that holds a political office, either elective or appointive. I believe that one office to one member is sufficient. Farther, I believe we should endorse that political party or person that comes nearest to our views.

Yours fraternally,

W. E. Stacy.

Blue Island, Ill., Dec., 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Having been duly notified of my nomination for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, I herewith give you my views not only in the industrial, but also in the economic, political and social fields. In the industrial field, I believe that each individual is entitled to the full product of his or her labor. In the economic field, I believe that each individual has an equal right to the free gifts of nature among which are land, air and sunshine.

In the political field, I believe that each individual should have equal suffrage regardless of sex, color, or former condition of servitude.

In the social field, I believe that the values which are created by the public, are the proper sources for public revenues, leaving all individual earned values to the creators thereof.

Thanking you for the honor bestowed upon me, I remain for righteousness,

Michael Eckert.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1910.

Fellow Craftsmen:

In compliance with the constitution I submit my views, accepting the nomination for delegate to the A. F. of L.

1st. I hold the C. M. I. U. to be the acme of pure straight cut, and successful trades unionism.

2d. During the short period of its existence

it has accomplished more genuine, and permanently beneficial results to its members than all the quack nostrums, put up by visionary doctrinaires and political mountebanks for the regeneration of the human race.

3rd. The philosophy of the C. M. I. U. is plain, logical and easy of comprehension to the general intellect of the masses, it has no fine spun theories or ponderous themes of political economy to contend with.

4th. The C. M. I. U. applies its knowledge to matter of fact everyday efforts, in ameliorating the condition of its members, by increasing wages, shortening hours of labor, better sanitary arrangements in workshops, as well as the abolition of child and sweatshop labor. To this every sane, practical worker must, and does agree; there is no room for strife and discord on such a platform.

5th. The C. M. I. U. also provides relief for its unfortunate, sick and unemployed members. It buries its dead, and leaves a handsome sum of money to their widows, and orphans.

6th. The C. M. I. U. in following the above lines is every day creating a better, happier, "Now," and by doing so, lays the foundation for a surer better morrow; the present concerns us the most, for we live today and are gone the next; the future belongs to the dead.

The above sums up the aims, ideals and real work of the C. M. I. U., also of the A. F. of L. and Trades unionism generally. I hold further that its basis is as broad as the Universe; that it knows no creed or dogma, no race or nationality, and stands second to none in its loyalty to liberty, tolerance, free thought, free speech and press. I also hold that it is elastic and readily responds to every crisis, or circumstance necessary to the welfare of wageworkers; that the pure straight-cut trade union is an instrument by which we can meet any emergency, whether it is of social, economic or political nature and that it has advanced the social, economic, and political status of wageworkers more than all other agencies combined, and last but not least, that it is the only real "class conscious" labor movement in the world, since it consists of nothing but wageworkers, is managed by wageworkers on a democratic system of government, and is not controlled or influenced from the top by a coterie of so-called intellectuals, consisting of "Shyster lawyers," "bogus professors," ministers, and ex-Priests without pulpits. In conclusion, I pledge myself to carry out the above, that I will not carry water on both shoulders and shall resist with all my force any attempt to attach the C. M. I. U. as a tail to some partisan political kite. Yours fraternally,

John S. Kirchner.

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of regret and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days.

Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill.—Ed Wilson No. 77957. As this party owed many private loans, secretaries will take notice and cease publishing same.

Union 445, Billings, Mont.—S. Ohland. Union at-

tended funeral in a body. Remains taken to Oaks, N. Dakota, for burial.

Union 130, Saginaw, Mich.—Herman Eggert, who died Oct. 12th. Union furnished pallbearers and attended funeral in a body.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—Fred Freitag, No. 16387, who died Nov. 22d.

Union No. 129, Denver, Colo.—Ricardo Rodriguez No. 119649, who died Oct. 15th. Funeral in charge of Union. Interment at Riverside cemetery.

Wm. H. Bailey No. 58126, who died Oct. 19th. The remains were sent to his home in Grand Haven, Mich., for burial. Mr. Bailey's death was decided by the coroner to have been caused by him shooting himself in the head at the Victor Hotel, 18th and Larimer streets, early in the morning of the 19th, but the remains were not discovered until about 11 o'clock that day. The case was such that the coroner decided it suicide without holding an inquest. The relatives, however, are not satisfied and have started an investigation.

Union 14, Chicago—Carl Gaertner, 65 years old, who died July 8, 1910; John Walker, 62 years, who died July 25, 1910; Peter F. Leary, 50 years, who died Aug. 3, 1910; Adolph Domke, 42 years, who died Sept. 27, 1910; Chas. E. Meier, 52 years, who died Oct. 3, 1910; Herm. Kohr, 50 years, who died Oct. 18, 1910; J. Arnold Barre, 68 years, who died Nov. 1, 1910; Ernst Stockman, 53 years, who died Nov. 8, 1910; Robt. Wehr, 58 years, who died Nov. 18, 1910; Edward West, 24 years, who died Nov. 23, 1910; Teresa Duschaneck, 6 years, who died Nov. 24, 1910; Louis Schroeder, 53 years, who died Dec. 1, 1910; Emil Roth, 60 years, who died Dec. 1, 1910.

Norristown, Pa., Nov. 6, 1910.

To G. W. Perkins.

Dear Sir: Cigarmakers Union 446, Norristown, Pa., wish to thank the following unions for the aid extended to them while on strike at the factory of W. K. Gresh & Sons:

Union 3, \$5.00; 4, \$5.00; 6, \$3.00; 12, \$5.00; 25, \$2.00; 33, \$5.00; 39, \$2.00; 41, \$2.00; 44, \$2.00; 48, \$2.00; 58, \$5.00; 81, \$2.00; 90, \$2.00; 97, 10.00; 94, \$1.00; 107, \$3.50; 114, \$4.00; 122, \$2.00; 129, \$5.00; 132, \$2.00; 141, \$3.00; 146, \$1.00; 165, \$25.00; 172, \$1.00; 174, \$1.00; 179, \$2.00; 231, \$1.00; 247, \$1.00; 250, 2.00; 144, \$5.00; 242, \$5.00; 316, \$2.50; 321, \$1.00; 357, \$2.00; 400, \$0.50; 414, \$1.00; 426, \$2.00; 484, \$1.00; 486, \$2.00.

Los gremios de oficios son la más grande institución del mundo.

Esto porque protegen la educacion, desarraigan la ignorancia y reunen los obreros en una indisoluble masa sobre bases que son del agrado de todos.

Ningun trabajador, hombre ó mujer, ha negado jamás que mejores sueldos, horas más cortas de trabajo y condiciones sanitarias de tal leres mejoradas no sean una buena cosa. Ningun hombre, ninguna mujer de buen juicio ha negado jamás que estos propositos puedan más facilmente ser alcanzados per los gremios de oficios y la actividad de estos.

Muchos difieran de opinion, y con mucha violencia, sobre creencias religiosas, políticas, sobre el vestido en general, lo que ha uno de comer (cuando lo podemos obtener), y sobre casi todo en la vida, y sin embargo, son de la misma opinion sobre el asunto de obtener mejores sueldos, etc., y aseguramos nosotros sin temor de ser contradecidos de una manera decisiva que los gremios de oficios son el mejor medio á nuestra disposición para alcanzar los propósitos neustros en este sentido.

De lo arriba mencionado resulta púes naturalmente que el desarrollo, robustecimiento y mejoramiento de nuestras uniones han de ser la premlante preocupación de todos.

Aunque sea verdad que los gremios, hayan obtenido maravallas especialmente en nuestro propio gremio, la única razón por la cual no han alcanzado resultados más considerables todavia para nosotros y los demás, es que los que no pertenecen á las uniones por razones que ellos mismos tal vez conocen mejor, persisten absteniéndose de formar parte.

Para nuestra propia preservación, el bien de los demás y todo en general, nosotros deberíamos hacer todos los esfuerzos posibles para fortalecer á nuestro gremio y á todos los otros gremios. Como el movimiento de los gremios de oficios lo entienden mejor nuestros propios miembros y los que han de venir y el público en general, nuestros gremios han de crecer más rápidamente y han de recibir también

LOST CARDS

E. C. Copp 69005, reported lost Nov. 19, 1910; last deposited at No. 6.

Geo. Rheume 13715, reported lost Dec. 22, 1910; last deposited at No. 461.

Mason Andrews 58491, reported lost Dec. 31, 1910; last deposited at No. 138.

M. Fahey 32037, reported lost Dec. 31, 1910; last deposited at No. 114.

C. D. Rhodes 73389, reported lost Jan. 3, 1911; last deposited at No. 114.

Clemente Miralle 7158, reported lost Dec. 24, 1910.

Quelques critiques du mouvement des associations ouvrières prétendent que nous n'avons pas plus d'argent aujourd'hui, malgré le fait que les unions ont fait augmenter les salaires, que nous n'en avions avant. Cette déclaration premièrement n'est pas vraie; et deuxièmement, si même elle l'était, personne ne peut cependant nier que nous dépensons au moins de dix à cent pour cent de plus que nous ne faisons à l'avènement des unions et que leurs effets bienfaisants se fussent fait sentir.

La vérité est que non seulement nous vivons mieux et dépensons plus d'argent à présent qu'auparavant, mais aussi nous avons plus d'argent à mettre de côté pour ce proverbial "jour de pluie."

Il est peut-être vrai que la plupart d'entre nous, nous dépensons tout ce que nous gagnons, de toutes façons, mais qui voudrait retourner aux jours où l'on travaillait de longues heures pour un petit salaire, de préférence aux heures plus courtes et aux salaires comparativement meilleurs que nous recevons aujourd'hui.

Ceux qui ont atteint ou dépassé la cinquantaine savent, et disons-le ici pour le plus grand profit de ceux qui sont plus jeunes, que la moyenne des ouvriers vivent mieux aujourd'hui que la moyenne des patrons ou hommes d'affaires vivait il y a cinquante, soixante-quinze ou cent ans.

Ceux qui ont cinquante ans ou davantage peuvent se rappeler, d'après leur propre expérience ou leurs observations, qu'un piano, un tapis ou des meubles de luxe, et de la viande trois fois par jour, étaient choses totalement inconnues à l'ouvrier de cette époque.

Qui les a mises dans les demeures de la moyenne des ouvriers d'aujourd'hui, des ouvriers "organisés"? Tout le monde sait que ce sont les unions ouvrières.

Il est vrai qu'il y a encore place pour un monde de progrès et nous déclarons, sans redouter une contradiction qui ne soit pas réfutable, que les améliorations dans la vie et la condition des ouvriers suivront l'activité unioniste dans l'avenir aussi sûrement qu'elles l'ont suivie dans le passé.

Le vrai mot d'ordre est: Ne désertez pas! Marchez toujours avec le bon, vieux, substantiel mouvement des unions ouvrières. Prenons la résolution bien arrêtée de le fortifier, de le rendre plus énergique et plus utile encore. On peut le faire, on le fera.

Une revue soigneuse du mouvement ouvrier et des conditions actuelles du travail, fortifie la déclaration que nous avons toujours faite et que nous renouvellons et affirmons à nouveau: Que le labeur doit pourvoir à son propre salut et en puisant dans ses propres rangs. Il n'y a pas besoin de profondes pensées pour arriver à la conclusion sur la manière dont ce but peut être atteint. Tout le monde sait, excepté ceux qui sont aveuglés par les préjugés ou le manque d'expérience, que le mouvement ouvrier

est le plan le plus simple, le plus absolument sûr et certain et le seul en un mot, d'après lequel nous devons continuer à travailler jusqu'à ce que tous les ouvriers soient complètement organisés. Alors les salaires augmenteront rapidement, les heures de travail se raccourciront, les conditions deviendront meilleures et nous serons à même d'absorber la part qui nous revient de la richesse que nous créons, sans égard à la forme de gouvernement sous laquelle nous vivrons alors. Tout le monde est d'accord sur le point que nous voulons de meilleurs salaires et des meilleures conditions d'existence et tout le monde sait que nous avons obtenues deux résultats grâce à nos unions. Nos conditions de vie et de travail déjà fort améliorées, nous les avons obtenues par l'activité des unions de métiers, et non autrement. Pendant que les partis politiques, les entreprises co-opératives, et bien d'autres plans visionnaires ayant pour but de hâter "l'ère nouvelle" des travailleurs se sont envolés en fumée légère, ont fait faillite, le mouvement des unions ouvrières n'a, au contraire, fait qu'avancer sans échec, augmentant sans cesse en nombres et en utilité tout comme nous avons toujours prédit qu'elles le feraient. Les unions de métiers ont vécu en dépit de l'opposition de nos ennemis naturels du dehors et de la tiédeur de ceux d'entre nous qui doutent et de la mauvaise volonté de ceux qui se plaignent tout le temps, et, ce qui vaut encore mieux, elles continueront à marcher de l'avant, tout comme par le passé. Les ouvriers n'ont jamais été trompés ni égarés par les avocats du mouvement unioniste.

Les unions ouvrières ont fait tout ce que ses défenseurs ont prétendu qu'elles feraient. Nuls faux-espoirs, nuls étincelants avènements de rêve n'ont été promis ni affirmés. Les défenseurs des unions de métiers ont toujours dit et disent maintenant encore, que la mouvement est forcément lent, évolutif, constructif, protectif et qu'il est le seul moyen par lequel tous peuvent s'unir pour obtenir de meilleurs conditions de vie et de travail. Les unions ouvrières sont composées de travailleurs SEULEMENT et est strictement un mouvement de classe. D'autres mouvements comprennent des capitalistes, et autres gens non-productifs, visionnaires ou hâtifs, qui ne savent pas où ils vont, mais qui croient cependant qu'ils sont en route, alors qu'ils ne sont en route que vers la discorde, la confusion et les nuages. Les unions ouvrières savent ce qu'elles veulent, comment elles peuvent l'obtenir, et chaque jour elles obtiennent des résultats, et marchent en vrais travailleurs, hommes ou femmes, épaule à épaule, la tête haute sur la route pacifique, mais SURE qui mène aux conditions meilleurs de travail et de vie. Serrez-vous autour du vieux mouvement ouvrier, déjà éprouvé dans cent batailles; c'est votre ami, votre espoir, votre ambition et votre salut final.

Nous avons récemment entendu un membre politique agissant d'une union déclarer que les unions ouvrières ne sont que des palliatifs et que malgré les unions, la condition des ouvriers n'était virtuellement pas meilleure aujourd'hui qu'il y a vingt-cinq ou trente ans. Plus grand mensonge ne fut jamais proféré; une plus grande injustice diffamation des unions ouvrières n'a jamais été émise.

Ceux qui étaient dans le mouvement des unions ouvrières il y a trente ans et ceux qui ont assez de cervelle pour absorber ce qu'ils lisent ou entendre dire, savent que les unions ouvrières ont virtuellement aboli le système

dit "truck," les magasins de vol manifeste et les emprunts au contre-maitre à un taux usuraire.

Il y a trente ans, nous avions, dans la plupart des métiers, des payes mensuelles, et la pauvre victime qui empruntait le plus au contre-maitre au taux de deux à cinq pour cent, avaient les meilleurs "jobs," mais, hélas! ne voyaient jamais venir un véritable jour de paye. A la fin du mois, il recevait, il est vrai, sa paye, mais moins le gros pour cent et il devait naturellement recommencer à emprunter à tant pour cent dès le commencement du mois. Ces malheureux devaient faire leurs achats dans des magasins de la compagnie, ou s'ils ne voulaient pas des magasins de la compagnie, ils devaient s'adresser à quelque magasin qui (eût) confiance en eux, et dans les deux cas, ils avaient à payer des prix exorbitants. Si le mouvement ouvrier n'avait fait que cela pour les ouvriers, il aurait déjà droit à un beau monument de reconnaissance, au lieu de la montagne d'insultes qu'il reçoit quotidiennement des travailleurs qu'il a ainsi rendus plus heureux.

Les unions de métiers ont fait davantage. Elles ont haussé les salaires, diminué les heures de travail et d'une façon générale, amélioré la condition des ouvriers. La seule raison pour laquelle elles n'ont pas fait davantage, c'est la mas se abstentionniste de ceux qui ne veulent pas "en être."

Le fait est que les unions ont toujours fait de la politique, non pas de la politique en faveur de tel ou tel, ni pour obtenir un emploi ou un poste à un tel ou à un tel, mais toute sorte de politique susceptible d'amener un soulagement immédiat aux travailleurs. Chaque amélioration individuelle dans la condition des travailleurs d'aujourd'hui a été le résultat direct d'une agitation unioniste. Les lois sur le travail des enfants, les lois de protection des femmes, les inspections d'usines, les lois d'hygiène des ateliers, les sauvegardes contre les machines dangereuses, les vestibules fermés pour les tranéas, cent et davantage lois profitables et bienfaisantes et, en un mot, toutes les améliorations dans la vie des travailleurs qui ont été bienfaisantes, ont été le résultat direct de l'activité unioniste.

Tous ceux qui ont le jugement sain savent cela et le reconnaissent fort bien.

Algunos de los que critican al movimiento de unión de los gremios dicen que no tenemos más dinero hoy día, á pesar del hecho que las uniones han hecho alzar los sueldos, que el que teníamos ántes. Esta declaración, primeramente no es cierta, y segundamente, si aún lo fuera, nadie puede negar que á lo menos gastamos de diez á ciento por ciento más ahora que lo que se gastaba entre nosotros ántes que el movimiento principiara á hacer sentir su utilidad y su eficacia.

El hecho es que no sólamante vivimos mejor ahora y gastamos más dinero que ántes, sino que también tenemos más dinero que economizar para el proverbial "día de lluvia."

Puede ser que la mayoría gasta todo lo que gana, pero ¿quien quisiera volver á esa época donde se trabajaba más largo ganando menos plata, con preferencia á la época presente, donde se gana más trabajando menos, hablando, es verdad, comparativamente?

Los que han alcanzado la edad de cincuenta años ó más, saben, y digámoslo aquí para los que son más jóvenes, que el obrero mediano vive mejor hoy día que el patrón, mediano también, lo hacía hace cincuenta, setenta y cinco ó cien años.

Los que tienen más de cincuenta años saben, sea por experiencia propia, sea por observación, que un plano, una alfombra y muebles de lujo, y carne tres veces al día, eran cosas desconocidas para un obrero de aquella época.

¿Quien ha colocado esas cosas en la casa del obrero mediano, organizado, eso sí, de hoy día? Todo el mundo sabe que son las uniones los que lo han logrado hacer.

Es verdad que hay sitio todavía para un mundo de mejoras, y afirmamos sin miedo a que nos contradiga alguien, que el mejoramiento en la vida y en la condición general de los obreros seguirán la actividad de las uniones de gremios en el futuro como lo ha estado haciendo en el pasado.

Quédese Ud. firme, no hay otra palabra; siga Ud. con el viejo y sólido movimiento cerlo. Formemos la resolución de fortalecerlo, de aumentar su utilidad para nosotros. Eso se pueda hacer; y lo haremos!

Hace poco oímos decir a un miembro político de una unión que las uniones de gremios solo son paliativos y que a pesar de las uniones, la condición de los obreros es hoy día casi la misma que hace veinticinco ó treinta años. Nunca se ha proferido falsedad más grande. Nunca se ha proferido falsedad más grande contra el movimiento obrero.

Los que formaban parte del movimiento obrero hace treinta años y los que tienen suficientes sesos para asimilarse lo que leen ó oyen decir, saben que las uniones obreras han virtualmente abolido al sistema llamado "truck" a las tiendas de robo manifiesto y a la costumbre desastrosa de tomar fiado de los capataces.

Hace treinta años, en casi todos los gremios, se recibía el sueldo cada mes de un golpe y la pobre víctima que pedía prestado al capataz de á dos á cinco por ciento mensual, tenían, es verdad, el mayor puesto, pero nunca recibían verdaderamente al dinero que habían ganado por su labor. Cuando llegaba el día pago, allá iban los intereses usurarios, y por lo mismo tenían que pedir fiado al capataz cuando aún solo principiaba el mes. Esos desdichados tenían que comprar en tiendas de la compañía, ó en tiendas que querían tener confianza en ellos, y de ámbos modos, les cargaban precios horribles. Si el movimiento obrero hubiera hecho nada más que acabar con esos abusos, ¿no le parece á Ud. que merecería un monumento de gratitud, en vez de la suma de insultos que va recibiendo cada día de los mismos obreros que tanto ha beneficiado?

Pero ya sabemos que los gremios han hecho más. Han alzado á los salarios, han reducido las horas de labor, y, generalmente hablando, han mejorado la condición de los obreros. La única razón por la cual no han hecho más todavía, es que han tenido que luchar contra los nonunionistas.

El hecho es que los uniones de gremios siempre se han mezclado decuestiones políticas, de política sin partidarios, y nó para obtener una colocación á fulano ni un puesto á sutano, pero de la política que podía ocasionar una mejora inmediata de las condiciones de los trabajadores. Cada mejoramiento del estado de los obreros ha resultado de la agitación unionista. Las leyes contra la labor de los niños, las leyes para proteger á las mujeres, las de inspección de fábricas, las de talleres higiénicos, las de protección contra maquinarias peligrosas, las de tranvías con vestíbulo, en una palabra, todas las mejoras en la vida

de los obreros que han sido de real ventaja, son el resultado directo de la actividad de las uniones de gremios. Todos los que tienen el juicio recto lo saben muy bien.

Una detenida revista del movimiento de las uniones de gremios y de las condiciones presentes del trabajo y de la vida, fortalece la declaración que siempre hemos hecho y que hacemos aquí nuevamente: Que los obreros han de stender á su propia salvación y que los medios de obtenerla, los encontrarán en ellos mismos. No hay que pensar con mucha profundidad para llegar á la conclusión sobre la manera por la cual este objeto se puede alcanzar. Todo el mundo sabe, con la excepción de los que ciegan las prevenciones ó la falta de experiencia, que el movimiento obrero es el plan más sencillo, más seguro y más cierto, que se ha re seguir hasta que queden completamente organizados todos los obreros. Entonces los salarios aumentarán rápidamente, las horas de labor se harán más cortas, las condiciones se harán mejores y podremos asimilarnos la parte que nos toca de las riquezas que producir nuestro trabajo, sin que tenga que ver nada en este perfeccionamiento la forma de gobierno bajo la cual trabajaremos. Todos están de acuerdo para desear mejores salarios y mejores condiciones de existencia, y todos saben que las mejoras que hemos logrado obtener hasta la fecha, lo han sido gracias á las uniones. Nuestras condiciones de vida y de labor ya se han mejorado much, y ese resultado lo han obtenido las actividades de las uniones de gremios. Mientras que los partidos políticos, las empresas coperativas, ó de terrenos, y muchos otros planes visionarios que tienen por objeto apresurar la llegada de la "era del trabajador" se han disuelto en humo, han fracasado por completo, el movimiento de los gremios, al contrario, ha seguido, adelantando sin cesar, aumentando siempre de volumen, lo mismo que de utilidad, como lo teníamos predicho. Las uniones de gremios han vivido á pesar de la oposición de nuestros enemigos naturales de afuera y aún de los miembros tibios ó estorbos de adentro, y, aún más seguirán ellos ganando, como hasta ahora lo han hecho. Nunca han sido engañados los obreros por los defensores del movimiento unionista.

Las uniones de gremios han hecho todo lo que sus defensores han predicho que harían. Ningunas esperanzas engañosas, ningunas perspectivas deslumbradoras, han sido prometidas ni abiertas por ellos. Los defensores de las uniones de gremios han dicho siempre y repitan hasta ahora, que el movimiento ha de ser lento, ha de seguir su natural evolución de edificación y de protección y que es el solo medio por el cual todos se podrán unir para obtener mejores condiciones de vida y de trabajo. Las uniones de gremios son compuestas de los UNICOS obreros y es estrictamente un movimiento de clase. Otros movimientos incluyen millonarios, gente que no produce, visionaria ó de poca paciencia, que no sabe donde vá, pero se imagina estar en camino. Verdad, está en camino, pero hacía la discordia, la confusión y las nubes. Las uniones obreras saben lo que quieren, como lo pueden obtener y cada día van obteniendo resultados y caminan como han de caminar los verdaderos obreros, sean hombres ó mujeres, espalda contra espalda, la cabeza alta y sobre la vía, harto sana, es verdad, pero SEGURA, que conduce al mejoramiento ónal de la vida y del trabajo. Quédense, pues, agrupados alrededor del viejo estandarte que tantas batallas ha visto yá; es su

mejor guía, su única esperanza y en sus pliegos reposa la salvación final.

Některí kritikové uniového hnutí praví, že nemáme více peněz dnes, vzor tomu že unie zvýšily mzdy, nežli jsme měli dříve. Předně to není pravda a za druhé, i kdyby to byla pravda, žádný neupřít že v tom případě jsme vydali od 10 do 100 procent více peněz nežli dříve, čímž jest užitečnost a potřebnost uniového hnutí pádně a srozumitelně dokázána.

Co se skutečnosti týče, tu jest nezvratnou pravdou, že my nyní nejen lépe žijeme a více peněz vydáme, nýbrž že nám také zbývá nyní více peněz na tak zvaná "stará kolena."

Jest to třeba pravdou, že většina z nás utratí vše co vydělá, ale kdo z nás by chtěl jíti nazpět do těch časů, kdy dlouhé pracovní hodiny a nízká mzda byly našim údělem!—zajisté, že dáme přednost nynějším kratším hodinám a u porovnání toho lepším mzdám nyní placeným.

Ti, již dosáhli věku 50 let a více, zajisté ví— a řekneme si to na prospěch těch jež přijdou po nás—že průměrný dělník žije dnes lépe nežli průměrný zaměstnavatel neb obchodník žil padesát, pět a sedmdesát neb sto roků zpět.

Ti padesáti či více-letí si pamatují a mohou říci ze zkušenosti a pozorování, že piano, karpět neb drahý nábytek a maso třikrát za den nebylo "v módě," bylo neznámo v tehdejších časech v rodině dělníka.

Kdo dal dnes tyto věci do rodiny průměrného organizovaného dělníka? Každý ví, že řemeslné unie to učinily!

Jestě jest dosti místa na opravy, pravda, a my si také dovolujeme říci, bez obavy že náš náhled někdo úspěšně vyvrátí, že pokrok v žití a stavu dělnictva následovati bude uniovou činností i v budoucnosti, právě tak jak tomu bylo v minulosti.

Vytrvatí jest to pravé slovo; vytrvejme při našem dobrém, starém, nezdolném uniovém hnutí. Umiňme si je rozšířit, posílit—umiňme je zdatnějším nežli bylo dosud. Může—a bude jistě tak učiněno!

Nedávno slyšeli jsme jednoho politicky činného člena unie prohlásiti, že unie jsou pouze paliativní, t. j. že jenom zdánlivě bídu a nedostatek zmírňují a umenšují a že vzor své existenci stav dělnictva není prakticky o nic lepším nežli byl pět a dvacet neb třicet roků zpět. Větší bezpráví nebylo nikdy učiněno—žádná větší pomluva nikdy ve tváře uním nebyla vržena!

Ti, již byli v uniovém hnutí před třiceti roky jakož i ti jež mají dosti rozumu pochopiti co četli a slyšeli ví, že to byly unie jež odstranily systém výměry zboží, vyssávající stavy a lichvářské vypůjčování si peněz od formánů.

Před třiceti roky zavedeny byly ve většině řemeslech měsíční splátky a taková ubohá obět, kteráž si nejvíce od formana vypůjčovala a to při dvou až pěti procentech, ta měla nejlepší "džab" avšak nikdy žádnou výplatu. Když měsíce vypršel tu dostal takový ubožák své "tike-ty" nazpět—ovšem že ještě s odraženým úrokem a tu nezbývalo nežli začít se dlužít při tolik a tolik procentech na novo. Tito nešťastníci museli kupovati ve štorech patřících společnostem, někde kde jim bylo dáno na úvěr a v každém případě platili přehnané ceny. Již za to, že odstranilo tento nešvar, zasluhuje uniové hnutí pomník díků na místě urážek od dělníků jež z toho mají nyní prospěch.

Avšak unie dokázaly více. Zvýšily mzdy, zkrátily dobu pracovní a celkově zvýšily stav dělnictva. Příčina, proč nečinily více, jsou neunionisté.

Jest to známým faktem, že unie vždy se účastnily politické činnosti, ne stranické politiky nebo získat někomu politický žlab, nýbrž takové politiky, kteráž by přinesla okamžitou pomoc pracovnímu lidu. Každé jednotlivé zlepšení dnešního stavu dělnictva jest přímým následkem uniové agitace. Zákony o dětské práci, ženské ochranné zákony, inspekce dílen, zdravotní zákony týkající se dílen, záchranná opatření k nebezpečným strojům, uzavřené vestibuly na karách, sta jiných a více užitečných zákonů—zkrátka všechna zlepšení v životě dělníka jež

byla více méně prospěšná, jsou přímým následkem uniové činnosti a snahy. Všichni spravedliví lidé to ví a uznávají.

Opatrný rozbor dělnického hnutí a dělnického stavu sesiluje naše tvrzení jaké jsme již v dávno minulosti prohlašovali a jež tuto znovu uvádíme: že dělnictvo si musí svoji spásu samo, a to ve svých vlastních řadách, vydobýt. Netteba žádné velké moudrosti abychom přišli tomu na kloub jak toho dosáhnout. Vyjímaje těch, kdož jsou zaslepeni předstílkou anebo následkem nezkoušenosti, každý ví, že unie jest ten jediný, absolutně jistý prostředek a plán, dle něhož musíme pracovat až veškeré dělnictvo bude dokonale organizováno. Pak půjdou mzdy rychleji nahoru, pracovní doba se zkrátí, poměry se zlepší a my budeme moci užívatí plný díl bohatství námi stvořeného bez ohledu na systém vlády pod níž budeme žít a pracovat. Každý uznává že chceme lepší mzdy a lepší životní poměry a každý ví, že jsme oboje získali pomocí našich unií. Naše zlepšené pracovní a životní poměry byly nám získány pouze uniemi a jejich agitací činností. Kdežto politické strany, kooperativní podniky, pozemkové projekty a mnoho jiných vedlejších zámyslů, majících za účel zrychlení příchodu "millenium" pro dělnictvo, rozplynulo se v dým, přinášejíce naprosto zklamání, hnutí uniové naproti tomu ustavičně pokračovalo, rostouc v počtu i užitečnosti, právě tak jak jsme vždy říkali že se bude dít. Unie zbijou dál vzdor opozici našich přirozených nepřátel na venek a vzdor těm vládným, pochybným, kopalům uvnitř—a co více, ony porostou stále. Dělnictvo nebylo nikdy klamáno aniž zaváděno uniovémi zastánci.

Unie vykonaly vše co jich zastánci slibováno že vykonají. Palesné naděje neb zářící prospekty neslibovány. Mluví uniového hnutí vždy tvrdili a tvrdí dodnes že hnutí toto jest pomalé, evoluční, konstruktivní, ochranné a jest jediným prostředkem jak možno všechny spojit k dosažení lepších pracovních a životních poměrů. Unie řemeslné pozůstávají z dělníků pouze a jsou přesně tříděním hnutím. Jiná hnutí zahrnují v sobě kapitalisty, nevyrabitele a vidinové, "brzo-bohaté" lidi, kteří nevědí kam se ubírají avšak myslí že jsou na pravé cestě a proto jsou na cestě zmatku, nesrovnalosti, zkrátka jsou ve vzduchu. Unie řemeslné však vědí co chtějí, jak toho dosáhnout a těší se příznivým výsledkům každého dne, krácejíce co pracují mužové a ženy, paže k paži, s hlavou vzhůru, po bezpečné a jisté cestě k lepším pracovním a životním podmínkám. Stájte při tomto osvědčeném, zjištěném uniové hnutí—jest vaším přítelem, vaší nadějí, vaší snáživostí, a vaším konečným vysvobozením.

Einige Kritiker der Gewerkschaftsbewegung meinen, wir hätten heute nicht mehr Geld, trotzdem die Gewerkschaften die Löhne erhöhten, als wir früher hatten. Diese Meinung ist erstens nicht wahr, und wenn sie zweitens wahr wäre, so könnte doch keiner leugnen, daß wir wenigstens von 10 bis 100 Prozent mehr ausgeben, als wir vor dem Dasein und der Auswirkung der Gewerkschaftsbewegung thaten.

Es ist Thatsache, daß wir nicht nur besser leben und mehr Geld ausgeben, sondern wir haben auch wirklich mehr für den sprichwörtlichen Regentag zurückzulegen.

Vielleicht ist es ja wahr, daß die meisten von uns doch alles Erhaltene ausgeben, doch wer möchte wohl die Tage zurückhaben, da wir lange Stunden für kleinen Lohn arbeiteten, statt unserer Zeit der kurzen Stunden und verhältnismäßig besserer Löhne.

Die ein Alter von fünfzig erreicht haben, wissen es, aber zum Nutzen der jungen sei es gesagt, daß der Arbeiter heute durchschnittlich besser lebt, als es vor 50, 75 oder 100 Jahren der Arbeitgeber oder der Geschäftsmann durchschnittlich that.

Wer hat im Durchschnitt das Heim des organisierten Arbeiters so bevoorthelt? Wir alle wissen, daß die Gewerkschaften es gethan.

Wohl wahr, noch ist eine Welt voll Verbesserungen zu schaffen, aber ohne Furcht vor Widerspruch sei

es gesagt, die Besserung im Leben und in der Lage der Arbeiter wird der Gewerkschaftsthätigkeit auch fernerhin folgen, so sicher, wie sie es bis jetzt gethan.

Festhalten ist das Wort; laßt uns an der guten alten vortheilhaften Gewerkschaftsbewegung festhalten. Laßt uns daran gehen, sie aufzubauen, sie stärker und nützlicher für uns zu machen, als sie ist und war. Es laßt sich thun, und es wird gethan werden.

Wir hörten kürzlich ein politisch thätiges Mitglied einer Gewerkschaft sagen, daß Gewerkschaften nur ein Verschönerungsmittel sind, und daß trotz ihres Daseins die Verhältnisse der Arbeiter jetzt eigentlich nicht besser sind, als sie vor 25 oder 30 Jahren waren. Keine größere Unwahrheit wurde je geäußert, die Gewerkschaften sind niemals schlimmer verurtheilt worden.

Wer schon vor 30 Jahren in der Gewerkschaftsbewegung stand, und wer genug Verstand hat, zu begreifen, was er gelesen und gehört, weiß jedenfalls, daß die Gewerkschaften das "Truth"-System, die Ausbeuterläden und das Bucherbor-gen vom Vornann so gut wie abgeschafft haben.

Vor 30 Jahren hatten wir monatliche Zahlungen in den meisten Handwerken, und das arme Opfer, das am meisten vom Vornann borgte, zu von 2 bis 5 Prozent, hatte die besten Stellen, aber niemals einen richtigen Zahltag. Am Ende des Monats bekam er wohl sein "Schmiergeld" wieder, aber abzüglich der Procente, und mußte schon früh im Monat zu so und so viel Prozent wieder borgen. Diese Unglücklichen mußten in den Läden der Gesellschaft laufen und andernfalls da, wo man ihnen borgte, und in jedem Fall zog man ihnen das Fell über die Ohren. Wenn die Gewerkschaftsbewegung weiter nichts gethan hätte für die Arbeiter, verdiente sie schon ein Denkmal der Dankbarkeit, statt Verleumdung vonseiten der bevoorthelten Arbeiter.

Die Gewerkschaft hat mehr vollbracht. Sie hat die Löhne erhöht, Arbeitsstunden verkürzt und die Arbeitsverhältnisse überhaupt gebessert. Der einzige Grund, daß sie nicht mehr gethan, sind die Richtiggewerkschaftler.

Es ist Thatsache, daß die Gewerkschaften immer in der Politik mitgemacht haben, nicht in der Parteipolitik, aber um für jemand ein Amt zu holen, aber in jeder Politik, die die Lage der Arbeiter augenblicklich verbessern konnte. Jede einzige Besserung der heutigen Arbeitsverhältnisse ist das unmittelbare Ergebnis der Gewerkschaftsbewegung. Kinderarbeitgeße, Frauenschuhgeße, Fabrikunteruchung, Werthattgeße, Sicherheitsmaßregeln bei gefährlicher Maschinen, geschlossene Plattformen der Straßenbahnen, hundert und mehr wohlthätige Gesetze, und kurz, alle Verbesserungen, die im Leben der Arbeiter nützlich sind, sind das unmittelbare Ergebnis der Gewerkschaftsthätigkeit. Alle gerechten Menschen wissen und erkennen dies an.

Ein aufmerksamer Rundblick über die Arbeiterbewegung und Arbeiterlage bestätigt die Behauptung, die wir je und je gemacht und jetzt aufs Neue wiederholen: Daß die Arbeit sich selber erlösen muß aus ihren eigenen Reihen heraus. Keine große Gedankenarbeit ist nöthig, um zu sehen, wie das gethan werden muß. Alle wissen, nur die nicht, die blind durch Vorurtheil oder Erfahrungsmangel sind, daß die Gewerkschaft der unfähigste, unbedingt sichere und der einzige Plan ist, nach dem wir weiter arbeiten müssen, bis alle Arbeiter gründlich organisiert sind. Dann werden die Löhne schneller steigen, die Stunden sich kürzen, die Verhältnisse sich bessern, und dann werden wir auch fähig sein, uns unsern vollen Antheil des Wohlstands zu sichern, den wir erschaffen, ganz gleich unter welcher Regierungart wir arbeiten mögen. Wir sind einstimmig, daß wir bessere Löhne und eine bessere Lebenslage brauchen, und alle wissen auch, daß unsere Gewerkschaften uns diesem Ziel näher gebracht. Unsere besseren Arbeits- und Lebensverhältnisse haben wir einzig durch die Gewerkschaftsthätigkeit erreichen können. Während politische Parteien, Gegenseitigkeitsunternehmen, Landpläne und viele andere Lustschlo-

bauten; die das goldene Zeitalter für die Arbeiter in der Eile schafften sollten, in Rauch aufgegangen sind, sich als Mißgriffe erwiesen, gibt es in der Gewerkschaftsbewegung nur ein beständiges Vordwärts, ein beständiges Wachsen an Zahlen und Nützlichkeit, wie wir immer vorausgesetzt. Die Gewerkschaften sind erstarkt, trotz der Gegnerschaft unserer natürlichen Feinde von außen und der Raumwärmern, der Zweifler und Kritiker von innen, und, was mehr bedeutet, sie werden noch mehr erstarken. Die Arbeiter sind noch nie von den Fälschpredigern der Gewerkschaften getäuscht und irregeführt worden.

Die Gewerkschaften haben alles gethan, was ihre Fälschprediger von ihnen vorausgesetzt. Keine falschen Hoffnungen und rosenigen Ausichten sind vorgegaukelt oder versprochen worden. Die Fälschprediger der Gewerkschaften haben immer gesagt und sagen es jetzt, daß die Bewegung langsam, entwicklungsmäßig, aufbauend und vorbeugend und obendrein das einzige Mittel ist, das uns alle einigen kann zu besseren Arbeits- und Lebenslagen.

Gewerkschaften sind nur aus Arbeitern zusammengesetzt und sind eine streng gesonderte Klassenbewegung. Andere Bewegungen haben Kapitalisten, Nichtproduzirende und Phantasten, schnellträumende Leute, die nicht wissen, wohin sie gehen, aber auf dem rechten Weg zu sein glauben, der sie ja dann auch in den Wirrwarr, die Uneinigkeit und ins Nichts führt. Die Gewerkschaften wissen, was sie wollen, wie sich haben laßt, und sie haben täglich ihre Resultate und marschieren wie Arbeiter, Männer und Frauen, Schulter an Schulter, die Köpfe hoch auf dem langsame aber sicheren Weg zu besseren Arbeits- und Lebensverhältnissen. Auf an die Seite der guten alten kampfgewohnten Gewerkschaftsbewegung; sie ist dein Freund, deine Hoffnung, deine Sehnsucht, und sie führt zur schließlichen Erlösung.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)	
Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five	22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate	35
1 000 label order blanks, prepaid	50
1 200-page label register, prepaid	60
1 100-page label register, prepaid	40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.	20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.	25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid	40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamps canceler, good for five years	16
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	2.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	2.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00
The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.	

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c In. fee stamps; 20c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 15c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; r. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with cards; 15-yr. with cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. and loan receipts blanks; constitutions; sick relief cert.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; financial sec. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- ‡ Are cigar packers.

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- †228 Robt. Ricker, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
- Chas. I. McKinney, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
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- †253 J. Aronson, 453 8th st., Oakland.
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- 465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
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- 484 Herman Mayer, 90 Maple st., Meriden.

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- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

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- 356 Al Byrd, Box 176, Palatka.
- *384 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
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- Jose Bustillo, 1606 Tampa st., Tampa.
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- 464 Stephen Zaragoza, Box 333, Pensacola.
- L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.
- 493 Jose R. Colmenares, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
- 500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

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- 344 Andrew L. Lee, 40 Bartow st., Atlanta.
- 471 F. H. Herman, Box 215, Americus (Macon).
- 478 M. M. Robertson, 20 Hill st., La Grange.

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- 380 Frank McLaughlin, care of Wallace Cigar Co., Wallace.

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- †15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
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- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
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- 155 Ralph Walke, Mt. Pleasant.
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- *181 Geo. Rieffnach, 1116 Second st., Fort Madison.

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- *270 Neil Murphy, Hower blk., Ft. Dodge.
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- *490 Robt. Bauman, Fairfield.
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- A. R. Grassley, Cottage st., Waterloo.

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- 286 Geo. Herburger, 1024 South Market st., Wichita.
- 345 W. D. Morrison, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
- 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.
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- 489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

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- 185 F. A. Vincent, 1021 N. 10th st., Paducah.
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- *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

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- *66 C. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
- 179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 34 Sanford st., Bangor.
- 273 Wm. J. Healy, 26 Park st., Rockland.
- 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

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- *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
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- Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
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- C. D. Saunders, 11 Short st., Gloucester.
- 326 G. W. Dunbar, Box 136, 9 Howard st., Taunton.
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- 475 Jno. T. Allman, 34 North st., Fitchburg.
- 494 Geo. B. Pollard, 52 Rodman st., Fall River.

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CIGAR MAKERS OFFICIAL JOURNAL

MONON BLDG.

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VOL. XXXV—No. 4
FEBRUARY 15, 1911



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OFFICIAL · PAPER · OF · THE · C · M · I · U · OF · A.
PUBLISHED · MONTHLY · AT · CHICAGO · ILL.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

362 Great Falls.....	\$100.00	424 Stratford.....	100.00
365 Havana.....	100.00	425 Astoria.....	100.00
367 Ogden.....	100.00	426 Hibbing.....	100.00
371 Barre.....	100.00	427 Rahway.....	100.00
372 Marshfield.....	100.00	431 Litchfield.....	100.00
373 Sherbrooke.....	100.00	432 Nelson.....	100.00
375 Anaconda.....	100.00	437 Cairo.....	100.00
378 Utuado.....	100.00	439 Carbondale.....	100.00
389 Paris.....	100.00	444 Walla Walla.....	100.00
394 Sycamore.....	100.00	447 Kenosha.....	100.00
395 Waterbury.....	100.00	450 Oklahoma City.....	100.00
396 Northampton.....	100.00	453 Nevada City.....	100.00
397 Ionia.....	100.00	454 Cedar Rapids.....	100.00
405 Ishpeming.....	100.00	455 Galena.....	100.00
406 Birmingham.....	100.00	463 Pontiac.....	100.00
407 Norwalk.....	100.00	466 Easton.....	100.00
416 Norwalk.....	100.00	476 Pontiac.....	100.00
417 Dunkirk.....	100.00	477 Manitowoc.....	100.00
419 Salina.....	100.00	481 Bayamon.....	100.00
420 St. Thomas.....	100.00	482 Wausau.....	100.00
421 Burlington.....	100.00	486 N. Westminster.....	100.00
422 Berlin.....	100.00	487 Baker City.....	100.00
423 Sterling.....	100.00	488 Middletown.....	100.00

NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS.

The address of Jose Bustillo has been changed to 1504 Morgan St., Tampa, Fla., and all money collected on the Denver-Tampa Assessment should from now on be sent to this address.

When applying for retiring card read the Constitution.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

NOTICE.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards, in possession of the union, should be returned to the International Union.

If you hold any loan cards of no further use send them to this office.

Before granting or accepting retiring cards secretaries and members should consult Sections 76 and 77 of the Constitution.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

NOTICE.—How to duplicate Loan Cards:

It frequently occurs that new secretaries through error or lack of knowledge, transfer the amount a member "has coming" instead of what he owes. In duplicating a card figure up all the member has borrowed and subtract all he has paid, and if there is a balance against the member transfer to new card in red ink and figures and letters the amount due the International Union. Also enter on new card all that may be essential that you find on the old, then sign and seal it. Send the old card to the International office.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

J. T. Deverson appealed against 247 Blue Island for suspending him for non-payment of dues and percentage on loans. The appellant claims he paid the money to the town collector who, owing to Labor Day, did not get the money into the hands of the secretary until the following Tuesday. The member is given the benefit of the doubt and the appeal sustained, with no reflection on the secretary who simply did his duty.

John Seark appealed against the J. A. B. Chicago for refusing further labels. The appeal was not sustained.

Mrs. B. Thrasher appealed against 336

Tampa for refusing her lockout benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

G. P. Bradford appealed against 336 Tampa for refusing to suspend C. Saunders, and for paying him sick benefit while over the limit in dues. The appeal was sustained.

I. Hoffner appealed against 414 Winnipeg for fining him \$25.00. The appeal was sustained.

T. O. Ball appealed against 112 Oneonta for refusing his claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Berran appealed against 1 Baltimore for suspending him. The appeal was not sustained.

Gus Lueck appealed against 129 Denver for fining him 25c for refusing to attend regular meetings. The appeal was not sustained.

John Dillon appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him. Appellant claims he was sick and in the hospital. The appeal was sustained.

M. Lavine appealed against 111 Des Moines for refusing him labels. The appeal was not sustained.

S. M. Ellman appealed against 346 San Antonio for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Bachter appealed against the Label Committee of Brooklyn for fining him \$25.00 and compelling him to deposit \$100.00 for further use of the label. The appeal was not sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 1, Baltimore, Md., to fine and suspend Emil Fenz No. 112811, for applying for sick benefit while working for the American Cigar Co., but reduced the fine from \$200 to \$50. Following is the vote: Four approved the application as submitted; one voted for suspension and a \$100 fine; two voted for suspension and a \$50 fine; one voted for suspension and a \$25 fine, and one voted "No" on the proposition. Hence the majority favor suspension and a \$50 fine.

Approved application of Union 19, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to fine Wm. McCauley No. 119468 \$38.50 for an unpaid board bill. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7. One member approved if the union was security for the bill; if not, not approved.

Approved the application of Union 384, St. Augustine, Fla., to fine Ed. Carey, Geo. Pitts and Norman Nicker each \$50 for scabbing. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8.

Approved the application of Union 32, Louisville, Ky., to fine Phil Mertz No. 70688 \$50 for working in a factory where there was a strike. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7. Negative—1.

Approved the application of Union 172, Davenport, Ia., to fine Mayme Boy No. 9136 \$100 for taking a job in Haussen's strike shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—5. Three members favored a fine of \$50.

Approved the application of Union 144, New York, to suspend and fine Louis Sapir No. 27061 \$50 for working in the Tampa strike shops. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7. One member approved the fine but not the suspension.

Approved the application of Union 90, New York, to suspend and fine the following \$25 each for working against the interest of the union and remaining at work in strike shops: Julius Muller No. 55145, Joseph Sandhaus No.

55869 and Hugo Endig No. 55642. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7. One member favored the fine but not suspension.

Approved the application of Union 144, New York, to fine Benjamin Holland No. 21298 \$25 for working in a Tampa strike shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8.

Approved the application of 196, Grand Island, to fine H. J. Boxx No. 25598 \$100 and annul his card, for discharging union men and employing non-union men; also to fine Fred Voss \$50 for refusing to join the union after he had served his apprenticeship; also to annul the card of Louis Guildner No. 188. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8.

Approved the application of 442, Cape Girardeau, to fine August Krieger 108261 \$100 and annul his card, for taking a job in a non-union factory. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8.

Approved the application of 381, Watertown, to fine Louis Bergman \$50 for misconduct and using slanderous language against the union and union men. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8.

Approved the application of 10, Providence, to fine M. Perlman No. 115593 \$25 for making cigars for a scab manufacturer. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8.

CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., February 7, 1911.

To All Organized Labor—Greeting:

It is but fair to the present management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company that all organized labor and friends be thoroughly informed that the Company could not, by anything it could possibly do, put an end to the cases pending in the United States Supreme Court, in the name of this Company; that the Company offered to do anything in its power to end them, but the suits were continued in its name, at Labor's request, and for the purpose of obtaining a definite decision upon the points, involved which we deemed to be of the greatest importance to organized labor. We regarded any effort at the discontinuance of the suits before a judgment by the Supreme Court as a great calamity.

All differences between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor have for months been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and our fellow trade unionists and friends should in every way possible, show by their patronage and encouragement that we appreciate the value of fair dealing and friendship, and that just as we have proven our readiness and ability to defend ourselves from the attacks of our opponents, so must we show ourselves ready to assist our friends.

No matter what the outcome may be in connection with the cases now pending in the United States Supreme Court, which were started in the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, Labor is on the most friendly and cordial terms with the management of that Company, and one of the sincerest evidences of their friendship for us was their action in not withdrawing their former attorneys or appearance in the suits now pending.

It was at our request that they were not withdrawn as we wished to have the legality of our position tested and tried to a finish.

The continuance of the cases in the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company places them in the position of appearing to prosecute, and their friendly action in not withdrawing their attorneys should be fully and thoroughly explained to all workers and

friends. Justice and right demand that all be informed that the Buck's Stove and Range Company is entitled to the encouragement and patronage of all Labor's friends and sympathizers.

Please give all possible publicity, in every way, to Labor's present friendly relations with the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Yours fraternally,

Sam'l Gompers,

President American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

Frank Morrison,

Secretary, A. F. of L.

New York, January 24, 1911.

Being one of the candidates for Delegate to the A. F. of L. and being amongst a number of others who have dared to make statements in the letters of acceptance against the Civic Federation, I take the liberty of answering the attack upon all who dared to even mention this "August Body" composed of the worst kind of labor exploiters, Public men, Lawyers, Clergymen and Labor Leaders.

Let us look at the Civic Federation as it really is from the standpoint of union men and then decide whether or not it is a body in the interest of labor and whether it is a body fit for our representatives to mingle with.

To begin with, Mr. Carnegie, a prominent member of the Civic Federation, in company with Mr. Frick, were the owners of the Homestead Steel works when in 1892 the strike broke out in said mills and when many of the union men were shot down on the highways and byways of Homestead by Pinkerton detectives, and I remember well the protest meeting that was called at Cooper Union at which the foremost labor leader of America denounced Mr. Carnegie and Frick for the murder of the union men, who had been driven to strike for more wages and more humane conditions and I also remember how mass meetings were called all over the land to protest against this daylight murder, and I also remember how circulars were issued to the various central bodies to protest against the acceptance of any money by municipal councils for the building of libraries by Mr. Carnegie because the money was reeking with the blood of the men that were in Homestead, and in spite of that fact, not only is Mr. Carnegie a prominent member of the Civic Federation, but he was even offered the presidency of the same, and one of the most prominent members of the trade union movement was on the committee to offer the presidency to Mr. Carnegie.

It is true Mr. Carnegie gives up a lot of money for public libraries, and also to establish universal peace, but what does he give to the widows and orphans of the men who lost their life for the cause of unionism?

Mr. Marcus Marks, another of the prominent gentlemen who make up the Civic Federation as president of the Clothiers' Association, used his power and influence with a large clothier in New York city who was running a union shop to give up the label and run an open shop, and the result that wages were decreased in said establishment and the men went on strike, with the result that the strike was lost, and the house has been running as an open house ever since, and of course this was all done in the interest of organized labor. Mr. Marks as a member of the Civic Federation is Doctor Jekyll, and as an employer is Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Marks positively refuses to allow his establishment becoming organized. What kind of an example does he set for other manufac-

turers to become fair employers? Mr. Marks poses as a philanthropist, but before practicing charity upon others why doesn't he employ union men and give them union wages so that they can live decently, why doesn't he give them union hours of labor, and thereby enable the men to spend more time with their families and incidentally prolong the life of the men who slave for him?

Mr. Marks has been a member of the Civic Federation for many years, and how is it that he cannot be convinced by the labor leaders to become a fair employer, and yet he is permitted to be a member of the welfare committee of the Civic Federation and every opportunity that affords itself you will find Mr. Marks trying to settle strikes, or disputes between employer and employe, why doesn't he practice what he preaches before he meddles in other affairs?

Mr. Vreeland, another prominent member of the Civic Federation, while acting on important committees of that body, was President of the Metropolitan Railway system of New York city and as such he caused the discharge of any man who dared join a labor union and the result is that no organization of labor can exist on any of the street car lines in New York city. Surely a fine example to bring about peace between employer, and employe, no danger of any trouble there, peace reigns all one sided, just as the traction magnates want it.

And last, but not least, comes our noble friend Mr. August Belmont, subway owner and past president of the Civic Federation. He also looks for peace, and the beauty of it is he has peace for the last seven years, for prior to that time the men were organized and Mr. Belmont as president of the C. F. was scheming all the time how to get peace, and this is how he got it:

In September or October, 1904, the men on his system demanded an increase of wages. It then being before election and Mr. Belmont being very much interested in the success of the Democratic party, somehow managed to prevent trouble at that time, but lo and behold in January, 1905, when the men insisted upon an increase of wages, Mr. Belmont had it all schemed out, and when the men went on strike to enforce their demands, Mr. Farley the well known strike breaker, had a ship load of strike breakers of the worst kind ready to take their places, the men were licked out of their boots, and the "arch peace angel" had peace ever since.

Permit me to say that the time has long passed when any of the "high priests" of the labor movement takes snuff all the rank and file must sneeze. Any member has a perfect right to find fault with some doings of the labor leaders, providing, however, that the fault-finding is based upon facts, but what I do want to resent is the pet names that some are in the habit of applying to any one who does not want to dance to their music. I for one absolutely refuse to be measured by their yard stick.

The members are told that those of the men who make these veiled attacks upon the Civic Federation are trying to strike a blow at the A. F. of L. in reply to which I want to say right here that this is an unqualified falsehood and only intended to belittle those that dare say anything against an official or find fault with them, surely we have not come to such a pitch that we only must say yes and amen to everything they say or do.

I personally stand for the A. F. of L. at all times and under any and all circumstances,

having been a member for over 25 years of it through the affiliation of the Cigarmakers' Int. Union, and defy anyone to prove the contrary but it doesn't follow that because I am loyal to the A. F. of L. that I also must concur in every action of the men at the head of it.

Mr. Kirchner takes a fling at the Socialists whenever he can, and accuses them of trying to disrupt the trade union movement, to which at this time I shall make no attempt to reply, but want to mention here, that Mr. Tom Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, a year ago now, in his annual report to the convention roundly scored the Civic Federation, and that at this writing while the convention of the miners is on, a resolution was introduced to exclude any one from membership of the United Mine Workers who is connected with the Civic Federation.

I am sure that Mr. T. Lewis is anything but a Socialist. What sinister motives are behind Mr. Lewis's attack upon the Civic Federation, "Peace Angels" please answer.

Members of organized labor are asked to pay assessments to fight inhuman employers, and almost every weapon is brought into play to beat them, and these same employers are always scheming how to destroy organized labor, and for ten long years we find our most prominent leaders sit down at the banquet table with some of the most unscrupulous employers of labor, and for having courage to protest against these actions we are showered with all kinds of pet names, such as unscrupulous agitators and designing knaves. Well, so be it.

In conclusion I want to say that I am not opposed to a Civic Federation, but it must be composed of fair employers who have shown by past performances that they are doing something for the uplift of the toilers, but I am opposed to this Civic Federation as long as it harbors some of the most unscrupulous employers of labor within its body, and I will oppose it openly and publicly (and not under cover) though I be the only one to do so.

M. Brown.

The Tampa strike being over, let us hope the Union Cigarmakers will give the cheap Pennsylvania districts more consideration. There are many cigarmakers here who have contributed to the Union for from one to thirty years, and yet have never known what it is to work in a union shop. The wages here are very poor so that if a cigarmaker is out of work for a short time it often takes the food right out of the mouths of his family, and the hours are long, sometimes as bad as from six in the morning to nine at night. As to agitation work, halls are refused for this purpose, cigarmakers are threatened with discharge by the employer if they do not cease the agitation. Besides this the local unions are small and the members receive poor pay, therefore they cannot stand assessments for this purpose.

Now the question is—What are you who are enjoying the fruits of that which we have helped to create, willing to do to enable us to attain the same conditions that you have? Would a 25c assessment occasionally, or a 5c a month assessment on you that enjoy union conditions be too much to help us get the same conditions? This could be done in two years, with such a fund. We know that we could explain this at a convention so that you would understand conditions and realize that we must have at least \$25,000 a year in order to accomplish our object in the cheap districts of Pennsylvania.

Edw. H. Nace, Quakertown, Pa.

WARNING!

To all International Labor Organizations and Affiliated Local Unions.

The Detroit Federation of Labor again desires to warn all tradesmen who might be considering the possibility of picking up some of the good things to be had in Detroit, according to the wholesale advertising being conducted by the Detroit Board of Commerce. We have men out of work here by the thousands, and still they want more. The fact is there is nothing here for those who come, only to join those who are already walking the streets. The alluring ads sent out from Detroit are misleading and are simply an effort to glut the labor market and thereby force wages down to the lowest possible point, and things are bad enough here without an influx of strangers. Please announce this in your official publication and oblige, Fraternally yours,

Detroit Federation of Labor,
Alfred J. Exton, Sec'y.

Boston, Jan. 23, 1911.

Henry Abrahams, Esq., Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Abrahams: I have your very kind letter of the 19th inst., and thank you and the organization for same.

It has been a great pleasure to have had the exhibit of such fine Boston made cigars and to give our members the opportunity to see the quality of material and workmanship which enters into their production.

I hope the exhibition will prove to be of permanent advantage to your industry, which is a most important one to Boston.

Yours very truly,
Bernard J. Rothwell,
President.

UNION NOTES

Union 323, Sheboygan, will not recognize any traveling members without their traveling cards, after this.

Secretary of 46, Grand Rapids, would like to hear from R. Wirtz No. 9570, and E. B. Watson, No. 66964, before the next issue of the Journal.

Fin. Secretary of 484, Meriden, Conn., will not grant loans during working hours. Members please take notice.

Union 77, Minneapolis, wishes to call the attention of unions to Louis E. Lund, No. 22470, suspended by 77, Minneapolis, as it has come to our notice that he is not of any benefit to us but rather a detriment. In Kokato, a jurisdiction town, we recently organized, he left all kinds of debts including a board bill, and from what we can learn of him, it is an old story with him.

Union 442, Cape Girardeau, writes: "The August Biennial of Cape Girardeau is a non-union shop and we as members of Local 442, advise union men to stay away from same."

Secretary of Union 132, Brooklyn, writes: "I will grant International Loans on Monday and Saturday evenings at Frohenhoefer Hall, 49 Ten Eyck street."

"Frank Reilly, No. 108285, left town, leaving an unpaid board bill of \$13.70, and allowed himself to be suspended." By Union 138 Newark, N. J.

Alonso McGlasson, No. 63443, Union 365, wants to hear from you before the March meeting or you will be dealt with according to the Constitution. Last call.

Secretary holding the card of Robert Brandt, No. 101810, please notify Union 304, Racine, Wis.

Joe C. Kirchendorfer, No. 47731, left his card for \$3.00 cash and \$2.40 dues, seven months ago, which Secretary of Union 188, Seattle still holds. Any secretary knowing his whereabouts please write to the Seattle Union.

Any secretary holding the card of Frank Thomen please notify him to correspond with L. Marsh, 125 N. East St., Indianapolis, Ind., at once. Very important.

Secretary Union 46, Grand Rapids, would like to hear from E. B. Watson, No. 66964, and R. Wirtz, No. 9570, before the next issue of the Journal.

Thos. Vlean, No. 86484, is hereby notified to redeem his card from Union 224, Salt Lake City or suffer the consequences.

Financial Secretary of 283, Geneva, N. Y., requests E. Enwright and John Quinn to communicate with him.

The Secretary of Union 191, Morris, Ill., does business only at his Journal address, during working hours.

The Financial and Corresponding Secretaries of Union 247, Blue Island, Ill., can not be seen during working hours.

Union 162, Green Bay, Wis., suspended Jos. Carney, No. 13713, Ben. Schweger, No. 111362, and Frank Hlavach, No. 118179.

Secretaries holding the cards of John Schmidt, No. 77991, Andrew Von Earnst, No. 93610, and Frank Gonzales, No. 6570, please write to the Secretary of 122, Warren, Pa., at once.

Financial Secretary of Union 294, Duluth, Minn., would like to hear from Wm. Kasper, No. 83863.

Secretary knowing the present address of Manuel Gonzalez (119660) please notify Union 344, Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary of 102, Kansas City, Mo., will not grant loans during working hours.

Secretary of Union 109, Aberdeen, Wash., wishes to hear from Jake Hartlieb. There is a grip his brother Ben left here.

Union 262, Dallas, Tex., writes: "Any union receiving the application for membership of T. P. Soria, please collect \$2.00 board bill for Union 262 of Dallas."

Union 115 of Canton, O., has placed a \$2.00 fine on J. V. Fallon (11285) for jumping a \$2.00 board bill at the Melbourne Hotel, a hotel that would trust any cigarmaker. His blue card is also held by the secretary of Union 96, Akron, O. Secretary where he is working please collect same and forward to Albert Keller, secretary Union 115, Canton, O.

By Union 97, Boston.

When machinery was first introduced, labor did not profit by it because labor was not organized. Now what is termed scientific efficiency is to be introduced, this is here and by co-operating we can get some of the benefits that will accrue to the large corporation, if we fight it, we loose, as it will be said that organized labor is opposed to greater efficiency. This is labor's opportunity.—Today we desire a living wage and an 8-hour day.—We will get through the efforts of organized labor an ethical wage and a shorter work day.—We are interesting the railroad men in union made cigars.—We are watching all banquets to try and get Boston made cigars served.—Boston manufacturers are waking to their chances. What is needed is a real live man, lots of energy.—They are beginning to put Boston made cigars in the public buildings all bearing the insignia of honest toil.—Belgium cigarette makers will use a label.—If some of our organizations would give a marriage portion to their female members on marriage, they would be more successful.—We donated \$50 to Carney Hospital.—Boston is talking of building a Labor Temple.—Never before in the history of the labor movement were the members of various churches so interested in the labor problem.—Unite and win. Divide and fail.—The thorough organization of first and ninth districts of Pennsylvania means a lifting up of the entire craft.—What are our sister unions doing for the Blue Label.—Don't forget superannuation benefit.—Insurance companies will again try to prevent us from paying death benefits in the commonwealth.—Henry Abrahams.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 196.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by the union, or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans, as provided by the constitution.

Union 10, Providence, R. I., fined H. Catler No. 88398, \$10.00, for allowing himself to become suspended and for making remarks that it would be cheaper for him to rejoin over than to pay his dues and assessments.

Union 41, Aurora, Ill., fined J. H. Froelich, No. 96643, \$5.00 for jumping his board bill. Secretary holding card please collect or enter on card.

Union 351, Watertown, Wis., fined Wm. Sendelbach \$10.00 for using slanderous language against the union.

Union 12, Oneida, N. Y., fined George Kinney, No. 646, \$10.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 329, Santa Barbara, fined J. Doyle, No. 68589, \$10.00 for soliciting orders for cigars for his employer, and delivering same with his employer; J. Doyle remarking at the time of delivery of said cigars that said cigars were best 10c cigars in city, while there were other local union 10c cigars on sale in show case of same place.

Union 89, Schenectady, N. Y., fined the following members each \$5.00 for allowing themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues, fines and assessments: Kanila Romanorsky, No. 78549; Frank Galaise, No. 3725; also Frank G. Payne, No. 108909, John Penders, No. 3721.

Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., fined C. B. Johnson No. 24004, \$10.00 for making false statements at the time of his initiation.

Union 318, Chattanooga, Tenn., fined J. F. Ortaon, No. 21098, \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

State of Trade Feb. 1, 1911.

GOOD.		DULL	
12 Oneida	402 Quakertown	5 Rochester	195 Frankfort
123 Warren	406 Crawfordsville	9 Troy	200 Galesburg
236 Reading	407 Norwich	18 Brattleboro	202 Portland
	410 Centralia	19 Sa't Ste.M'rie	204 New Albany
	417 Dunkirk	22 Detroit	205 Battle Creek
	430 St. Thomas	25 Milwaukee	209 Coldwater
	433 Berlin	33 Indianapolis	210 Rome
	434 Stratford	36 Topeka	214 Bluffton
	437 Cairo	38 Springfield	215 Logansport
3 Buffalo	456 Albion	40 Biddeford	231 So. Bend
3 Paterson	457 Benton Harbor	44 St. Louis	232 Peru
4 Cincinnati	481 Bayamon	46 Grand Rapids	235 Los Angeles
6 Syracuse	483 Gloversville	47 Quincy	231 Amsterdam
8 Hoboken	484 Meriden	51 Holyoke	233 Sedalia
20 Decatur	486 N. Westm't'r	52 Elmira	239 Lyons
24 Muskegon	490 Fairfield	54 Evansville	246 Salamanca
26 So. Norwalk	497 Kankakee	56 Leavenworth	249 Findlay
27 Toronto	499 Trinidad	57 Champaign	250 Belleville
34 Chippewa F'ls		60 Keokuk	259 Bloomington
41 Aurora		66 Lewiston	260 Piqua
42 Hartford		68 Albany	263 Adrian
49 Springfield		71 Elgin	264 Rutland
55 Hamilton		74 Poughkeepsie	266 Memphis
63 Richmond		76 Hannibal	270 Ft. Dodge
69 Three Rivers		77 Minneapolis	279 Plattsburgh
72 Burlington		78 Hornell	280 Owego
79 Sandusky		80 Danville	282 Bridgeport
84 Saugerties		81 Peekskill	256 Wichita
85 Eau Claire		82 Meadville	287 Marinette
90 Ottawa		86 Mansfield	294 Duluth
106 Ogdensburg		88 Dubuque	296 Wilmington
107 Erie		89 Schenectady	297 Canton
112 Oneonta		92 Worcester	300 Michigan City
113 Tacoma		93 Omaha	301 Akron
114 Jacksonville		94 Pawtucket	307 Reno
115 Canton		97 Boston	314 Jackson
120 Muscatine		98 St. Paul	315 St. Cloud
125 Norwich		102 Kansas City	316 McSherryst'n
126 Ephrata		103 Ansonia	318 Chattanooga
131 Jersey City		104 Pottsville	329 Fond du Lac
134 La Porte		109 Aberdeen	330 Alpena
137 Massillon		121 Ithaca	340 Traverse City
140 St. Catharines		123 Hamilton	341 Neenah
152 Youngstown		124 Watertown	344 Atlanta
153 Sioux Falls		127 Mattoon	345 Kansas City
151 Lincoln		129 Denver	249 St. John
158 Lafayette		130 Saginaw	351 Mankato
162 Green Bay		132 Brooklyn	355 Honesdale
168 Oshkosh		135 Appleton	359 Atohison
171 E. Greenville		136 Hudson	366 Ann Arbor
172 Davenport		142 Lockport	367 Ogden
174 Joliet		143 Lincoln	368 Pt. Huron
180 Danbury		145 Williamsport	370 Jamestown
182 Madison		148 Caguas	371 Barre
191 Morris		150 Sioux City	373 Marshfield
196 Grand Island		156 Sumfild	375 Sherbrooke
201 Rock Island		167 Rockford	377 Mitchell
206 No. Adams		160 Milford	381 Watertown
212 Superior		161 Denver	382 Rushville
220 New Orleans		163 Marysville	393 Cadillac
232 Sellersville		165 Philadelphia	394 Sycamore
243 York		167 Owosso	400 Red Wing
247 Blue Island		173 Zanesville	404 Austin
257 Lancaster		175 Kingston	409 Kewanee
268 Escanaba		178 Olney	412 Newport News
278 Rockland		186 Flint	413 Elkhart
274 Pekin		188 Seattle	419 Salina
276 Aberdeen			427 Rahway
278 London			433 Mobile
281 St. Louis			435 Kenton
283 Geneva			436 Olyphant
290 Janesville			442 Cape Girardeu
303 Tecumseh			443 Albuquerque
304 Racine			444 Walla Walla
305 Monmouth			447 Kenosha
310 Manistee			448 Brainerd
320 Athens			450 Oklahoma City
331 New Britain			452 Petoskey
333 Sheboygan			454 Cedar Rapids
331 Crookston			459 Sankatoon
333 San Diego			460 San Juan
338 Eureka			463 Pontiac
353 Louisiana			465 Easton
356 Palatka			466 Albion
363 Waukesha			476 Pontiac
384 St. Augustine			478 La Grange
387 Yankton			479 Wheeling
395 Waterbury			483 Wausau
397 Ionia			488 Middletown
			489 Iola
			494 Fall River
			495 Marshalltown

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

120. Muscatine	100	252. Brunswick	100
123. Hamilton	100	254. Wapakoneta	100
131. Jersey City	100	261. Knoxville	100
133. Richmond	100	266. Memphis	100
143. Lincoln	100	273. Rockland	100
144. New York	100	275. Aberdeen	100
154. Lincoln	100	277. Oskaloosa	100
157. Rockford	100	279. Plattsburgh	100
163. Oshkosh	100	280. Owego	100
169. Cheboygan	100	304. Racine	100
186. Flint	100	305. Monmouth	100
188. Seattle	100	309. Rothsville	100
192. Manchester	100	310. Manistee	100
197. Warsaw	100	319. Waukegan	100
200. Galesburg	100	323. Sheboygan	100
201. Rock Island	100	331. Crookston	100
222. Peru	100	334. Saratoga	100
223. Ottumwa	100	340. Traverse City	100
224. Salt Lake	100	341. Neenah	100
227. Chicago	100	355. Honesdale	100
230. Millville	100	358. Fremont	100
234. Guttenberg	100	381. Watertown	100
238. Sacramento	100	387. Yankton	100
250. Belleville	100		

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

228. San Francisco	5.00	325. Spokane	.40
96. Akron	1.00	240. Norfolk	1.00
123. Hamilton	1.50	54. Evansville	1.00
467. Aricebo	1.50	206. N. Adams	.50
259. Bloomington	.50	16. Binghamton	2.15
243. Chicago Hgts.	1.00	328. Creston	.50
131. Jersey City	1.00	286. Wichita	.50
500. Tampa	3.00	70. Winona	.50
153. Lafayette	.50	13. New York	1.50
451. Bushnell	.50	310. Manistee	.50
126. Ephrata	1.50	6. Syracuse	1.50
45. Springfield	1.50	278. London	.50
114. Jacksonville	1.50	230. Millville	.50
218. Binghamton	1.00		

STATIONERY.

112. Oneonta	3.50	179. Bangor	1.20
387. Yankton	1.75	394. Sycamore	1.75
410. Centralia	1.70	275. Aberdeen	1.75
292. Brooklyn	1.75	69. Three Rivers	1.75
491. Huron	1.75	352. Brookville	2.40
421. N. Britain	3.50	95. St. Joe	3.50
399. Vincennes	3.50		

SUPPLIES.

497. Kankakee	4.65	124. Watertown	2.35
34. Chippewa Falls	4.05	28. Westfield	6.75
265. Waverly	1.50	72. Burlington	7.50
156. Sufferd	.90	437. Cairo	1.00
190. Guraba	.75	39. New Haven	5.20
393. Cadillac	1.41	431. Litchfield	.50
20. Decatur	.95	74. Pokeepsie	2.55
330. Alpena	2.25	93. Omaha	3.38
116. Cortland	1.55	303. Perkaskie	5.80
416. Norwalk	.75	288. Manheim	11.80
239. Lyons	5.00	57. Champaign	2.75
257. Lancaster	3.65	223. Ottumwa	2.40
J. L. C. Dan Harris	7.00	225. Los Angeles	1.85
475. Fitchburg	1.50	274. Pekin	.35

The following unions received dates at 15c each:
 No. 79, 121, 135, 182, 487, 184, 344, 295, 330,
 174, 37, 403
 Nos. 224, 89, 323, 200, 329, 486, at 40c each... 2.40
 Nos. 372, 84, 134, 341, 112, at 55c each... 2.75
 No. 140 1.60

MISCELLANEOUS.

398. Type	1.00
404. Type	1.00
326. Type	1.00
323. Type	.44
231. Type	.22
322. Type	.45
342. Batavia, duplicate charter	.50
55. Hamilton, label press	6.44
279. Plattsburg, label press	6.00
J. A. B. Tampa Label Press	7.40
23. Springfield, label cut	.20
132. Brooklyn, canceling stamp	.75
31. Connersville, canceling stamp	.75
384. St. Augustine, canceling stamp	.75
282. Bridgeport, canceling stamp	.75
500. Tampa, canceling stamp	.75
248. Jacksonville, canceling stamp	.90
288. Fresno, returned funds	130.55
339. Santa Barbara, returned funds	196.00
485. Cagues, returned funds	148.55
Cigarmakers Perkaskie charter	5.00
Cigarmakers Manheim charter	5.00

Receipts for January \$5,374.89
 Balance, January 1 1,644.78

Total \$7,019.65

EXPENDITURES FOR JANUARY, 1911.

Office rent	90.00
Salary to International President	120.00
Salary to clerks	422.60
Printing December Journal	413.02
Printing 3,935 blank cards for membership	78.70

Printing 14,000 monthly report blanks	67.50
Printing 14,000 monthly label report blanks	28.00
Printing 14,000 order blanks	21.00
Printing 7,000 state of trade blanks	14.00
Printing 7,000 membership application blks	10.50
Printing 5,000 Spanish Constitutions	110.00
Printing 4,000 letter heads for office	4.00
Printing 4,000 note heads for office	6.00
Printing 1,000 letter reference ass't.	4.00
Printing 525 election notices	2.50
Printing 550 circulars refer. Tampa ass't.	6.50
Printing 5,000 postals, form 1, 2, 3, 4	8.00
Printing 377 ledgers and day books	565.50
Printing stationery for local unions	10.15
Printing and numbering 2,880,000 blue labels	345.60
Frank Celcis, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
I. B. Kuhn, salary and expense as organizer	100.00
E. S. Lopez, salary and expense as organizer	91.16
W. H. Kline, salary and expense as organizer	38.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	100.00
J. E. Farrell, salary and expense as agent to Tampa	85.00
C. Marsh, salary and expense as agent to Tampa	75.00
Samuel Gompers, expense as delegate to A. F. of L.	106.00
Eugene Clifford, attorney's fee	100.00
Spanish translation	3.45
Postage on monthly reports	8.00
Postage on ballots	42.50
Postage on Journals	43.77
Postage on letters and cards	44.96
Expressage on labels and supplies	118.49
Expressage on ballots	30.26
50 1/2 reams Journal paper	186.14
Wrapping paper	6.78
500 envelopes	2.91
Tax on office furniture and supplies	6.98
Telephone service	5.95
Electric light	2.62
Advertising matter	7.92
Insurance of office furniture and supplies	16.60
Charges on package to Canton	.30
Exchange on checks	1.40
Charges on package from I. B. Kuhn	3.48
Charges on package from Fresno	2.85
Carting supplies to No. 14	.60
Carting supplies to No. 15	.25
Carting supplies to depot	.25
Miscellaneous supplies for office	5.47
18 telegrams not prepaid	13.57
Total	\$3,778.23
Balance, January 31	3,241.42
Total	\$7,019.65

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIERS' REPORT.

Grand Island, Neb., Jan. 6th, 1910.

Since last report have examined the following unions, viz.:

No. 57, Champaign, Ill.

The books and accounts of this Union are now in safe hands, the future looks better here now than it has before in years. Statement as follows:
 Balance on hand March 1st, 1908.....\$1,114.91
 Receipts to Dec. 1st, 1910.....1,835.65
 Expended over percentage in 1908.....44.75
 Expended over percentage in 1909.....6.04
 Due International Union on examination.....9.30

Total\$3,010.65
 Expense to Dec. 1st, 1910.....2,696.32

Balance would be Dec. 1st, 1910.....\$14.33

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1st, 1910, in 1st National Bank, Urbana, Ill.\$280.00
 In possession Financial Secretary John Dempsey 14.10

Total\$294.10

Deficiency of union Dec. 1st, 1910.....\$20.23
 This deficiency is accounted for as follows:
 Amount International fund embezzled by ex-secretary, L. Kampelmann, No. 69661.....\$14.19
 Union expended over percentage in 1909..... 6.04

Total\$20.23

No. 93, Omaha, Neb.

At present the accounts here are in good order, part of the vouchers are missing most likely because of the manner in which the ex-secretary finished. Statement as follows:
 Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1910.....\$864.21
 Receipts to Jan. 1st, 1911..... 808.27
 Expended over percentage, 1909..... 9.06

Total\$1,681.54
 Expense to Jan. 1st, 1911\$1,300.20

Balance would be Jan. 1st, 1911.....\$381.34

Funds of Union.

Jan. 1st, 1911, in Merchants' National Bank\$133.00
 In possession of Secretary F. W. Hulett 78.53

Total\$211.53

Deficiency of union Jan. 1st, 1911.....\$169.81

This statement does not include any amount expended over percentage during 1910.

No. 155, Mount Pleasant, Ia.

The accounts here were some mixed owing to not properly understanding how to balance funds of the union at the end of the month. Am in hope there will be no more trouble, as I tried to explain how to balance accounts; also how to balance the members' dues accounts with every credit given. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 1, 1910.....\$221.74
 Receipts to Dec. 1, 1910..... 64.50

Total\$286.24
 Expense to Dec. 1, 1910..... 119.23

Balance would be on hand Dec. 1, 1910.....\$167.01

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1910, in First Nat'l State Bank.....\$159.95
 In possession Secy. Ralph Waible..... 6.64

Total\$166.59

Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1910.....\$.42
 This is the same deficiency as found at time of previous examination.

No. 193, Jefferson City, Mo.

The secretary-treasurer, owing to an accident, lost most of the vouchers for expense. Other than this the books and accounts are in good order. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1908.....\$ 19.96
 Receipts to Dec. 1, 1910..... 427.30

Total\$447.26
 Expense to Dec. 1, 1910..... 423.89

Balance on hand would be Dec. 1, 1910.....\$ 23.37

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1910, in First Nat'l Bank.....\$10.42
 In possession Sec.-Treas. Jos. W. Kuehn 12.95

Total\$ 23.37

No. 196, Grand Island, Nebr.

The books and accounts here are really in very nice order, but trade conditions are awful. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....\$ 365.07
 Receipts to Jan. 1, 1911..... 1,503.95
 Expended over percentage in 1907..... 28.28
 Expended over percentage in 1909..... 24.79
 Due International Union on examination..... 16.12

Total\$1,938.21
 Expense to Jan. 1, 1911..... 1,669.41

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 268.80

Funds of Union—

Jan. 1, 1911, in First Nat'l Bank.....\$174.07
 In possession Secy. C. C. Lightner..... 25.54

Total\$ 199.61

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 69.19
 The amount due International Union on examination is an amount expended over percentage omitted in International accounts. The entire deficiency is amounts expended over percentage.

No. 207, Carthage, Ill.

From present appearances the books and accounts of this union will be in competent hands. The last two financial secretaries were not quite up to the mark—lacked experience and more—not dishonest, but incapable. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 1, 1910.....\$284.58
 Receipts to Dec. 1, 1910..... 191.90
 Due International Union on examination..... 5.40

Total\$391.88
 Expense to Dec. 1, 1910..... 26.55

Balance would be Dec. 1, 1910.....\$365.33

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1910, in Hancock Co. Nat'l Bank\$326.50

In possession Fin. Secy. Roy Bell..... .26

Total\$326.76

Deficiency of union on Dec. 1, 1910.....\$ 88.57
 Included in this deficiency is 30-cent dues not accounted for by ex-Secretary Chas. Brown, \$13.80.

Same for the secretary who retired this month, December, 1910, Roy Bell, \$5.40. Both of these gentlemen are requested to refund these amounts immediately. Neither of these men were in the city at the time of this examination.

No. 353, Louisiana, Mo.

This being a new charter, called on them to make sure that they got started right. Found the first month's business nicely balanced. Ledger indexed, etc. Bank account to be started right away. Very nice condition. The officers have the ability and apparently the disposition to conduct the union's affairs as they should be. Statement as follows:

Receipts from organization to Dec. 1, 1910.....\$18.00
 Expense 1.80

Balance would be Dec. 1, 1910.....\$17.20

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1910, in possession of Treas. W. E. Berry\$17.20

Stamp account also balanced correctly.

No. 358, Fremont, Nebr.

The books and accounts at this time are in very nice order. So long as the present secretary holds office this will continue. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....\$ 393.88
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1911.....1,177.60
Over percentage in 1909.....24.63
Due International Union on examination.. 6.06

Total\$1,602.17

Expense to Jan. 1, 1911.....1,310.15

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 292.02

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1911, in First National Bank
and certificate\$251.91
In possession Treas. M. Borowick.. 3.00
In possession Secy. H. Reimers..... 7.09

Total\$ 262.00

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 30.02

Reno, Nev., Feb. 4, 1911.
Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

These statements do not show any amounts expended over percentage during year 1910.

No. 129, Denver, Colo.

The members here frequently insist upon borrowing for local purposes from the International fund. A bad habit, and must be stopped. The books and accounts are really in fine condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. The ledger is a splendid illustration of how one may be kept. Since Mr. Sanford has been secretary there is hardly a question to ask regarding the standing of any member but what may be answered by referring to the ledger page, no matter if it be an appeal to the International Union; nothing entered but what is properly dated. There is a question regarding six weeks' sick benefit paid to J. D. Chern (102785), ledger page 20. This amount was not included in this statement, neither was the amount expended over percentage during year 1910. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 1, 1908.....\$ 3,510.04
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1911.....24,653.15
Expended over percentage during 1908-1909 435.35

Total\$28,598.54

Expense to Jan. 1, 1911.....26,193.90

Balance on hand would be Jan. 1, 1911....\$ 2,404.64

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1911, in Denver National
Bank\$ 768.85
In Ditch stock1,088.00
In possession Fin. Secy. J. W. San-
ford 15.00

Total\$ 1,871.85

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 532.79

This deficiency is money advanced on account Tampa assessment. Does not include percentage for year 1910.

No. 225, Los Angeles, Cal.

The books and accounts of this union at present are in nice order. Day book accounts balanced at the end of each month. Ledger nicely posted. Benefit cards on file, "endorsed." Cash and stamp accounts correct—very nice. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1907.....\$ 850.78
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1911.....11,599.03
Expended over percentage in 1907-8.....139.94
Due International Union on examination.. 3.00

Total\$12,392.75

Expense to Jan. 1, 1911.....11,389.20

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 1,003.55

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1911, in Int'l Savings and
Exchange Bank\$865.95
In possession Sec.-Treas. Matt
Lewis 134.60

Total\$ 1,000.55

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 3.00

This deficiency is out of work benefit paid to one who had not been a member two years. The amount expended over percentage during 1910 is not included in this statement.

No. 291, San Jose, Cal.

The books and accounts here are in fine condition, all benefit cards and vouchers on file. Ledger correctly posted, accounts always balanced at the end of the month. This union mailed a draft on Oct. 10th, 1910, to Tampa that payment has been stopped on. A new draft will be mailed at once. Received this information at the bank today, Feb. 2nd, 1911; no fault of the officers of San Jose, as they did their part. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 1st, 1907.....\$1,337.93
Receipts to Feb. 1st, 1911.....5,223.27
Over percentage in 1907 and 1908..... 64.88
Due International Union on examination.... 15

Total\$6,626.23

Expense to Feb. 1st, 1911.....6,217.23

Balance would be Feb. 1st, 1911.....\$ 409.00

Funds of Union—

Feb. 1, 1911, in Jan Jose Sav. Bank..\$391.40

In possession Sec'y pro tem. M. M.

Prola 17.45

Total\$ 408.85

Deficiency of union Feb. 1, 1911.....\$ 15

This deficiency is on account of error in entering International receipts for December, 1907, in International accounts.

No. 306, Pueblo, Colo.

The books and accounts here are at present in better condition than usual. More care will be given the ledger, the standing of the members in dues, also to the collection of loans; the day book accounts will be balanced at the end of each month in the day book, etc. Stamp and cash accounts correct now. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 1, 1908.....\$ 581.06
Receipts on Jan. 1, 1911.....2,727.15

Total\$3,308.21

Expense to Jan. 1, 1911.....3,039.60

Balance on hand would be Jan. 1, 1911....\$ 268.61

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1911, in Pueblo Sav. Bank.....\$214.95
In possession Sec'y-Treas. John Lis-
terman 38.20

Total\$ 253.15

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 15.46

This amount is the balance on old deficiency and does not include the amount expended over percentage during year 1910.

No. 307, Reno, Nevada.

The books and accounts here are at present in very nice order. There was a surplus in 20 and 30c dues. There had been a difference in the bank account, but at the time of examination this had been made all right. Sec'y Lorke was not responsible for this difference. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense all on file. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1907.....\$ 291.92
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1911.....1,503.85
Expended over percentage 1907..... 1.26
Due International Union on examination.... 50

Total\$1,797.53

Expense to Feb. 1, 1911.....1,534.10

Balance would be on hand Feb. 1, 1911....\$ 263.43

Funds of Union—
Feb. 6, 1911, in Farmers' and Mer-
chants' Nat'l Bank\$230.00
In possession Sec'y Emil Lorke..... 33.43

Total\$ 263.43

No. 332, San Diego, Cal.

The books and accounts here are in very good order, cash and stamp accounts correct. More attention will be given to have vouchers for expense endorsed by whoever receives the money in the future. Benefit cards, etc., all on file; ledger in very fair order. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 25, 1907.....\$ 586.12
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1911.....3,052.30
Expended over percentage in 1908..... 07

Total\$3,638.49

Expense to Jan. 1, 1911.....3,099.51

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 538.98

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1911, in San Diego Sav. Bank..\$522.39
In possession Sec'y Thos. Steigerwald 16.59

Total\$ 538.98

This statement does not include amount expended over percentage during year 1910.

No. 443, Albuquerque, N. M.

The books and accounts here are in better than fair order, cash and stamp accounts correct, ledger in good order. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1906.....\$ 297.38
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1911.....3,924.15
Expended over percentage 1907-8-9..... 36.26

Total\$4,257.79

Expense to Jan. 1, 1911.....4,034.14

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 223.65

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1911, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$175.31
In possession Fin. Sec'y D. O. Bannon 48.34

Total\$ 223.65

On Jan. 10th the Sec'y turned over \$25.00, which was at once deposited in bank. The amount expended over percentage during year 1910 is not included in this examination.

No. 469, Bakersfield, Cal.

Cash and stamp accounts here are correct; fine; the books in fair order. Benefit cards on file, no voucher system for expense. There will be endorsed vouchers on file in the future. Explained to the Sec'y why the ledger should be balanced with each credit given. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1907.....\$ 472.25
Receipts to Jan. 30, 1911.....1,978.00

Total\$2,451.25

Expense to Jan. 30, 1911.....2,342.45

Balance on hand Jan. 30, 1911.....\$ 108.80

Funds of Union—

Jan. 30, 1911, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$120.00

In possession Sec'y J. R. Reed..... 4.00

Total\$ 124.00

Cash surplus Jan. 30, 1911.....\$ 15.20

This surplus is the same as at time of previous examination.

No. 492, Colorado Springs, Colo.

The books and accounts here are in very good order, benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file, ledger in very good condition, cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 1, 1908.....\$ 344.24
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1911.....993.81
Expended over percentage in 1908..... 15.85
Expended over percentage in 1909..... 6.86

Total\$1,360.76

Expense to Jan. 1, 1911.....1,321.30

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 39.46

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1911, in Colo. Sav. Bank.....\$24.66
In possession Sec'y-Treas. C. W. Plat-
ner 7.94

Total\$ 32.60

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 6.86

This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during 1909 not yet replaced. Interest to Jan. 1, 1911, was entered in bank book at time of examination was not included in this examination, will be entered in the Jan., 1911, receipts.

No. 499, Trinidad, Colo.

The books and accounts here are in very fair condition; gave the new secretary what help I could. Ex-Sec'y T. C. Hammer will also assist in any way to help the new man. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 1, 1903.....\$ 727.57
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1911.....1,566.35
Due to International Union on examination. 5.00

Total\$2,298.92

Expense to Jan. 1, 1911.....1,960.35

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 338.57

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1911, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$320.65
In possession Sec'y T. C. Hammer.... 12.92

Total\$ 333.57

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1911.....\$ 5.00

This deficiency is illegal sick benefit paid in June, 1910. The deficiency given in this statement does not include amount expended over percentage during year 1910.

Yours fraternally,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

REPORT

Of the Agents and Arbitrators in the Tampa Strike,
From December 15th to the End of the Strike,
Which Was About January 28, 1911.

Tampa, Florida, Feb. 7, 1911.
On December 13th, 1910, we left Chicago for Tampa, arriving there on the 16th. It will be remembered that the agents that had been at Tampa before us had been ordered to leave the town by a committee of the Citizens' Committee that waited on them at the hotel, telling them that they, the citizens, would no longer be responsible for their safety; that they did not want the fair name of Tampa injured by having them killed or hurt in their city. We were informed of the above by Mr. J. C. Johnston, the agent ordered out. Knowing this, and not wishing to meet the same fate, our entrance to Tampa was kept very quiet. The Cigar Makers have a Labor Temple of their own; everything done at meetings or in or about this Temple becomes public property. Knowing that to go to this Temple meant to have the fact that we were in town published in the daily papers, we arranged to have meetings with Fifth Vice-President G. P. Bradford and members of the Joint Advisory Board at other places. At this time about one-half of the members of the Joint Advisory Board were not attending meetings, having knowledge that if they did they would be promptly arrested. After a few days things became quiet, meetings of the Board were held regularly, and we then attended meetings of the Joint Advisory Board. Nothing of any importance was done at those meetings, it being agreed by all that nothing could be done in the way of settlement of the strike on account of the Christmas holidays coming on. About the 30th and 31st of December the Joint Advisory Board and other members of the unions began to talk of holding a mass meeting and it was finally agreed to hold such meeting on Sunday, January 1, 1911 (New Year's Day). This meeting was broken up by the Citizens' Committee, headed by the Mayor of Tampa, the police and a lot of thugs, all armed with shot guns and rifles. About committee was continued picketing the shops, about twenty automobiles going around loaded with citizens with guns and rifles, protecting cigarmakers who had gone to work, and trying to get others to go to work. The union men or strikers were not allowed to go near any of the factories, as picketing on the part of the cigarmakers was not allowed. A little before this time, Mr. J. M. Gill, a member

of the Joint Advisory Board and also editor of the Cigarmakers' paper, was arrested on the same charge as De La Campa, Russell and Barthum had been convicted on (conspiracy to prevent men from going to work). He is in jail at this time awaiting trial.

After consulting with the secretaries of some of the unions and members of the J. A. B., we thought to get a meeting between the Joint Advisory Board and the manufacturers and to this end, in company of Edward Stanley, called on the Mayor, also on Solicitor Rainey, informing them that our visit to Tampa was to assist, if possible, in bringing about a union settlement of this strike in a peaceful manner. Both of these men offered to assist us in any way they possibly could; the Mayor wanted to call a meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers at once, but when told by us that the members of the unions of Tampa were the only men that could settle, he was not so anxious. We then went to the Joint Advisory Board and asked them to appoint a committee to go with us to visit the manufacturers, telling them we wished to talk the matter over with them, hear what they had to say, and report what was said back to their meeting, and that we would not go to visit any of them unless given a committee to go with us. The matter was taken up at several meetings of the Board, and thoroughly considered, and each time we were informed that they would not allow a committee to go with us, as it was their opinion that if they sent a committee with us the manufacturers would take it as evidence of weakness on the part of the Joint Advisory Board; they also requested us not to go alone. We then asked to have a committee not members of the Board, selected from the cigarmakers, or to let us pick a committee to go with us. This also was not agreeable to them, and was not done. We were, however, informed by the Joint Advisory Board that if given an invitation by the manufacturers to call and see them, or any of them, we were at liberty to go and see them; we also promised if we received such invitation in time we would bring it before the Joint Advisory Board first. We never got such an invitation and never went to see the manufacturers, but held ourselves in readiness to go at all times. The Board at all times held to the position that the manufacturers knew where to send if they wished to communicate with them.

During our time in Tampa, two applications were made to the Joint Advisory Board, one for Lock-out Benefit in the Terra Del Fuego factory, which factory was slow in putting the men back to work after the Christmas holidays' lay-off; we asked them to appoint a committee to wait on the firm before acting on the application, which they did. We went with the committee and got a full explanation from the firm and application was withdrawn. The men went to work the next week.

In another shop, employing thirty-eight men, they had a selector working who was a cigarmaker belonging to Local No. 336, but was not or could not join the Selectors' Union; we went with a committee from the Board to see this firm; were informed that this man was hired in the capacity of man-of-all-work, was a friend of his and a man he could trust. Also that he would employ a regular selector as soon as he could. He asked for further time, which was granted by the Board. It is our opinion that if these cases were looked into and the Joint Advisory Board would try and settle them at home, that the applications to strike from Tampa would be much less.

When we arrived at Tampa, the strike had resolved itself into a position of waiting—one side waiting for the other to go broke. The Cigarmakers had the awful load of about 3,000 nonunion cigarmakers to support. This cost about between six and seven thousand dollars per week; this money had to be raised from voluntary contributions, after seven months' time (during which the number to be supported was much larger), the money began to run short the week of January 8th, 15th and 22nd. The Joint Advisory Board found themselves about \$13,000.00 in debt and not much money coming in. They decided to call a joint meeting of the Board and the Executive Boards of the five locals of Tampa to consider the proposition of going back to work; this meeting decided to submit this proposition to the meetings of the local unions, meetings to be called at once; the vote was as follows:

Local No. 500 voted	522 for and 12 against.
Local No. 336 voted	197 for and 19 against.
Local No. 440 voted	58 for and 8 against.
Local No. 462 voted	253 for and 27 against.
Local No. 493 voted	71 for and 0 against.

Total vote 1,101 for and 66 against.

Before the joint meeting of the Board and the Executive Boards was held, members of the Cigarmakers began sending telegrams to Chicago, Key West and other points that the strike was over; this before the proposition was submitted to a vote.

On January 17th a meeting of Local No. 500 was held (a regular meeting), the proposition of going back to work was brought up and after a long discussion it was moved that the proposition of going back to work be submitted to a referendum vote of all unions; a secret ballot was taken with the following result.

In favor of submitting the proposition to vote....	35
Against submitting the proposition to vote.....	215
Blanks	8

The same proposition was up at the meeting of Local No. 336, held January 18th, with the following result:

In favor of submitting the proposition to vote....	8
Against submitting the proposition to vote.....	104

At this time the delegates from both the above

locals were instructed by the Joint Advisory Board to go to their meetings and to talk and work against the proposition being submitted to a vote, knowing that the funds to support the nonunion men were away behind. At all times the members of the union were paid their benefit on time. Had the Cigarmakers all been members of the union, it is our opinion that this strike never would have happened; the men there seem to realize this, for on all sides they declare their intention of joining the union. They call the going back to work only a recess.

A summary of the whole affair may be of interest to all.

The trouble started when the cigarmakers of Tampa began to join the International Union in large numbers—the manufacturers, who had an organization of their own, known as the "Clear Havana Cigar Manufacturers' Association," trying to prevent the men from organizing, decided to lay off 25% of their men on the first Saturday and to continue laying off 25% each week until they were all laid off. This was done, and some time in the month of July the shops were closed. They made this move, knowing that men out of work and without money could not join the union; so in short, the lockout was caused to prevent men from organizing. A night or two before the strike was called off the manufacturers met a committee of citizens, consisting of three doctors, two cigarmakers and four other business men, with the following proposition:

The men representing the tobacco workers submitted a proposition as follows, as a basis of settlement on which the men should return to work in the factories:

That the manufacturers guarantee maintenance of the scale of prices adopted January 1, 1910.

That there shall be no discrimination against any of the men now on strike when they are taken back into the factories.

That the Tampa Clear Havana Manufacturers' Association guarantee that they will at all times pay as high prices for making of cigars, etc., as are paid in any clear Havana factory in Key West or in any other city in the state of Florida.

Assurance from the manufacturers that they will use their utmost efforts to prevent foremen or managers in the factories from imposing on employees by compelling them to board at certain restaurants, saloons, or discriminating or showing special favors in giving out positions in the factories.

Also that the manufacturers will strictly abide by the child labor law, which forbids employment in factories of children under the age of fourteen years, and have copies of the law conspicuously posted in all factories.

This was heard by the J. A. B., while it was not adopted or made a part of the settlement in any way, it being generally taken as defining the position of the manufacturers.

Then the men returned to work with no signed agreements but their rights to organize has not been interfered with. The men say they will continue to organize until every man is a member of the union, and in this way get union shops. To use the words of the secretary of the J. A. B., he says: "Although the manufacturers have not agreed to recognize us, we have won the union."

Looking at things as they are, in a fair and impartial manner, one cannot help but say that the long struggle of the boys has ended while not successful as a whole, it has been so in a great measure. All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. E. FARRELL,
C. B. MARSH,

Agents and Arbitration, Tampa Strike.

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling cards until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions request the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return same to union making the request.

Members owing Private Loans to Union 224, Salt Lake City, are hereby notified that they must pay up by March 13th or show cause why they should not be suspended, as action will be taken on that date.

Durad Hiler, No. 111635, stands suspended by Union 77, Minneapolis, for non-payment of Private Loan.

Union No. 28, Westfield, Mass., suspended Louis Buhles No. 73312 for not paying Private Loan.

Secretary holding card of Dennis Garvey, No. 104338 please collect Private Loan of \$1.50 and send to Secretary of Union 351, Mankato.

Notice to Local Unions, where I owe Private Loans. "Am still disabled." Wm. Cosgrove No. 34923.

Secretaries please collect private loans from the following and remit to Union 431, Litchfield, Ill.: Louis Polak, No. 9788, 50c; Phil Kempf, No. 46381, 50c; F. Vanderburg, 93662, 25c; Wm. Pape, 12971, 50c; Walter Rich, 3979, 50c; A. E. Levey, 53761, 50c; John Massey, 7963, 50c; Gus Lehning, 4970, 50c; Anton Kolosek, 112145, 50c; Geo. McCann, 30808, 25c; Wm. Mosher, 7438, 25c; Thomas J. Murphy, 71660, 25c; H. J. Mellon, 66596, 25c; J. B. Welch, 52063, 25c; Ed. Stevens, 106014, 25c; Howard La Ponce, 117263, 25c; E. F. Vaughn, 113600, 50c; Thos.

Bowlen, 105878, 25c; Fred Niebuhr, 8424, 25c; L. R. Lowenthal, 99457, 25c.

Secretaries will please note and collect 50c private loan from the following and return it to Union No. 321, New Britain, Conn.: John Ryan, No. 13101; H. Gratton, No. 72339; Phillip Kempf, No. 46388; Frank McKenzie, No. 81765; B. Sullivan, No. 66652; F. L. Ocklut, No. 109435; Martin Clark, No. 63205; J. H. Arnold, No. 74708; Louis Buhles, No. 74025; John Hey, No. 83231; Bert J. Toury, No. 112741; J. Burns, No. 82096; W. F. Love, No. 24606; John Dudding, No. 29506; Al. Lawson, No. 97251; Wolf Berman, No. 71314; Robt. Ellison, No. 77203; Bert Dillon, No. 65078; Frank Kemler, No. 6089; M. F. Burke, No. 60525; Irving Dunn, No. 28508; U. Golet, No. 96188; A. Boscher, No. 82528; A. Pedroville, No. 16715; J. F. Deacon, No. 114232. Others will be advertised if they do not pay up next month.

Will the following who were accommodated by this union, 498, Everett, Wash., kindly remit the amount opposite their respective names and avoid trouble. Remember others may want a favor also: Sept. 30, 1909, Frank Tschida, No. 17152, \$1.50; Jan. 18, 1910, Ivar Cedarwall, No. 8129, \$1.00; March 26, 1910, Alex. McDonald, No. —, \$1.00; June 7, 1910, Chas. Wolf, No. 9065, \$1.00; July 11, 1910, Alex. Oeller, No. 112320, \$1.00; July 12, 1910, A. H. Meyer, No. 29021, \$1.00; July 29, 1910, C. P. Brown, No. 120674, \$1.00; Sept. 16, 1910, Chas. E. Lautz, No. 96411, \$1.00; Oct. 7, 1910, Frank McCabe, No. 5202, \$1.00; Nov. 19, 1910, Wm. Nelson, No. 10628, \$1.00; Nov. 19, 1910, M. C. Hoffmann, No. 7397, \$1.00.

If the following members owing Private Loans of \$1.00 each to Union No. 28, Westfield, Mass., don't pay up before Feb. 28, they will be suspended in March Journal: Harry Benjamin, 98020; H. Archambeault, 94223; D. P. Brown, Jr., 99570; M. F. Burke, 60525; E. J. Burns, 106890; John Conway, 83361; Rufus Crooke, 67537; Arth. Carter, 52730; Jastt Dennis, 32678; C. W. Eastburg, 86951; Mike Fakey, 32057; Chas. Gibson, 76118; Tim Harney, 68924; Thos. Jones, 69912; M. Kelleker, 51155; Al. Lawson, 97251; P. J. Niles, 111368; Ed. Nichols, 44486; Jas. J. Pollard, 86680; C. H. Richardson, 7314; John Ryan, 13101; John Slater, 88035; Frank Van Boom, 64690; J. B. Welch, 52063.

If not heard from by March 7, 1911, by Union 357, Vancouver, B. C., the following members will be suspended: Ira Hartman (99074), \$4; C. Williams (102152), \$4; D. Daly (32039), \$4; B. Bellevieu (95854), \$4; E. Wilson (77957), \$4; C. O. Foster (113633), \$4; O. Mayrisc (49383), \$4; J. H. Hamlin (100235), \$4; E. O'Brien (97889), \$2; M. J. Balfour (119065), \$4; James Brown (66930), \$4; F. Schatter (10000), \$4; Andrew Anderson, \$2; F. Timler (1047), \$2; A. H. Meyer (29021), \$7.25; E. B. Watson (66964), \$2; A. F. Wulff (112700), \$17; J. C. Pearce, \$3.

Union 28, Westfield, Mass., writes: "E. A. Harney (71317) paid private loan November 13, 1909."

If the secretary of Union 469, Bakersfield, Cal., does not hear from the following members owing private loans to this local, thirty days after this publication, they will have to suffer the consequences, as they have been advertised before and our Private Loan Fund here is completely exhausted: (67483) H. P. Bartholomew, \$1.00; C. Foster, \$2.00; (100449) Hever Parry, \$3.25; (43542) Frank Kreighbaum, \$6.50; (36125) Jas. O'Hearn, \$1.00; (96330) A. Fartado, \$1.00; (75459) C. F. Deihl, \$3.50; (66689) Antona Volanka, \$1.00.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago post-office. By order Postoffice Department, Washington.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since last issue of Journal: Mr. Chas. Schaller.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 211, Victoria—for Chas. Solomon, No. 47739.

Union 72, Burlington, Ia.—for Frank Winters.

The International President—for Wm. Colton.

Union 139, Long Hill, Conn.—for W. T. Mahoney, No. 80442.

Union 179, Bangor, Me.—for Arthur Rouleau, No. 7419.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo.—for W. T. Newton, Fred W. Gels, C. D. Strickland, Ed. Green, Joe Brunbardin, Hugh Miller, John Routh, L. E. Lambias, Geo. C. Fox.

Union 55, Hamilton, Ont., for P. Homerick and L. Landry.

Union 381, Watertown, Wis., for Geo. Burchell.

Union 307, Reno, Nev., for John McCoy.

Union 109, Aberdeen, Wash., for Jock Norris.

Union 312, Livingston, Mont., for J. Lange (important).

LOST CARDS

38508, Thos. Sylvia, lost Jan. 10, 1911. Reported by Union 21.

39708, Ernst Rothe, lost Jan. 15, 1911. Reported by Union 149.

5668, I. R. Velez, lost Jan. 14, 1911. Reported by Union 481.

14338, Geo. Weldon, lost Jan. 28, 1911. Reported by Union 82.

Fred Morrison, reported by 416. No such party initiated at time and place stated.

Harry Kellerman, reported by 115. No such party initiated at time and place stated.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents.
Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 15, 1911.

Under date of January 31st, we sent to all local unions a circular, as follows:

Chicago, Ill., January 31, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions:

Fellow Craftsmen: I received the following telegram: Tampa, Fla., Jan. 26, 1911.—G. W. Perkins, Chicago, Ill.: Strike called off. Members of five unions voted secret ballot, eleven hundred to go back to work, sixty-six no. Cause lack of funds to continue. They call it recess. The spirit of organizing very strong. The International Union loudly cheered at all meetings. Mass meeting to be held Sunday outside of city. I spoke at all meetings. Notify Llamblas. Board thirteen thousand in debt. They ask to have donations continue until this is paid. Send us instructions. (Signed) J. E. Farrell."

In addition to the foregoing telegram, the secretary of the Joint Advisory Board here received a telegram in which they also state that the strike is ended, and they say: "Men are more united than ever, and pledged to stick to the union. Almost all unorganized men joined union today, and we are all satisfied. Send assessments that have been adopted, that we may pay debts."

The debt of \$13,000 referred to in both telegrams has absolutely nothing to do with the accounts of the International Union. It is money that the Joint Advisory Board spent in the effort to care for the unorganized and those not entitled to benefits. This debt, having been created by the Joint Advisory Board, should of course be paid. Local unions may continue sending the Denver-Tampa assessment there as fast as collected. The unions anticipated this assessment, and of course went in debt as a consequence, and for that reason it should be sent.

As soon as I receive written details of the settlement of the strike I will immediately send them to you in circular form. My understanding is now that while the manufacturers have offered the 1910 scale and have agreed not to discriminate against any of the men on strike, and to do what they can to prevent the boarding at restaurants evil, to enforce the child labor law, and to do certain other things alleged to be in the interests of the workers, yet there was no written or other agreement between the manufacturers and the unions as such. If this is true, neither the unions nor the manufacturers are bound by any agreement, and since we, according to all accounts, have succeeded in thoroughly organizing Tampa, and have thoroughly demonstrated the ability of the International Union to discharge all of its financial obligations, and at the same time have taught the manufacturers a lesson they will never forget, we are in a better position than ever before in the city of Tampa. I am of the opinion that it will be a long time

before the manufacturers look for trouble again.

As soon as written reports reach here, however, they will be immediately sent you.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. Perkins,

International President.

Since the the issuance of the circular, in a letter dated January 29th, Mr. Edward Stanley, corresponding secretary of the Joint Advisory Board, Tampa, Fla., in part says:

"In my telegram I stated that we were satisfied at the manner in which the strike ended, but today we are more satisfied than we were when we sent you the telegram. Nearly all the non-union men are joining the union—those that have stuck to us during the strike and also those who have scabbed on us. Our fight in this long struggle was for the union, and although the manufacturers have not agreed to recognize us, we have won the union, as we are going back to work organized, but the manufacturers' fight against us was to prevent us from organizing."

(Signed) Edward Stanley, Jr.,
Corresponding Secretary, Joint Advisory Board.

The report of the representatives of the International Union does not contain any more definite information than that stated in the circular and quoted in the foregoing. We have written to the officers of the Joint Advisory Board and to each local union of Tampa, requesting a written detailed statement of matters as they exist today, but up to the time of going to press no written information has reached us.

We are publishing in this issue the report of the representatives of the International Union at Tampa. The strike and the situation as it now exists will be fully discussed in the next issue of the Official Journal.

Conciliation and arbitration as a means of settling trade disputes has been pressed home with greater force than ever by the Tampa strike, on the manufacturers as well as on the journeymen.

The Tampa cigar manufacturers and several other manufacturers in other places are agitating the proposition to start trade schools for teaching cigar making. This proposition sounds funny especially in view of the fact that the Trust and the United Cigar Manufacturers Co. run huge kindergarten shops in which alleged cigarmakers are turned out without numbers. These concerns employ vast numbers of girls who go to work as soon as the age limit is obtained and in many instances before. These little children are taught only one part of the business but by working under the bunch breaking and roll up system they turn out cigars. Not content with this rapacity and greed, want still more and the trade papers are hysterically boosting for trade schools to teach cigarmaking.

The Beveridge Anti-coupon bill is apparently dead for this session of congress and it might as well be for any real good it should have done if adopted. The Beveridge bill simply provided that no coupon or promise of a gift should be packed in or attached to any package of cigars, etc. This bill if approved would not have stopped the practice of giving presents so justly complained against. If it had passed the coupons would have been placed on the shelf and handed to each purchaser. A bill to stop this practice should

contain a provision that no coupon or promise shall be attached to, packed within a package, or given away, or handed to a purchaser.

The United Cigar Manufacturers, a big non-union concern, operating shops in New York City and Pennsylvania, in which they employ largely women and children, and whose annual product nearly equals that of the Trust, recently issued a financial statement, in which it was said: "The net earnings for the year were \$1,255,501.77." We estimate that this concern employs in the neighborhood of 10,000 cigarmakers.

In this issue we publish the report of Sam'l Gompers, president of A. F. of L. The report is replete with useful information, and is interesting and instructive and should be read by every member who desires to keep in touch with the general labor movement.

DOOLEY EXPLAINS THE OPEN SHOP.

"What is all this talk that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't ye know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hennessey. What is th' open shop? Sure, 'tis a shop where they kape th' door open t' accommodate th' consthant stream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min that has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hennessey—suppose wan of these freebarn Amerycan citizens is wurkin' in an open shop fer th' princely wages of wan large iron dollar a day of tin hours. Along comes another freebarn son-of-a-gun, an' he sez to th' boss, 'I think I could handle th' job fer ninety cints.' 'Shure,' sez the boss, 'an' th' wan-dollar man gits th' merry jinglin' can, an' goes out into th' crool would t' exercise his inalienable rights as a freebarn Amerycan citizen an' scab on some other poor devil. An' so it goes on, Hennessey. An' who gits th' benefit? Thruie, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more fer money thin he does for his roight eye. It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see th' min robbed of their indepindeince. They must have their indepindeince, regahrdrless of inything ilse."

"But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open shop min ye minshun say they are fur th' unions, if properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there we are. An' how would they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contrahcts, no scales, hardly any wages, an' dam few mimbbers."—F. Peter Dunne, in Typographical Journal.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of respect and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days.

Union 72, Burlington, Ia.—Julius C. Wagner, who died January 8th, 1911. Union attended the funeral in a body.

Union 232, Sellersville, Pa.—Geo. W. Stimmel, No. 77898, who died December 19th, 1910. Committee attended funeral.

Union 235, Los Angeles, Calif.—Mr. Frank Gill, who died January 31st. Committee from Union 235 acted as pall bearers.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT

St. Louis, Mo., November 14, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Trade Unionists: Thirty years ago, upon the urgent appeal of a number of earnest and far-seeing trade unionists, a convention was held in Pittsburgh, Pa. There and then the foundation for our Federation of trades and labor unions was laid. Upon that foundation a structure has been reared perhaps far beyond the vision of its builders. Soon after the establishment of our Federation, and after its purposes came to be understood, the toilers began to realize not only that it was eminently practicable but also that it had within its possibilities the elements to inspire hope and courage for the achievement of Labor's highest aspirations. By the years of devoted work of its adherents, and through its attainments, the Federation has earned the respect and the confidence of the workers who rallied to its standard and defended it against its traducers and would-be destroyers.

Twenty-two years ago the American Federation of Labor held an annual convention in this city. That convention reviewed the progress which had been made and it determined upon a well-defined policy for the inauguration of a shorter workday, to the end that an eight-hour day should be established.

The impetus and quickening impulse given to the labor movement and the great cause of justice and humanity for which it stands can only be understood and appreciated by the studious and by the retrospective view to be taken by the workers who will compare the situation and the condition of the wage-working masses then and now. The history of the movement can not be recounted here. So far as it is written, it may be traced in the official proceedings of our conventions, in The American Federationist, in the official trade journals and in the labor press. The unwritten history and some of its most important work lie in the archives of the offices of the organized labor movement, local, international and federated. That which is obvious to all is the progress which has been made in the physical well-being, in the mental, moral, political and social advancement of the toilers. This progress is evidenced in their higher character and more independent spirit, in their recognition of the identity in the interests of all wage-workers and in the solidarity of their feeling and action, together with their wider horizon of duties and rights, their broader sympathies for all mankind, and their determination to struggle on for the eradication of every wrong and the attainment of their every right to which they, in common with their fellow-men, are justly entitled.

Advancement also may be clearly seen in the tribute all pay to the ennobling work of our movement and in the better conception which our people have of the splendid achievements due to the persistent efforts of the organized labor movement of our time.

It may not be uninteresting as an indication of our movement's growth to call attention to the fact that at our first convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., only six international unions were represented, with a number of scattering locals. In St. Louis, twenty-two years ago, there were seventeen international unions with a few central bodies and locals. Note the list of delegates to this convention and the organization they represent, and, at a glance, the great progress made is apparent. This does not account for several hundred central bodies and local unions affiliated but unrepresented by delegates.

Organization and Growth.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1910, there were issued by the American Federation of Labor 334 certificates of affiliation (charters), as follows:

International unions	2
State federations	1
City central bodies	83
Local trade unions	152
Federal labor unions	96

Total 334

At the close of the fiscal year there were affiliated to our Federation:

International unions	120
State federations	39
City central bodies	632
Local trade unions	431
Federal labor unions	216

Total 1,438

The international unions enumerated have approximately 28,000 local unions under their jurisdiction. Attention is called to this fact, so that the error into which many persons have fallen as to the make-up of our Federation may be corrected. As its name implies, ours is a federated body of international, state, central and directly affiliated locals, the latter having no international unions of their own trade or calling. The international unions have direct jurisdiction over their own local unions or lodges situated throughout the continent. Applications from unions for affiliation are turned over to the international of the trade where one is in existence. During the past year our affiliated international unions report they have issued 2,157 charters to local unions, and thereby and by adhesion to existing locals have increased their membership for the year 218,229 members.

Our state federations and city central bodies are continually extending their sphere of usefulness and becoming of larger advantage to our fellow-workers. They are abreast of the times, improving every opportunity which presents itself, usually taking the initiative in securing reforms in the industrial, political, social and moral condition of the workers and all our people. Legislatively, they have secured advances too numerous to incorporate in detail in this report. Throughout the length and breadth of our continent the co-operation and spirit of fraternity and solidarity manifested by the members of the organized labor movement is a matter of commendation and deep gratification and must make for a constant growth through organizing the yet unorganized toilers.

Numerically, the membership of our affiliated organizations is near the highest figures in their existence. In 1907-8 we experienced a panic, during which, by reason of unemployment, a decrease in membership occurred. Within the past year a marked increase in both membership and organization is to be noted. In a report which I had the honor to submit to a former convention discussing the "law of growth" of the trade union movement I took occasion to say in part:

"In connection with this it may be well to call attention to the fact that there is a natural law of growth in the labor movement, a law that is not generally understood. When there is a falling off of membership, no matter how slight, our opponents point to it with satisfaction as an indication of disintegration or dissolution of the labor movement. The unthinking in our own ranks view it with alarm. The fact of the matter is that any temporary falling off in membership is due largely to the failure on the part of those organizations to adopt the means by which the members' best interests are safeguarded. After all, a better intelligence and a revived spirit of workmen soon demonstrate the necessity of organization to protect their best interests, and they soon return to their alma mater of the labor movement, the trade union. With this revived spirit the enthusiasm penetrates into the ranks of the unorganized, and these, together with the trend of events in industry and labor conditions, have their compelling force upon the minds of the wage-earners, who in constantly larger numbers join the ranks of the grand army of organized labor, to make common cause for the protection and advancement of all the wage-earners.

"Let pessimists and opponents take uncton to their souls for their mastership of the past. The present and the future are for labor, which in its organized, federated movement will stand as a protest against injustice and wrong toward any of our fellow-men, as the vanguard to proclaim and achieve the rights to which the toilers, the masses, are entitled."

The tide of events has changed. The time and opportunity for a more thorough campaign of organization are here, and, during the next few years, "we must take the current as it serves or lose our ventures." No effort should be left untied to bring the toilers within the protective and beneficent fold and influence of our trade union movement. Every labor organization, wherever located, should exert its uttermost efforts to continue organizing. Every dollar wisely expended in the propaganda of organization will yield its fruit in strength, power, advantage, wisdom and influence for good.

I would urge upon all our fellow-unionists, officers and members, the great rank and file, that greater and more persistent work of organization be planned and carried into effect.

Let every union member regard it as his mission to organize—to bring at least one fellow-worker into membership of his trade union. Let the slogan be: Organize, agitate, educate!

In the campaign of organization, in the great and diversified work which our Federation undertakes in the interest of the toilers, we have often felt the dire need of funds. A scrutiny of our expenditures will disclose that there is not a dollar devoted to any purpose but which makes directly for the workers' welfare.

It is urgently recommended that this convention adopt a slight increase in the per capita of affiliated organizations. I am convinced beyond all peradventure that with some additional funds at the disposal of your officers great good will be accomplished in the interest of the organizations and the workers generally.

Our Movement Not "Narrow."

"The narrowness of trade unionism." This phrase passes current, at full face value, in every camp and even in every group of "intellectuals." In going the whole round of the "isms," sociological, ethical, legal, political, reformatory, played-out popular crazes or "just-out" social panaceas, one will hear expressed by the leaders a sentiment that the trade unionists are hide-bound conservatives—because they decline to rush in a body to take the magic medicine for social ills offered by

the particular "ism" advocated by the critic in each particular case.

It is a fact that trade unionism in America moves on in its own set and deliberate way. In so doing, it has outlived wave upon wave of hastily conceived so-called "broad" movements that were to reconstruct society in a single season. And it has sufficiently good cause for continuing its own reasoned-out course.

A full defense of trade unionism against the charge of narrowness would require many volumes, were each to be separately devoted to counter-statements and argumentation addressed to every critic advocating his own special "ism" as against trade unionism. But there is one broad bottom fact underlying all the criticisms of trade unionism based on its alleged narrowness. That fact is that trade unionism is not narrow.

The locomotive engine is not "narrow" because it is not fitted to run on high highways and byways and waterways as it is for railways, nor is the steamship "narrow" because it can not be made to run on land. But steam, the motive power, can be so applied that it is effective on both land and water. An engine is adapted to a special use; steam in its application is universal.

Similarly, a trade union is not a machine fitted to the work of directly affecting all the civic, social and political changes necessary in society. But it first of all teaches the working classes the power of combination. Thenceforward it disciplines them, leads them to perform tasks that are possible, and permits the members of any of its affiliated bodies to attempt any form of social experiment which does not imperil the organization as a whole. The spirit of combination has the immediate effects of self-confidence for the democratic elements in the unions, of growth in the loyalty of workman for workman, of constant progressive achievement not confined to restricted limits. It is therefore a motive power continuously and variously applicable as the masses move forward and upward in their individual and collective development.

The spirit of combination in the wage-workers has as a motive many points of resemblance to that of steam (or for that matter electricity) in the mechanical world. One of these points is that the machine to be moved must not be too big or too complex for the engine. Theorist social reformers beyond enumeration have in vain offered their utopian inventions to the masses because the latter, endowed with common sense, have, on due observation, refused to supply the needed wasteful power to make the inventions go. If they had done so for a time, they could but have exhibited the folly of going to greater pains and troubles than the present social machinery requires. The history of the United States is plentifully illustrated with millennial experiments, illusory for the reason that their maintenance in some way overtaxed their supporters, accustomed to making progress in the freedom and opportunity of America even as it is.

No other mechanism for carrying out the will of the wage-workers in the domain in which they can especially benefit themselves has equaled the trade union and the trade union movement in bringing desired results. No other has equally stood the test of time. No other has thrown anything like the light upon the state of mind of the masses with respect to their economic education. No other has been able to show how intensely practical the workingmen are—nor how devoted they can show themselves to a clearly defined principle, nor how ready they are to trust to their own leadership, nor how they invariably refuse, as a class, to embark in fiction-born utopian ventures. The trade union has been broad enough for all practical purposes.

And yet trade unionism is the soundest base yet laid for every project that gives promise to the working class for a firm and solid advance. Moving step by step, trade unionism contains within itself, as a movement and as a mechanism, the possibilities for establishing whatever social institution the golden future shall develop for the workers as the predestined universal element to be in control of society.

Politically, an invariable problem confronting the trade union movement is how to take action without binding itself to a hard and fast "ism," "ology" or platform. The best of these may quickly develop weaknesses imperiling the hard-won unity of the masses. As a matter of history, American labor organizations, national as well as local, have come to disastrous ending through converting themselves from trade unions, with clear principles and accepted methods and tried leadership, into political parties with vote-catching platforms, campaign methods and heroes of the passing hour for "standard-bearers." The lesson that has been heeded by the rank and file of the trade unions and has been learned by the veterans in the American Federation of Labor is to trust all the time to definite and time-tried trade union economic methods, and to the ballot only in so far as results are to be foreseen to a positive certainty. The political measures to be achieved must, beyond a doubt, form the cause for the workers' proceeding to vote together, but by the side of these measures the fortunes of parties and politicians fall to a subordinate, even a negligible place. From its present position the American Federation of Labor is enabled to throw out feelers all over the continent and ascertain in what respects and how far the ballot may supplement the established and familiar forms of union effort in promoting the well-being of the wage-earning class. The preference the rank and file express for certain public men in some localities comes not so much

from interest in the men in question as in the public work they have performed or bind themselves to perform. The votes the organized workers give in support of certain radical parties in other localities is less an indication of an acceptance of platform theories than testimony that the immediate practical demands of these parties are in accord with the needs of the wage-earners and the communities concerned at the present hour. In any case, such activities of the trade unionists in public affairs give contradiction to the charge of narrowness of their institution—the union. They illustrate the fact of an adaptability to occasion and opportunity that in itself is the best evidence of breadth. More, it is a breadth both of view and spirit, consonant with a lasting security of position and with every possibility of continuous experimentation.

It was no narrowness of view, but a clear and comprehensive foresight of the results to be achieved through a change in the mechanism of our law-making, while remaining faithful to fundamental principles, that brought the American Federation twenty years ago to a support of the initiative and referendum and their collateral reforms in the general plan of restoring to the people the power that by the legerdemain of representative misrepresentation had been taken away from them. In all the states and cities in which these rightful and truly democratic methods have been adopted, great progress has been made toward a satisfactory permanent basis for gradual steps through administrative purity and general reform to the future society of unerring and universal justice, a progress greater than has been made through all those movements of the years which have been characterized either by spasmodic upheavals, usually under unstable leadership, or by feverish propaganda actuated through visions of utopias always illuminated by the most iridescent of rainbows.

The trade unions are the historically and naturally developed labor movement of our time, clime and conditions. Our federation of trade unions represents and voices the struggles, needs and the aspirations of the toiling masses of our continent. It helps to bear their burdens and make them lighter; it bears the scars and pain of battle and shares in glorious triumphs already achieved and makes ready for the brighter and better day now, tomorrow, and tomorrow's tomorrow. Nothing daunted, but straightforward and courageous, our labor movement, proud of its past, faces the future with an abiding faith and confidence that that future is ours.

A. F. of L. Departments.

The relations of the various departments to the American Federation of Labor have been of the most cordial, fraternal and helpful character. Every assistance possible has been rendered to the departments and their respective officers.

It is exceedingly gratifying to find that the departments have made such substantial headway. It is earnestly hoped that wherever possible further departments shall be created by and in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Much will depend upon the consistent, cordial and loyal support which the departments now in existence will continue to give to the general policy of the trade union movement as understood and practiced by the American Federation of Labor.

It was in this city of St. Louis in 1888 that I had the honor to report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor upon the subject of industrial divisions or industrial departments. Because of its probable helpfulness as well as appropriateness, I quote the language submitted to the consideration of the delegates to that convention:

"The thought has frequently occurred to me whether in the near future the basis of our Federation should not be modeled upon a somewhat different basis from the present one, by having the various industries classified by the divisions of these industries, such as, for instance, the iron, steel or metal industry to have a convention of the representatives of all the trade unions in that industry; the building trades to have their convention of the representatives of the unions in their trade; the railroad employees theirs and so on, each legislating upon the questions that affect the general interests of their particular trades and interests; these industrial divisions to be in turn represented by their proportionate number of delegates in the convention of the American Federation of Labor and a representative of each industry elected a member of the executive council.

"The conventions of the industrial divisions might be held simultaneously in different halls, of course, but in the city in which the Federation would hold its convention immediately after their adjournment. The idea may not be practical for immediate adoption, but discussion of it can only lead to good results. One thing is certain, the autonomy of each trade and industrial division would thus be more firmly secured."

It is not because of any particular pride in outlining a plan of organization, now nearly verified, that this suggestion of twenty-two years ago is quoted. It is commended to your attention simply for the purpose of endeavoring to suggest that greater consideration be given to the entire subject of improving and making more effective the entire organized labor movement of America, the hegemony of which is generally conceded to the American Federation of Labor. I recommend that this convention authorize the selection of a special committee to give consideration to the subject of departments, the relation of the depart-

ments to the American Federation of Labor, how they can be practically extended and improved, to the end that the cause of labor may be the more effectively pursued and the promotion and advancement of the interests of the workers attain the greatest degree of success.

The reports of the progress made by the departments are in condensed form, made part of this report as appendices.

Canada.

The movement in Canada has shown greater progress during the past year than in any previous year in its history. Numerically, representation in the congress has increased by 40 per cent over the year 1909, while the balance in the treasury of the congress over that reported for 1909 was almost 50 per cent. The congress in its legislative capacity has also exceeded anything done in former years. It secured the appointment of a commission on technical education, with its ex-vice president as a member of it; amendments to the industrial disputes investigation act that further protected the interests of those affected by the act, and the exemption of trade unions from the combines investigation act. It offered such strenuous opposition to the Belcourt bill, which was designed to keep international officers out of Canada, that its promoter asked permission to withdraw it, which was permitted, although the senate threatened to "throw it out bodily."

In fact, says Secretary Draper of the Trade and Labor Congress, "the last session of the Dominion parliament may be said to have been a labor session, inasmuch as besides dealing with the above matters there were before it for consideration bills dealing with the following matters: Proportional representation; land line and wireless telegraphy on ships for the protection of sailors; to make election day a public holiday, and to do away with the election deposit; to provide for the fortnightly payment of wages on railways instead of monthly as at present; to abolish the senate; bringing cable companies under the jurisdiction of the railway commission, the railway companies, express, telegraph and telephone companies being already subject to the commission; bill for the legalizing of co-operative societies and other proposed legislation.

Needless to say these are largely attributable to the activity of the organized workers and of the Trades and Labor Congress representing them.

Apart from legislation, it is a pleasure to report that the sentiment in favor of international trade unionism is stronger than ever in Canada. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the wage-earners realize that their safety lies in the international bond, and despite the efforts of the employing interests to build up a so-called "national" movement, the trades unionists of Canada will continue to give their allegiance to their various international bodies.

Looking over the whole field, it can be said that never before was labor so well united and so ready to defend its interests as now. It views with sincere pleasure the growing strength of the American Federation of Labor. It rejoices in the victory for individual liberty achieved by the officers of that body in their fight with the Buck's Stove & Range Company. It watches with true fraternal interest the struggle in the United States for the betterment of the conditions of the workers and it is prepared to continue its affiliations until such time as the workers come into their own.

Porto Rico.

The first years of labor organization in Porto Rico witnessed a continuous struggle for the conquest of civil emancipation for the working classes. Through the healthy influence of the American Federation of Labor the organized workmen of Porto Rico are now achieving a worthy civil standing. The Free Federation of the Workmen of Porto Rico, American Federation of Labor, has sent two labor delegations to Washington this year to work for the demands of the people of the island. Last December one of the labor delegations, accompanied by your president and other representatives of the American Federation of Labor, called on President Taft and delivered to him a petition requesting American citizenship for the Porto Ricans and recommending other measures in favor of the people of the island in general and the toilers in particular. President Taft, on my suggestion, referred for investigation the whole question regarding Porto Rican affairs to a government specialist who has had experience in Porto Rico and besides sent a commission, which included the secretary of war, Mr. Dickinson, General Edwards of the bureau of insular affairs, and other officials to Porto Rico for the purpose of investigating conditions, with a view to drawing up recommendations for congress. A bill being introduced in congress by Mr. Olmsted of Pennsylvania providing for American citizenship for the islanders and for a political and civil constitution and a health law, and for thoroughly changing the governmental organization of the island, upon my cabled suggestion the Labor Federation sent a delegation to Washington for the purpose of having labor demands included in the bill. With similar ends in view, on invitation of Governor Colton of Porto Rico, the political parties and the Federation each sent a delegation to Washington to work together for the island's welfare. Assisted by the American Federation of Labor, the delegations succeeded in having embodied in the Olmsted bill the principal provisions recommended by the Federation of Porto Rico, credit being due for their

advocacy to Congressman Wilson of Pennsylvania.

The main feature in which we are interested is the subject-matter of United States citizenship for the inhabitants of Porto Rico, and in the bill No. 23000—which was finally reported out of committee as a substitute for all other bills and which provides for a civil government for Porto Rico—is incorporated this section:

"That all citizens of Porto Rico are hereby declared and shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the United States."

The bill came up in the house June 15, 1910, and while being debated upon the floor Representative Wilson, of Pennsylvania, offered several amendments and succeeded in securing three of the most important provisions formulated by organized labor of Porto Rico adopted by the house and incorporated in the act as passed by the house. These provisions are:

"1. The establishment of eight hours as a day's work in all cases of employment by or on behalf of the government or any municipality of Porto Rico.

"2. The prohibition of employment of children under the age of 14 years in any occupation injurious to health or morals, or especially hazardous to life or limb.

"3. That a right of action to recover damages for injuries resulting in death shall not be abrogated, and that the amount recoverable shall not be subject to any statutory limitations whatsoever."

Representative Wilson also offered an amendment specifically directing the establishment of a department of agriculture, commerce and labor, but it was defeated. The pending bill provides that the legislature of Porto Rico may create a department of agriculture, commerce and labor.

Many other valuable provisions were included in the bill looking to the safeguarding of the public health; also stringent regulations governing sanitation and progressive measures for better educational facilities. The bill as amended passed the house June 15 and is now before the senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, of which Senator Depew is chairman and from which committee a favorable report is confidently expected at the forthcoming session of congress. Such a report would be materially helpful in securing its enactment into law.

Governor Colton, who accompanied the delegations to Washington, has been the first American official in Porto Rico who has ever taken up the labor problem intelligently and sympathetically. He believes that the paramount question confronting the island today is the raising of the native workers to a higher standard of living.

The sixth Labor Congress of Porto Rico was held last March. These congresses are held every two years. Fifty-five delegates, representing seventy-two organizations from all over the island, were present.

The unions organized during the eight months were twelve, with a membership of 1,239. The literature of every class distributed in Spanish reached over 200,000 copies.

Labor Day was most fittingly observed throughout the island. The celebration in San Juan included a civic parade which was photographed and is being now exhibited in moving picture plays in and out of the island. Porto Rican labor has sent more than \$1,000 to assist the cigarmakers' strike at Tampa.

The island has made great progress during the last ten years of American government, but the toilers' share has not been in the same proportion, owing to the state of ignorance in which they were kept in the time of Spain's domination.

Governor Colton sent a special message to the Porto Rican legislature, which the representatives of organized labor of the island had urged him to do. It dealt with the subject of employers' liability. The house adopted it, but it failed of passage in the upper house. There are strong hopes of its early enactment. The governor issued a Labor Day proclamation full of intrinsic merit and urging the people to observe the day in its best sense as a legal holiday. The favorable attitude of the governor toward labor, and his knowledge of the subject, is due to the persistent work of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, as well as in Washington, in advocating the rights of the people of the island. Indeed, the general consensus of opinion among all Porto Ricans is that to the work performed and the assistance rendered by the American Federation of Labor much of the economic, political and social progress is due.

At present Porto Rico has 130 local unions, with a membership of over 6,000.

In view of the splendid achievements in the interests of the Porto Rican workers made possible by the assistance of our American trade union movement, and because of the close identity of their people with ours, I strongly urge the continuation of every effort to thoroughly organize the wage-workers of Porto Rico.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

In compliance with the directions of the Toronto convention, on November 27, last year, one week after its adjournment, I issued a circular to the officials of affiliated national and international unions calling for a conference, to be held in Pittsburgh, December 13, at which a course of action should be outlined, in accordance with the convention's adopted policy toward the United States Steel Corporation, and toward the workers engaged in their justified struggle with that corporation.

At this conference it was decided to recommend

that each national or international union assign at least one organizer, and the American Federation of Labor as many organizers as possible, to assist the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, all to proceed under the direction of the president of that union. Arrangements were made for financial contributions, and a recommendation adopted that the Tin Plate Workers' Association should amalgamate with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the new body to be entitled the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers' Association. A special committee was appointed to lay before the president of the United States, the president of the United States senate and the speaker of the house of representatives the grievances of labor in the employment of the Steel Corporation, and, further, to demand a thorough investigation as to the legality of certain actions, as well as the existence, of that corporation. Special committees were also appointed to wait upon the governors of states and officials in counties and municipalities in which the corporation has plants, to protest against the wrongs inflicted upon the people in such communities and demand that these wrongs be righted.

On January 10 the special committee accordingly waited on the president and submitted to him in writing the charges against the steel trust. On February 18 and 25 conferences were had with the attorney-general, to whom the president had referred labor's charges. This was followed on March 22 by the formal presentation to the attorney-general in pamphlet form of "The Statement and Evidence in Support of the Petition and Charges Presented to the President of the United States Against the United States Steel Corporation by the American Federation of Labor," in the preparation of which your officials had been assisted by Hon. Frank S. Monnett, former attorney-general of Ohio, and Hon. A. G. Ballard of Gary, Ind. On March 28 the attorney-general sent us his reply, the gist of it being: "This department does not deem it expedient to take any action until the supreme court of the United States shall have decided the appeals now under consideration by it from the judgments of the circuit courts in the proceedings against the American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, respectively." These cases, the attorney-general explained, call for a "comprehensive construction and application by the court of the provisions of the Sherman act," under which the Steel Corporation must be proceeded against. The appeals referred to have not yet been decided.

Meantime, the entire corps of organizers who had reported for the work were actively engaged in the steel trust's territory. A diversion of effort and of public attention, however, was caused in February by a walk-out of several thousand of the unorganized workmen of the Bethlehem Steel Company, in revolt against conditions as to hours, wages and dangers to life and limb, the descriptions of which shocked the nation. Consequently, the United States senate allowed a resolution to pass, introduced at the instance of the American Federation of Labor, which authorized the federal bureau of labor to investigate conditions in the steel works at South Bethlehem. The investigation began March 17, its findings and those of independent investigators being from day to day made public in the press. On March 21 the steel trust, bending to public opinion, through its president, directed a limitation of Sunday work in subsidiary companies; on April 15 it announced an increase of 6 per cent in the wages of a majority of its employees, and on April 16 further announced its adoption of a system of accident compensation. While none of these concessions reach the level of either union demands or the standards of disinterested investigators, they are manifestly due to the militant activities of organized labor, evoking a widespread response from the unorganized workers in the industry.

Further incidents of the campaign for organization and inquiry into the status of the steel corporation were: Presentation March 30 by American Federation of Labor representatives of a bill of grievances to Governor Marshall, of Indiana, with a petition to investigate the Steel Corporation's subsidiary companies in that state; passage of a resolution in the house of representatives, inspired by the American Federation of Labor, directing the attorney-general to investigate the Steel Corporation; passage of a bill by the senate, also introduced at the request of the American Federation of Labor, directing the United States bureau of labor to investigate and report the industrial conditions prevailing in the iron and steel industry of the United States.

Public statements have been made, and it is otherwise currently reported, that the report of the bureau of labor will soon be forthcoming and that the same will receive the attention of the administration.

It is recommended that during the approaching sessions of the legislatures in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Alabama and elsewhere that the state authorities be urged to institute thorough investigations and proceedings against the corporation in so far as it is operating illegally and improperly within the state or states, and it is further urged that the investigation be extended to the industrial and economic conditions prevailing among the workers in the industry. In our time it is not enough that a great industry such as prevails in iron, steel and tin, which has practically become a monopoly, shall be operated within the letter of the law. Such an industrial concern owes to society and humanity a deeper and broader concern for the welfare of its workers.

Ladies' Garment Workers' Strike and Injunction.

This strike, breaking out the first of July and continuing for nine weeks, involved in the course of its progress as many as 75,000 men and women of the "cloakmaking" industry in New York city. From the beginning it was characterized by an unexpected spirit of enthusiasm, resistance and solidarity on the part of the workers. Previous to their cessation of work the vast majority of them had been unorganized. But their experiences had been such that the necessity for a union became so deeply impressed upon them that they decided to refuse to accept any terms that might place their organization in jeopardy. Before August 2, 800 small employers, employing 30,000 persons, had made settlements with the union. An attempt made at that date for a general agreement, through negotiations carried on by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the counsel for the two sides in conflict, was not successful, but on September 2 the following terms were accepted by the union and the Employers' Association:

"Each member of the manufacturers is to maintain a union shop, a union shop being understood to refer to a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor and rates of wages prevail, and where, when hiring help, union men are preferred, it being recognized that, since there are different degrees of skill, employers shall have the freedom of selection as between one union man and another, and shall not be confined to any list nor bound to follow any prescribed order whatever."

The conditions secured by the workers are substantially as follows: Electric power free; no work at home; discipline of any manufacturer proved guilty of discrimination among his employees; six days' work a week and a cash weekly pay day; all sub-contracting within shops abolished; nine hours work a day, five days a week and five hours the sixth day; the price of piece work agreed upon by a committee of employees and their employers; double pay for overtime.

Treasurer John B. Lennon was at the outset of the strike assigned to assist on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, and was later joined by Organizer M. Grant Hamilton. Our local organizers were also concentrated on the work, and on request I paid several visits to New York to assist at mass meetings and at the conferences. The general executive board of the union, at its quarterly meeting, September 28, in a resolution after conveying to individual representatives of the American Federation of Labor their deep sense of gratitude for the services rendered in the course of the strike, recorded this minute:

"We all feel that the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor in this strike has done a great deal toward helping us to achieve such a complete and brilliant victory."

An incident toward the close of the strike was the issue of an injunction by Judge Goff, of the New York city supreme court, which put before the American people the novel and undoubtedly fallacious principle that to strike for the so-called "closed shop" is illegal. An immediate effect of the injunction was to arouse a greater determination than ever in the workers to win. While this judge's action in this case was not taken seriously, either by the press or the public, it served to indicate the necessity that exists for a statute restraining the abuse of power by judges, federal and state, particularly in the issuance of injunctions by which the liberties of the citizens, when these citizens are wage-workers, are outrageously invaded and denied.

It is not amiss here to call attention to the fact that if workmen may be denied by injunction, or by any other process, the right to leave their employment, either singly or in association, for the reason that they desire to secure the union shop; if they may be restrained by an injunction from striking in sympathy with their fellow-workers; if they may be enjoined from striking for any given reason whatever, the difference between the so-called free workmen and the workmen who must yield obedience to their masters—slaves—has disappeared. The only reason for slave-holding is to compel men to work in obedience to their masters will.

If workmen may lawfully leave their employment at all—may strike—and they exercise that right, giving no reason for their act, the judges issuing the species of injunction would not issue an injunction, if we may believe the terms of their injunctive orders. If, on the other hand, workmen give any of the reasons which I have enumerated for leaving their employment—that is, for striking—then these judges will issue injunctions. Attention is called to this absurdity, that the doing of the act—that is, leaving work without giving any reason therefor—is held to be a bar to the issuance of an injunction, but that giving any of the reasons cited for striking affords the grounds upon which these injunctions are issued. It follows that it is not for the act—the strike in itself—that judges enjoin, but for the reasons the workmen give for that act.

But what authority had Judge Goff for his action?

The United States supreme court said on January 27, 1908, in its decision on the Adair case (sometimes popularly referred to as the "Black-list" case):

"In every case that comes before this court where the protection of the federal constitution is sought, the question necessary arises, is this a fair, reasonable and appropriate exercise of the police power of the state, or is it an unreason-

able, unnecessary and arbitrary interference with the right of the individual to his personal liberty, or to enter into those contracts in relation to labor which may seem to him appropriate or necessary for the support of himself and his family? Of course, the liberty of contract relating to labor includes both parties to it; the one has as much right to purchase as the other to sell labor."

Again, the court said:

"The right of a person to sell his labor upon such terms as he deems proper is, in its essence, the same as the right of the purchasing of labor to prescribe the conditions upon which he will accept such labor from a person offering to sell it. So the right of the employee to quit the service of the employer, for whatever reason, is the same as the right of the employer, for whatever reason, to dispense with the services of such employee."

I quote again from the same case. "It was the legal right of the defendant Adair . . . however unwise such a course on his part might have been, to quit the service in which he was engaged because the defendant employed some persons who were not members of a labor organization." After this ruling, the court emphasized its position by saying: "In all such particulars the employer and the employee have equality of right, and any legislation that disturbs the equality is an arbitrary interference with the liberty of contract which no government can legally justify in a free land."

The court in its final judgment on this case said: "This decision is therefore restricted to the question of the validity of the particular provision in the act of congress making it a crime against the United States for an agent or officer of an interstate carrier to discharge an employee from its service because of his being a member of a labor organization." And the court decided that the particular provision in the act of congress was unconstitutional. The court decided that an employer had the right to discharge a man because he was a member of a labor organization. The court decided that the right of that employee to quit the service of an employer for whatever reason is the same as the right of the employer for whatever reason to dispense with the services of such employee. In short, for the courts to permit to employers the free play of discharge must carry with it the corresponding free action of employees to work or not to work, for any cause or for no cause, as they see fit. This inherent right can not be successfully abridged, either by a legislature or by the congress. And yet within a period of one month judges of three courts in three separate states—Goff, in New York, against the Garment Workers, August 27, 1910; Richardson, in Massachusetts, against the Photo-Engravers, July 29, 1910, and Houghton, in Indiana, against the Machinists, August 27, 1910—issued injunctions and decided that if men leave their employment for reasons justifiable to their judgment it will be acting illegally. This, too, in the face of the highest judicial authority in our land, the supreme court of the United States.

The "Shirt-Waist" Strike.

This strike, which to so large an extent occupied public attention in the winter of 1909-10, brought to the consciousness of the nation a recognition of certain features looming up in its social development. These were the extent to which women are taking up with industrial life, their consequent tendency to stand together in the struggle to protect their common interests as wage-workers, the readiness of people in all classes to approve of trade union methods in behalf of working women and the capacity of women as strikers to suffer, to do and to dare in support of their rights.

The number of women engaged in the shirt-waist strike was at least 20,000. Previous to their going out they had little or no organization. Their employers at first regarded their unexpected cessation from work as nothing more than an affair of a few days, at the end of which they must return to their places in the workshops, defeated, sobered and ready to accept once more their accustomed routine and disheartening conditions. The employers were mistaken. The girls were willing to go hungry, and many of them did so; they braved the ruffianly police while peacefully picketing, went to imprisonment as a part of their duty to their comrades when sentenced by unsympathetic magistrates, skillfully and energetically aroused a sentiment in their favor in the community, and finally convinced their employers that they had learned the merits of combination for their plainly just purposes. It required twenty-three weeks to work their revolution in the shirt-waist industry, but it was accomplished. The bulk of the 450 shops of the trade in New York signed agreements with the union, and those which held out against formally signing generally accepted the terms for which the union had contended.

Under the agreement, wages were arranged in each shop, there being much variety in the character of the work done in the different shops. For overtime, price and a half and double price scales came into operation, in most cases for the first time. A fifty-two hour week was established for the industry, even for the non-union shops. A limit of two hours overtime was fixed. As there are about four months in the slack seasons of the year, it is desirable for the union to devise a scheme of extending the working seasons. Abolition of sub-contracting, the establishment of a fixed wage scale and the maintenance of hygienic work-place conditions are among the union purposes to be noted. It is a matter of congratulation to the women of the country that the organization of the shirt-waist girls of New York is

now in good working order as a regular trade union, a local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers of America.

In connection with this subject, attention is called to the fact that after the strike's successful termination one of the employers brought suit against the international and the local union, its members and several of the public-spirited, non-wage working women who assisted the girls in the strike. The suit was brought for \$150,000 under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, the complaint as alleged being upon the same lines as that brought by Loewe & Co. against the United Hatters of North America.

Miners' Strikes and Others.

The members of the United Mine Workers of America at the last regular annual convention of their union declared for an increase of wages and for other improved conditions of their labor. The failure of many of the mine owners to agree with the representatives of the men resulted in a strike in the bituminous regions of more than one hundred thousand men, which lasted more than five months. It resulted in the full demands of the men being conceded.

In western Pennsylvania several thousand miners have been on strike for conditions more nearly alike to those enjoyed by their fellow-chaftsmen in the region and in the industry. These contesting miners were comparatively unorganized when they entered upon the strike. They became unionized soon after the strike was inaugurated. In view of the drain upon the funds of the United Mine Workers, in consequence of the great strike of a large part of its membership, that organization could not financially aid these other men to the extent both officers and members desired, yet every possible financial and moral assistance has been rendered. These men have made and are still making a splendid and heroic struggle for better wages and conditions, and for the right to organize for their protection and advancement. It is difficult to understand the awful privations these men, their wives and children have endured and are enduring in the endeavor to secure to them a standing in their relations with their employers which make for the consideration and justice to which these workers are entitled. They demand a voice in the determination of the wages, hours and conditions under which they shall dispose of their only possession, their labor power.

Numbers of organizations report that the largest gains and improvements in conditions have been received by conference and agreement.

Directly Affiliated Locals.

In regard to the struggles of our directly affiliated local trade unions and Federal Labor Unions, it is to be said that they have been unusually successful. A number have been engaged in protracted strikes, all of them but one proving successful. Even the one lost strike resulted in securing some improvement over former conditions and some relief from the conditions under which the workers suffered before the effort was made. With the experience and aid of our Federation's officers and organizers, these directly affiliated locals have been guided aright, and they have gained many advantages without the necessity of a strike. The fact that these locals have the advice and moral support of our Federation's officers and organizers, and if necessary the financial support of the American Federation of Labor, is regarded by the workers and their employers of sufficient potency to compel respectful consideration of labor's needs and rights.

In addition to general strikes there have been a number of trade contests in many parts of the continent, but these have been local in character. They have been quite as important as those specifically mentioned, but they have generally been confined to well directed efforts by organized bodies to obtain higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions. But better than all have been the improved conditions in respect to wages and hours which have been secured by the workers without the necessity of the cessation of labor through a strike or lockout.

In recent years a lesser number of international unions have been formed from directly affiliated unions than has formerly been the case. This is due largely to the fact that the directly affiliated local unions have urged that they are now under the immediate direction and advice of the Federation's officers and organizers, as well as to the fact that the American Federation of Labor has accumulated a considerable fund, to assistance from which they are entitled in times of stress. These benefits together with the prestige they enjoy of direct affiliation to the Federation are of great advantage to them in dealing with employers—advantages which they declare they would not otherwise have had for a long time. They assert that by reason of the inexperience of their own men when dealing with the industrial interests of their fellow-workmen, and in the administration of the affairs of an international organization, and on account of the time necessary for the accumulation of funds for the promotion and protection of their rights and interests, they would comparatively suffer in the meantime.

In several of the trades there is a sufficient number of organizations to form a national union, and I have endeavored, and our officers should continue to endeavor in the future, to have international unions formed whenever there is a sufficient number of local unions of a trade or vocation to

institute such a body. Men learn more by their own experience than by the advice or leadership of others. These unions must be organized into national or international unions some time, and they should begin at the most convenient practical time.

Congress—Its Decadence and Renaissance.

In establishing the new nation the great statesmen who reared the structure of our republic conceived the idea of providing three separate, distinct and co-ordinate departments of government, the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Each of these departments was designed to be within itself absolutely independent of the other, exercising supreme and exclusive jurisdiction in its respective sphere, and yet all were intended to be interdependent.

No similar experimentation with government had ever been attempted in other lands. This new plan was born out of the iron law of necessity. It was ideal in form, although somewhat cumbersome in operation when compared with the monarchical form, which it was designed to replace. The cardinal idea, the thought that inspired all, the intent that riveted the attention of those pioneers was to show the whole world that no one man was or could ever be wise enough or good enough to control the destinies and the welfare of other men. That cardinal point must be clearly understood for a comprehension of the basic principles upon which our republic was founded.

In connection therewith these early pioneers of the new government saw farther than merely exhausting their energies by making protests which were heard around the world; they coupled with those protests one of the most constructive features of self-government. The central thought was that the destinies of the people of then we nation should be left in the hands of the people themselves. For want of better machinery, with which the people might express their will, the old English system of expressing their collective will through representatives, our representative form of government, was established.

For years the fathers wrestled with this great problem of self-government. The spirit that had called forth the sentiments and principles of the Declaration of Independence struggled and contested for a popular government in all that that expression implies. The opposition, fearing to intrust the people with full sway, exerted their greatest efforts to limit the people's power. Yet all agreed upon one point, and that was that the source of all power, of all new legislation, of every vital principle of law, should rest in the hands of the people through their representatives in congress; aye, and by a two-thirds vote even over the veto of the president. In short, the congress, composed of the house of representatives and the senate, was charged specifically under the basic laws contained in the constitution to make provision for revenues and expenditures, to establish a fiscal system, and above and beyond all to form a code of law, in respect to which the executive and judicial branches of the government were and are required to yield obedience, these branches on this point being not co-ordinate, but subordinate. For example, the executive was granted no authority to create law; the judicial department was granted no prerogative to make law; the law was to be made solely and distinctly by the people's representatives in congress, and then it was designed that the judicial department should administer the law as it found it, and the executive should execute the law as it was clearly written and interpreted.

If present conditions were not so serious, it would appear absurd that at this late day such a restatement of fact and principle should be found necessary. But flagrant departures from the constitution in the recent past not only justify but compel criticism and protest. When others who should speak are silent, when others are willing to allow the vital principles of self-government to be either misapplied or betrayed, it is time that the men of labor should speak, directing the attention of their fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the evils that threaten.

One of the greatest dangers now confronting the people and the people's government is the effort to overrule, to disregard, to treat with contempt that part of the government nearest the people—the house of representatives. This is not generally understood, but it is a fact nevertheless, and the character and the composition of the house in the last decade are chiefly to blame. For sake of party, of party harmony; for patronage, or its possible loss; for the sake of a re-election, the members have sat idly by, closed their eyes, refused to listen to the voice of duty, until such weakness has culminated in establishing the custom by representatives of "holding their tongues" for fear they might lose caste with the speaker whom they periodically and mechanically elected as their servant, yet to whom they have submitted as their master. For fear they might be considered fault-finders, for fear they might be called "irregular," for fear of their non-appointment on important committees, for fear they might lose the patronage the president has to bestow they have acted as though paralyzed. Fear! Fear! Fear! Always the ghostly apparition of fear haunts the lives of the average congressman, and while this un-American attitude prevails the privileges, the dignity, the unquestioned prerogatives of legislation, the bedrock basis of constitutional rights, the fundamental requirement of fearless, faithful representation that gave this nation birth—these precious,

valued and holy elements of liberty are being gradually alienated from the house of representatives by the courts and by the presidents, and all that is now left of the power of the house is a theoretical recognition by the other departments that the house shall "hold the money-bag" and provide revenue for the operation and continuation of the government. That the house has not availed itself of even this power is current history patent to any observer.

House New Rule.

That the American Federation of Labor has made the people's fight their fight was demonstrated in the house of representatives on June 17, when it adopted the new rule under house resolution 808, which reads in parts as follows:

"Any member may present a motion in writing to discharge a committee from further consideration of any public bill or joint resolution referred to such committee," and "recognition for such motions shall be in order in which they have been entered . . . and shall have precedence over motions to suspend the rules and shall require for adoption an affirmative vote of the majority of the membership of the house."

Taking advantage of this new rule, that faithful and alert representative, Mr. W. B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, on June 24, moved to discharge the committee on judiciary from further consideration of H. R. 25188. The number of this bill on the new "discharge committee" calendar is 24.

Special attention is invited to these matters; first, because it indicates progress, and second, because it justifies the American Federation of Labor in its incessant struggle to regain and re-establish a fundamental principle in representative government which has so long been denied the people by Speaker Cannon and his cohorts.

It is therefore confidently expected that the anti-trust and the anti-injunction bills will be discussed by the house of representatives at the coming session of the present congress, instead of being smothered by committees, and if the present representatives and other congressional candidates have been definitely pledged on these bills during the campaign just closed, it may be reasonably hoped that they will be enacted into law before the close of the next session of the sixty-first congress. If so, the fight will have been worth while, and the most important step toward maintaining the original form of true representative government will have been won through the initiative and activity of the American Federation of Labor.

Summary and Status of Labor Legislation.

The following is the summary of legislation passed by the sixty-first congress in which labor is particularly interested:

Amendment to the employers' liability law and the creation of a commission to inquire into the subject of extending employers' liability and the establishment of compensation.

The law requiring the standardization of equipment, such as ladders, running boards, grab irons on cars of railroads.

The law requiring common carriers to report to the interstate commerce commission all accidents of whatever character, and the cause.

The law for the better enforcement of the child labor law of the District of Columbia.

The application of the eight-hour law to the construction of government vessels by private contractors.

The establishment of postal savings banks. The creation of a bureau of mining for the investigation of the causes of accidents in mines and their prevention, and the rescue of workmen when accidents may occur.

The following are several of the most important bills pending before congress, the enactment of which labor seeks:

The Wilson bill, H. R. 25188. This bill is intended to remedy the injunction abuse and to restore to labor the rights of which it was deprived through the interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law. It is now with the judiciary committee. Mr. Wilson offered a motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill. Pending in the house.

The eight-hour bill, H. R. 15441, before the committee on labor, Mr. Hughes, of New Jersey, offered a discharge motion so that the bill may come before the house. Pending in the house.

The bill to regulate the labor of convicts, H. R. 12000. Ordered reported favorably by the committee to the house for passage.

The Spight and LaFollette bill, H. R. 11193 and S. 6155, for the protection of seamen and the prohibition of undermining of seagoing vessels, and the training of the youth for the American Merchant marine. Still in committee.

The locomotive boiler inspection bill, S. 236 and H. R. 9786, 9965 and 10699. Still in committee.

The forty-eight hour bill, S. 5900, H. R. 17996, being the eight-hour day or forty-eight hour week for postoffice clerks. Still in committee.

Bills to limit and regulate immigration. Before the various committees of the house and senate. Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill requiring the educational test. A discharge motion is before the house.

The Asiatic exclusion bill passed the house and is before the senate committee.

The creation of a federal department of labor ordered to be reported favorably by the committee to the house.

H. R. 19546 and S. 3731 are bills to accord to

those engaged in the civil service the political rights exercised by all citizens. The bills are before the committees of the house and senate. S. 4675 and H. R. 2374 being industrial education bills. Before committee.

H. R. 19718 providing citizenship for Porto Ricans and other measures in the interest of labor and the people of the island. Bill still in committee.

The bill to secure to the official journals and our fraternal societies the second-class postal rates, H. R. 22239, passed the house and is pending before the senate committee.

Anti-Trust and Injunction.

In spite of our best endeavors it seemed impossible to obtain consideration by the house committee on judiciary of H. R. 3058, or as it was with labor's advice later reintroduced by Representative Wilson as H. R. 25188. The majority membership of the committee was composed of the most docile representatives whom Speaker Cannon could have possibly selected. His ingenuity in his choice of this most important committee was characteristic. It became the object of derision of the sixty-first congress. One of its members, Mr. Reuben O. Moon, of Pennsylvania, obeyed orders and introduced "the administration bill" H. R. 21334. It was a bill providing legal authority for the issuance of injunctions, an authority which does not now exist. The president at first urged him and the committee to report the bill, but party exigency evidently forbade it. On March 2, 1910, I addressed a letter to Mr. Moon, and on hearing from him in response thereto I sent to each member of the committee an identical letter, inclosing a copy of the letter I had submitted to Mr. Moon. I herewith submit both these letters as an appendix to this report.

To the identical letter I received formal acknowledgment from Messrs. Parker, Nye, Howland, Malby, Carlin, Henry and Denby, with assurances that the matter would receive their careful consideration. Messrs. Nye and Henry said they would oppose the Moon bill, both in committee and in the house.

President Taft, in an address at Passaic, N. J., on May 9, after discussing the provisions of the Moon bill, said:

"The great difficulty in respect to the matter is that if the bill is reported from the committee and put upon its passage in the house there will be a movement to introduce amendments in accord with the recommendations of the Federation of Labor, by which a jury trial shall be required in contempt cases and boycotts shall be made legitimate. It is feared that if such amendments were proposed they might pass and thus make the bill an obnoxious one. Whether a parliamentary condition can be created which will prevent the submission of such amendments or not is a question that I can not anticipate."

In other words, the president was apprehensive that if that bill which he favors came before the house of representatives amendments would be offered securing to the workers the right to which labor is entitled equal with all other citizens, and that these amendments would be adopted by the house. Further, he hoped that a parliamentary condition might be created to prevent labor's amendments being brought to the consideration of the house. Of course, it is a misstatement, more than likely an unintentional one, when the president declared that labor has asked for a jury trial in contempt cases. The president's misinformation upon this subject indicates clearly that he has not understood the provisions of the Wilson bill, H. R. 25188. As a reading of the bill will disclose, we have not asked anything of the kind. For convenience, a copy of the bill is made an appendix to this report.

The session being then well advanced, it was found impossible to obtain further attention, but a well organized portion of the house members was prepared to attack the bill if it came up and also to add to it as an amendment the Wilson bill, H. R. 25188. This information coming to the president, he relaxed his eagerness to obtain the passage of the Moon bill. He feared that if that bill came before the house the opportunity would come to carry the Wilson bill as an amendment and by that means extend to labor the legitimate relief for which it has been contending and to which he is aggressively opposed.

It might not be amiss to call attention to an occurrence in the early part of the year which showed an invasion by a court of the prerogative of a legislative branch of the government and a supine acquiescence and surrender on the part of the house of representatives. Each house of congress for convenience conferred upon one of its committees power to pass upon and determine matters which otherwise itself would have to determine. Justice Wright, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, issued an order to the members of each of these committees of congress citing them to appear and show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling the committees to perform a certain act upon which the committees had discretionary power. The committee of the house and of the senate each reported back to its respective chamber asking for instructions as to the attitude to be taken toward the court. The senate instructed its committee to disobey the order and not to put in an appearance, and to so notify Justice Wright. The house instructed its committee to make appearance and to answer, thus surrendering its right and independence as one of the legislative bodies representing a distinct arm of the government, whose

deliberations are constitutionally defined to be free from judicial interference. Justice Wright later dismissed the writ of mandamus on what he termed "its merits," yet the fact remains that by yielding to the court's order the house left the original subject to the discretion of the court, that is, whether the house committee should be compelled to perform an act which might be contrary to the judgment of the committee or the house itself and contrary to the interests of the people. The action of the house established what Justice Wright aimed to secure, the jurisdiction of his court, and therefore the jurisdiction of any court in issuing an order compelling a legislative branch of the federal government to perform an act contrary to its will.

In addition, your attention is called to the fact that the writ of mandamus and the writ of injunction differ only in this respect: A mandamus compels the doing of an act; an injunction forbids the doing of an act. If a court has the right to issue a mandamus or writ to compel the doing of a certain act by congress or by one of its committees, it follows that the court has also the right to issue an injunction forbidding it to do that same act or to pass some other act. What is of additional interest to labor is that the senate in totally disregarding the order of Justice Wright did not incur his wrath; he did not have the temerity to exercise his power and cite the senate or its committee before him for their refusal to disobey his mandate. If his order was not void, he had the right and the power to punish for contempt through disobedience.

It is not pleasant to be compelled to record such observations and reflections as these relative to a department of government generally considered the most popular, and which is and must always naturally be the closest to the people, but it is useless to wait longer for time to correct these deficiencies, and it is absolute folly to expect that reformation and regeneration will be primarily effected inside the house. To purify and rehabilitate are achievements that must originate with the people themselves, never forgetting that eternal vigilance is essential to secure and preserve that priceless treasure, liberty. The popular branch of the congress must be restored to its original intent, and our congressmen must be prompted by the people to exercise their every constitutional right and to jealously conserve their inalienable prerogatives.

If the house of representatives had exercised the power and the rights with which it was originally endowed, the men of labor would not have occasion to persistently protest against the application and abuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes. Neither would they be confronted with the confusing interpretations of law which have emanated from our courts in the latter's attempts to link up a trade union with an industrial or commercial trust dealing in the products of labor.

For ages before our government was organized there had been an irrepressible conflict between two distinct forms of government—government of law and personal government, or government by discretion. In the long run civilization has always made progress toward government by law, not court-made law, but law formally enacted by representatives of the people (and at least in theory) with the people's approval.

One of our chief grievances is the tendency of our modern American courts to get away from government by law—statutory law—law enacted by the people through their duly accredited representatives—and to hark back to the old system of personal government, government by discretion, that discretion resting with men; good men, strong men, frail men—judges.

To submit to such a reaction would be the extreme of folly; it would be equivalent to setting the hands of the clock backward. It would be an admission on our part that the struggle of the Revolutionary fathers was all in vain and that government by the people is a delusion.

We can not, we dare not, permit this tremendous power to be in the hands of any one man or any few men, and we most assuredly must not permit one man, or a small proportion of men, to arrogate to themselves a discretion amounting to dominion over the lives and the liberties of the people. Yet when our courts issue unwarranted injunctions in labor disputes restraining men from persuading, from inducing, from congregating, from soliciting, from speaking, from printing, from performing the simplest acts clearly compatible with the inherent and inalienable rights of every citizen, or of a number of citizens, the courts have come to assume a power that the constitution and the laws do not confer upon them, and indeed explicitly deny to them.

Judges must have a substantial basis of concrete law upon which to base their decisions. The congress must provide this basis; if it has been and still is unwilling or incapable, the people in their might and by the exercise of their constitutional rights must compel the remedy.

The habit of countenancing courts in their invasion of the most sacred rights of man, and then allowing such invasion to be followed because of precedent, no people deserving freedom can long tolerate or, tolerating, can long retain their freedom.

Congress must come to the rescue in an intelligent, courageous, progressive manner and reassert the personal rights of men and lay down definite laws from which the courts may not depart.

In short, the congress must legislate, the courts must administer, the executive must execute and the people's will must prevail. When these separate and co-ordinate departments re-establish

themselves within their authorized and constitutional limitation and jurisdiction, the dangers of usurpation shall have been curbed and the people shall have set the faces of their servants once more toward the horizon of the rising sun of progress, liberty and everlasting justice.

We must reassert an old truth in a new way, and herald it broadcast: The courts are made for the people, and not the people for the courts.

Let me close these observations on this vital subject by quoting a guarantee contained in the Massachusetts constitution of 1780:

"In the government of this commonwealth the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them; to the end that it may be a government of laws and not of men."

That declaration contains the whole philosophy of genuine representative republican government. If the congress and the courts and the executive had observed these first principles there would not now be any need of protest on this issue from the men of labor, who by reason of their position in and relation to society must of necessity be the defenders and standard-bearers of true freedom.

Injunction—Contempt—Appeals.

It becomes my duty to report to you the status of the injunction issued by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, as sustained after being modified by the court of appeals of that district, and of the contempt case resulting in the sentences imposed upon "Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison," of twelve, nine and six months' imprisonment, respectively. The American Federation of Labor directed that such steps as may be necessary be taken to carry both the injunction case and the contempt case growing out of it to the supreme court of the United States, in order that we may obtain a decision which shall define labor's rights in so far as it can be done in connection with these cases.

It is not necessary to burden this report with a repetition of the history of the case. That history may be found in the reports which the executive council and I had the honor to submit to the Toronto convention, printed proceedings of which have been provided here for each delegate.

In compliance with instructions, our counsel took an appeal to the supreme court of the United States in the Buck's Stove & Range Company's suit for injunction, and they also presented a petition, supported by brief, for the issuance of a writ of certiorari in the contempt proceedings under which "Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison" were held as guilty of contempt of court for an alleged violation of the injunction and sentenced to imprisonment. The petition was presented to the court November 25, 1909. The petition and brief are so lucid and interesting that I commend them to your consideration and to that of all others interested in this phase of the law. I deemed them of sufficient importance to publish them in the issue of The American Federationist of January, 1910. The United States supreme court took the petition under advisement, and a week later, that is, on December 6, granted the petition. It should be stated that the counsel opposed to us also appealed against the modified injunction of the court of appeals, and that after the granting of the writ of certiorari the United States supreme court directed the two branches of the case to be considered and discussed at the same time.

In consequence of two vacancies in the United States Supreme Court, and the general recognition of the prime importance of the principles involved in these cases, it was deemed advisable by our counsel that an effort should be made to have the cases argued before and decided by a full bench. With this view, the United States Supreme Court agreed at the October, 1910, term and deferred the argument until January 16, 1911.

The origin of these cases was in the disputes between organized labor and the Buck's Stove and Range company, which, under its old management and policy, sought the injunction and obtained the decree in the contempt proceedings. It is gratifying to report officially that the industrial dispute between organized labor and the Buck's Stove and Range company was, in July last, adjusted upon mutually honorable terms. The decease of the president of the company, Mr. Van Cleave, gave the opportunity for the new manager of the company to carry out his life-long policy of friendliness toward and co-operation with organized labor.

And now the opportunity is afforded to disclose the correctness of the position which we took in the contempt proceedings; that is to say, the American Federation of Labor's representatives made earnest efforts to come to an honorable understanding and adjustment of the matters in dispute between the Buck's Stove and Range company and organized labor before the company's products were placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. The negotiations were conducted then, as they were later, by Vice-President Valentine, who, being president of the International Molders' union, was authorized to make, and did make, efforts to bring about an adjustment. At that time we were not warranted in making public the names of the men either directly or indirectly associated with the company through whom such efforts were made. Since labor's agreement of last July with the company we feel justified in stating that the efforts were made through Messrs.

Hogan and Cribben, the then executive officers of the National Stove Founders' Defense association, of which the Buck's Stove and Range company was a member, and Mr. F. W. Gardner, the present chairman of the board of directors of the company. This fact disproves the position taken by Justice Wright when he declared that no such effort had been made by us.

The agreement reached between organized labor and the Buck's Stove and Range company was published in the September, 1910, issue of The American Federationist, and a later agreement in compliance therewith was entered into at St. Louis, September 7, 1910. In connection with the published agreement, attention should be called to the fact that upon advice of our counsel the representatives of labor requested that those provisions in section four of the agreement by which the company was to withdraw its attorneys from the cases pending in the courts, be nullified. The company readily agreed to our request.

It will be remembered that the counsel opposed to us in the case are retained by the so-called Anti-Boycott association, and had appeared for the company as a member of that association. Under the old management and policy this was agreeable to both company and association. Our attorneys advised us that if we desired the United States Supreme Court to pass upon the principle underlying the judicial controversy, it would be unwise to insist upon the company's withdrawal of its attorneys of record in the case. In view of this fact, and the further fact that the attorneys of record opposed to us are equally with us fully intent upon having these fundamental principles determined by the United States Supreme Court, we were glad to avail ourselves of the suggestion of our attorneys, which, as already stated, was cordially acceded to by the company.

However, from any standpoint, it has been the purpose of the American Federation of Labor, ever since injunctions of this character have been issued, to have the United States Supreme Court pass judgment upon them. They are fundamental. They strike into the very bottom of the principles of personal liberty and equality before the law. If it were our purpose to avoid the consequences of the assertion of our rights, there has not been a time during these entire proceedings in the last five years when we could not have avoided them. But there had been developed in employers of labor and business men a mental attitude and a condition in which they undertook to deny to the working people of our country rights which are accorded to all other citizens. The issue was clean-cut, and we have been glad of the opportunity to meet it. For years we have endeavored to make this issue before the courts. The dispute with the Buck's Stove and Range company and the injunction issued upon its petition afforded the desired opportunity. At our own wish, as well as upon the direction of the American Federation of Labor, advantage was taken of this injunction in order that the case might be made full and complete and the issue tested before the several judicial tribunals until it had reached the United States Supreme Court. Inasmuch as the opportunity is afforded equally to labor's opponents, I feel confident that they also will be glad that the question at issue shall be determined by our highest judicial tribunal.

Suits Against Labor Under Anti-Trust Law.

There are three suits for damages now pending in the federal courts under the Sherman anti-trust law:

1. Loewe & Co. against the United Hatters of North America.
2. A. Sitomer against the Shirt Waist Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers' unions and others, and.
3. C. W. Post against the officers of the American Federation of Labor, the officers of a number of affiliated organizations and the new management of the Buck's Stove and Range company.

Inasmuch as I have discussed the Hatters' case in the leading article in the March, 1910, issue of The American Federationist under the caption of "The Hatters' Case—The Sherman Law—Amend it or End it," and in the editorial, "Labor Organizations Must Not Be Outlawed—The Supreme Court's Decision in the Hatters' Case," printed in March, 1908, issue, and in view of the fact that the executive council will deal fully with this subject in its report to this convention, I deem it but necessary to state that after a trial before the federal court of the district of Connecticut, running from the first Monday in October, 1909, to February 4, 1910, the jury, under instruction of the judge, awarded damages against the Hatters, the sum being \$222,000, with costs and counsel fees.

In connection with the strike of the shirt waist makers of New York, a suit was brought under the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law by A. Sitomer against the officers and members of the local union, the officers of the Ladies' Garment Workers' International union, and a number of humane women who interested themselves in securing victory for the girls engaged in that great contest. Injuries in the amount of \$150,000 are alleged and \$450,000 damages demanded. An endeavor was made to have the defendants in this suit present a comprehensive defense, so that the fundamental principles involved in labor's contention in regard to the anti-trust law may again be brought to the attention of the courts. My hope is that if a defense is made which shall comprehensively and fundamentally bring the cause

before the lower courts, and if necessary through the other courts until it shall reach the United States Supreme Court, we may have a full review by the courts and a possible substantial reversal of the decisions in the Hatters' case.

Concurrent with the unsuccessful effort of C. W. Post to secure an injunction to restrain labor from carrying out its agreement with the Buck's Stove and Range company, he brought suit as a minority stockholder against the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of a number of affiliated organizations jointly with the Buck's Stove and Range company, alleging \$250,000 damages, and claiming threefold damages, or \$750,000. As a minority stockholder of the company it is the firm conviction of leading members in the legal profession that the suit can not be successfully prosecuted, and yet it has been necessary to be represented by counsel and to put in an appearance. All parties named in the complaint, and who have been served with a process, have conveyed to me power of attorney, as president of the American Federation of Labor, to defend them in the case and to share equally the costs of defense.

In the October issue of The American Federationist the matter is more fully stated in an editorial under the caption, "Post—Cheap Mischief Maker." This matter must necessarily receive due consideration at the hands of this convention and further authority and direction given.

In New Orleans seventy-five workmen were indicted by the federal grand jury under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, because the men authorized a strike in sympathy with fellow workers engaged in a dispute with their employers.

A few months ago six farmers in Kentucky were indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, their offense being that they had co-operated to obtain better prices for their product.

Let any right-thinking, liberty-loving American read these cases, the reports of which have been made to the American Federation of Labor conventions, the editorials in The American Federationist dealing with these subjects, as well as the grave opinions by high legal authorities which have been published therein, and he will become convinced of the great injustice done to the workers by the interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law. By that interpretation its provisions have been extended to the voluntary organizations of the working people, and by it the toilers are and may be mulcted in damages for the exercise of their personal endeavors to protect and promote their own interests. Further, by that interpretation, at the whim, fancy or pique of a federal administration, its officers or subordinates may proceed criminally against the men of labor because of efforts they may make in furtherance of a fair standard of wages, hours and conditions of employment by withholding their labor-power and their patronage. Labor will continue to emphasize its protest against the conception and decision, whether judicial or otherwise, which would place in the same category the trusts and corporations dealing with material things, the products of labor, and the voluntary associations of men and women, the sole purpose of which is to protect the physical well-being of their members.

Every effort made by the American Federation of Labor and the men of labor, whether political, legislative or industrial, in the past several years, was not only justified, but necessary to safeguard the right of organization of the toilers. Their safety and well-being are involved. It is the bounden duty of the workers to subordinate political partisanship in the one great effort to which we should concentrate our best energies, to attain the right to organize.

In view of the fact that these matters will be dealt with more fully in the report of the executive council, by the proper committee, and later on by the convention, there is no necessity for more than this brief statement of facts in regard to these subjects.

Hughes Amendment—Prosecution of Labor.

The president carried his opposition to such an extreme that he exercised the limit of his power, working with all his might and main on June 22 and June 23, to defeat the amendment our friend, Mr. Hughes of New Jersey, proposed to the section of the sundry civil appropriation bill on June 2, 1910. The section provided an appropriation for the prosecution of the criminal trusts. Mr. Hughes' amendment was as follows:

"Provided further, That no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individuals for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the condition of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof NOT IN ITSELF UNLAWFUL."

An interesting debate occurred on the amendment, as the Congressional Record discloses. The house, in committee of the whole, adopted it by a vote of 82 to 52. The bill with the proviso went over to the senate, and after debate was defeated by that body by a vote of 34 to 16.

Because of the disagreement the entire bill was sent to conferees of both houses. They reported to their respective bodies their inability to agree. The majority of the conferees on the part of the house, while obeying the house instructions, opposed the proviso in the house. They were out of sympathy with, indeed, were hostile to, the propo-

sition they were supposed to urge on the conferees of the senate.

On June 21 the house, by a vote of 154 "yeas" to 105 "nays," twelve answering "present" and 119 "not voting," indorsed its former action and instructed its conferees to insist upon the Hughes proviso being retained in the bill.

The senate again rejected the proviso and the bill again went to conference. Speaker Cannon again naming the majority of the house conferees who were hostile to its enactment.

The situation evidently angered the president, as he immediately took the matter into his own hands. He suspended other public business and swept aside every engagement. He called "waivering" representatives to the white house and insisted upon their active opposition, even going so far as to say that if it cost him the support of every laboring man in the country he would not approve of such a proviso in the law. It is reported that when he learned that the house had receded from its insistence upon the proviso by the close vote of 138 to 130, he made no effort to conceal his great gratification because he had succeeded in defeating labor to this extent.

Your attention is called to the Hughes proviso. It directed that no money should be expended by the government in the prosecution of any organization or individual in an effort to increase wages, shorten hours of labor or bettering the conditions of labor when that effort was "not in itself unlawful." The proviso was important in a declaratory sense. What is the obvious inference from the action of its opponents? None other than that, notwithstanding every action of labor should be fully within the law, they desired to hold over the heads of the toilers the threatening sword of Damocles—criminal prosecution.

Since the vote taken on June 23, some representatives have said that they would vote for a direct measure to exempt labor from the provisions of the anti-trust law when it comes before the house. Others have said that they can see no reason why the great corporations should be continually exempted from the law, while the labor organizations are subjected to and continually harassed by it. Others, again, have said that they have come to the conclusion that labor had made possible the fight that had been made and was being made in congress for the benefit of the whole nation, and that henceforth they intended to make our fight their fight.

Irrational Antagonism to Organized Labor's Protest and Progress.

There are men prominent in the industrial and political affairs of our country who do not or will not understand the present trend of economic and social development, nor the position which the organized labor movement takes relative thereto, expressing as it does an orderly and rational progress, and they consequently set themselves against the projects and aspirations of the toilers. They will, as a matter of grace, yield a crumb of materiality, yet deny to the toilers the fundamental principle of freedom—freedom to exercise those personal activities necessary in the struggle to work out their own amelioration and emancipation. It is most unfortunate that opponents assume such an attitude of hostility to the growth of the much-misunderstood and misrepresented labor movement of our country and our time, and endeavor to circumscribe its activities within such limitations as would deprive its members of their inherent, natural and constitutional rights.

For what does organized labor contend if not to prove the standard of life to uproot ignorance and foster education, to instill character and manhood and an independent spirit among our people, to bring about a recognition of the interdependence in modern life of man and his fellowman? We aim to establish a normal workday, to take the children from the factory and the workshop and give them the opportunity of the school, the home and the playground. In a word, the unions of labor, recognizing the duty to toil, strive to educate their members, to make their homes and lives more cheerful in every way, to contribute an earnest effort toward making life the better worth living, to avail their members of their rights as citizens and to bear the duties and responsibilities and perform the obligations they owe to our country and to our fellowmen.

In the constant struggle, in the struggle of the ages, as well as of our time, the self-same elements of bitter antagonism have been and are now encountered. Labor contends that in every effort to achieve its praiseworthy ends all honorable and lawful means are not only commendable, but should receive the sympathetic support of every right-thinking, progressive man. The wheels of industry must not be turned back nor the movements of commerce halted. The industrial and commercial development can not and must not be checked.

Concentration of wealth continues. The tools of labor have been alienated from the toilers. Vast and intricate machinery has supplanted them. The toilers must work. Their economic position in society is changed. They can no longer act as individuals to redress a wrong or to attain a right. They must pool their individual effort for their associated protection and weal, and if the concept of the sovereignty of citizenship is not a meaning phrase, the toilers must in their common effort under modern industrial conditions be accorded the exercise of their rights as citizens, as men and as workers, to protect themselves from the tyranny which concentrated wealth and industry impose if left unchecked, and wherever necessary

to contend against that tyranny and to work for a higher and better opportunity to live and to progress. Judicial decisions and legislative enactments are to be expected in the course of the evolution through which we are passing, but whatever their character the workers in our republic must be accorded at least the same rights as those enjoyed by the subjects of the monarchy of Great Britain and of nearly every other civilized country.

Because the labor movement in our country is so thoroughly imbued with the consciousness and the responsibility to rationally, naturally and in an orderly manner work out the great problems of the relations of the worker to society and to the evolution of industry and commerce, and particularly with the necessity to work for a higher and better life for the workers and for common humanity, I regard the attitude of such hostility as I have recalled from men prominent in political and industrial affairs as not only unjustified, but highly prejudicial to the best interest of all our people and particularly dangerous to an orderly adjustment and solution of the economic problems and social difficulties of our time.

In all countries of the civilized world the economic problem is up for discussion, and its solution, gradual, peaceful or otherwise, is a question of imminent importance. What in many other countries is sought or accomplished by force or the show of force is in our movement undertaken or achieved by the American methods of agitation, education and organization, and the exercise of the personal rights of man in association with his fellows—rights which must not under any pretense be denied by the subterfuge of injunctions or outlawed by the perversion or interpretation of law.

If the labor movement of America can be outlawed and its normal endeavors in the interests of the toilers and all the deprived stratum of humanity made impossible, the discontent of our people with existing wrongs and their efforts for relief will find their expression in another form, a form perhaps not quite so rational or orderly. On another occasion I have expressed this thought, whereupon malicious opponents have perverted it to make it appear the utterance of a threat. It is not a threat; it is a diagnosis of societal conditions; it is a prediction—a prediction based upon a knowledge of the struggles of the peoples in the past and an understanding of human nature.

The toilers must, for their own safety now and for the future, organize. Their organizations must be accorded the full legal status recognized in all voluntary associations dealing with purely personal affairs and instituted not for profit. In the same degree that these rights are recognized and conceded by present opponents, will the great economic and industrial problems of our time and of the future be rationally, safely and peacefully solved. Solved they must be at all hazards.

Extension of Eight-Hour Law.

The experiences encountered were many and varied during the past session of congress in the effort to obtain effective legislation extending the beneficent provisions of the federal eight-hour law to all government employees and employees of contractors and sub-contractors engaged on work for the United States government. So far as the results obtained with the regular eight-hour bill before the house committee on labor are concerned, it is not possible to report any progress, but nevertheless some material progress was made in other ways toward extending the eight-hour law, in spite of the house committee on labor, which was more deliberately and ingeniously packed by Speaker Cannon than ever before. First, he repeated his unfair practice of appointing to the committee eight of the majority party to five of the minority party; second, he appointed a majority of the members from distinctly non-industrial districts, who do not know anything and seemingly care little about the lives and welfare of the workers in congested urban centers; third, he selected several members to serve on the committee whom he knew to be openly hostile to labor—men who spare no pains to show their antagonism to the real welfare of the toilers. In fact, the chief aim of the speaker toward this committee has been to use the committee on labor as a mortuary, instead of a cradle, for labor's hopes and aspirations.

Much more could be said upon this important subject, but it must suffice to add that the immediate prospects for eight-hour legislation are brighter now than ever, and if we persistently continue our efforts it will be secured in the very near future.

I make this statement without reserve and predicate it upon these reasons: First and best, our fellow-workers are determined to obtain this legislation; second, the new element aspiring to political preferment is committed to the eight-hour workday on principle as well as policy; third, we have succeeded in breaking the thralldom that has hitherto bound members of the house of representatives.

By our incessant efforts, we, the members of the American Federation of Labor, have succeeded in obtaining a larger measure of freedom for our congressmen. They need not be bound and gagged as formerly. They can command attention; they can get their bills out into the open daylight by means of the new rule adopted June 17, 1910, viz.: House Resolution No. 808, referred to elsewhere in this report.

Taking advantage of this new rule, Mr. Hayes

of California, on June 20 moved to discharge the house committee on labor from further consideration of H. R. 26984, which is a meritorious eight-hour bill. Its number on the "discharge committee" calendar is 16.

On the same date, Mr. Hughes of New Jersey, made a similar motion relative to H. R. 15441. Its number on the calendar is 21. Once these bills come squarely before the house they will pass, and Chairman Gardner's vain boast that he is "sitting on the lid to prevent consideration of labor measures" will be finally and forever exploded, and he will be deprived of the honor which could have been his, of being the "father of the eight-hour law."

The discussion and vote in both houses of congress show clearly that when definite propositions have been before them providing for the extension of the eight-hour workday, favorable action has been taken. The fact stands out clearly that the greatest obstacle to success on this line of action is the failure or refusal of the committees to report the labor and reformatory bills which have been referred to them.

Child Labor.

The persistency and patience of the organized workers in behalf of the children of the nation are being rewarded.

After years of heroic effort and weary periods of misrepresentation and misinterpretation by the gradrinds of industry, the goal of ultimate success gradually, but surely, is being reached.

The child, our nation's most priceless possession, is at last being recognized by society as its most valuable asset.

Some other influential portions of society have at last, after our repeated warnings, continual struggles and gratifying successes, been convinced that we are right in asking protection for the child. They are taking a leaf from our book of endeavor and aspiration and are now rendering us valuable aid in behalf of better child labor laws. This is as it should be, and as it should have been years ago. If it had been so our newly-discovered auxiliaries could more consistently claim credit they are now appropriating without stint. This is another evidence of the truism, "Nothing succeeds like success."

The period has now arrived when the average member of a legislature is proud if he can make a good record on "child labor legislation," and while this inclination prevails it will be well to press home in every state legislature the most complete and efficient measures in the interest of the children.

The Ohio law is without doubt the most enlightened and humane. It provides fourteen years as the age limit for employment of children in factories, fifteen years in mines (during school term), and sixteen years in dangerous or unhealthful employments. That state has also enacted a law making eight hours a maximum day's work for children, including girls up to the eighteenth year.

The most essential feature now required in some states is more capable factory inspectors to enforce the child labor laws of the state. These can be obtained if a firm demand is made for them.

We succeeded in having the child labor laws of the District of Columbia strengthened during the last session of congress. Formerly, inspectors were appointed at the option of the district commissioners. We protested that the duty should be made mandatory, instead of optional. The District of Columbia appropriation bill now contains a provision requiring the detail of two privates of the Metropolitan police for the enforcement of the provisions of the act to regulate the employment of child labor.

Several efforts have been made by persons interested in exploiting the labor of children to have what they are pleased to call "broad and liberal interpretations of the law," but the courts have decided otherwise. The last case, under Judge De Lacy, was decided October 6, 1910, in which he held that the spirit as well as the letter of the law should be strictly observed, saying: "Violators of the child labor law deserve the severest censure. The boys and girls taken from school and play are deprived of their birthright. Those who exploit them should be punished severely." It is not so long ago that when labor's representatives made similar statements they were denounced as "blatant agitators," "dreamers," etc., but through their righteous endeavors we have lived to enjoy hearing judges, ministers, statesmen and even politicians applauded for such lofty sentiments.

Forty-four states now have child labor legislation of some form. In twenty-eight states the working age limit is fourteen years; in ten, twelve years; in three, sixteen years; in two, fifteen years, and in one state (Georgia) ten years. Five states now have a forty-eight-hour week for children; five a fifty-four-hour week; two a fifty-five-hour week; two a fifty-six-hour week; two a fifty-eight-hour week; twenty-four a sixty-hour week; two a sixty-six-hour week.

The law should provide that the maximum working hours for minors should not exceed eight hours per day. Uniform state legislation in this regard should be immediately urged.

Labor of Convicts.

The chief argument of those who exploit the labor of convicts under the contract system and those who defend the exploiters—for profit to

themselves—has been that the convict must be employed during incarceration. This cry, as old as the contract system of convict labor itself, is hypocritical and sophistical. The use of it by profit mongers is an endeavor to place labor in a false position and to cover their own heartlessness and perfidy.

Certainly no thoughtful, humane person, and most assuredly no trade unionist, wants the inmates of our prisons to remain idle. Every one is in agreement that they should be employed. No labor representative has privately suggested or publicly expressed a desire to keep these offenders against society in idleness.

Impositions upon the credulity of the people have always been inspired by the grasping prison-labor contractor and his hirelings. And the sole plea of those who fatten upon the misery and shortcomings of the unfortunates, and those who have successfully thrived upon the cupidity of state legislators, is an imposition.

The convict contract labor system is a curse to the convict, the state, the prison officials, the fair employer, the short-sighted merchant and the honest toiler for wages.

The contract system of prison labor is inhuman, dishonest and stupid. It is a disgrace to our highly trained scientific twentieth century and a blot upon our boasted civilization. It is deceptively presented to the representatives of a state as a device that will procure ample revenue to reimburse the state for the expense of caring for the convicts, allow the convicts to "earn something for themselves," and of late a more specious, but not less transparent, claim is made that the "poor convict" is being taught a trade so that when he is released he can procure honorable employment at good wages.

Not one of these statements can be successfully maintained. They fall of their own weight when analyzed. In the first place, the largest part of the profit of the labor of the prisoners under the contract system does not go to defray his expenses to the state. It does not go to the convict himself. It goes to the third party, the contractor who has no interest whatever, either in the welfare of the convict or the interest of the state, other than to add to his swollen profits from the misfortunes of the criminal. Consequently, no reformation results. The prisoners are not deceived. They know they are robbed. They become hardened and learn to hate society for the crime society permits to be practiced upon them under the name of law.

"The contract system furnishes revenue to the state," say the prison labor contractors and their apologists. Your attention is called to what Mr. Scates confessed at the last hearings before the house committee on labor. Said he:

"I speak by the book. I had seven years' experience in the Maryland penitentiary on the shoe contract. Maryland is one of the few contract states which nets a profit from its prisoners. . . . I know the state made about \$40,000 one year. . . . At that time the contractor divided with his partners. One got \$5,000, another \$10,000, another \$15,000, and he took \$65,000 as his own profit from the Maryland penitentiary."

The state got \$40,000 and the contractors \$95,000. The contractors got over 70 per cent of the total, nearly two and one-half times as much as the state obtained from the labor of its convicts.

Mr. Floyd, a member of the committee, testified that in his state (Arkansas) the contractors pay the state 50 cents per prisoner per day and then hire them out to the railroads and on the public works of the state for \$1.75 per day. Could any scheme be more venal or more stupid?

The suggestion that men are taught trades in prison under the contract system is ridiculous. They learn how to make shirts and overalls, which is women's employment. They make hollowware, which is now a prison monopoly. They make chairs, and by so doing have driven fair employers and honest wage-workers in that industry out of business. "Your prisons," recently said an eminent English penologist, who, visiting the United States in connection with the International Prison Congress, had concluded a tour of investigation, "are not reformatories. They are factories."

This transparent fraud must be abolished. Convicts must be employed by the state direct on its own account and not on account of the contractor. The state may derive economic, but it must secure social, advantages from the labor of the convict. The first consideration must be the welfare of, and the influence upon, the prisoners during the incarceration and after their release; the second, consideration of the free, honest citizen workman, and third, the interest of the state as a financial and political entity.

Prisoners should be employed at useful and practical productive toil. The labor of the states' unfortunates and derelicts should never be exploited for profit and certainly never for the private profit of contractors. Let our states employ their prisoners in the production of the necessities of life, for the maintenance of themselves and the inmates of the other state eleemosynary institutions, or else road building.

The police power of a state undoubtedly extends without question to all laws regulating the health, the morals and the general peace, comfort and safety of the community, and is broadly construed to include all laws that promote the general welfare. In no essential can the general welfare of the state be better protected than for the congress to assure each state of its right of home rule within the confines of the state, so that no state should become without its will the dumping ground

for goods made by convicts of other states. The enactment of H. R. 12000, now before congress, would give the legislatures of the states the right and power to protect their own citizens from the unfair competition of the contract convict labor of those states which care more for the profits of their prison labor contractors than for their prisoners, and whose only success is the dumping of the products of that labor on other states. Such a law would destroy the arrogant boastfulness of some prison officials, who declare that they can sell their goods against the will and desire of the people of the state in which they dump their unfair products.

The enactment of such legislation, which will mark in fact a progressive growth and outcome of the necessities of an intense economic, industrial, commercial and social struggle, the American Federation of Labor must bend its best energies to secure from the federal congress and state legislatures.

Several hearings were held by a sub-committee of the house committee on labor on the convict labor bill, H. R. 12000, indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, at which our representatives were greatly encouraged and their arguments strongly fortified by many statements of incontrovertible facts presented by influential employers of labor, representatives of national committees on prison labor, attorneys of employers, prison officials and other penologists. This was a new, but gratifying, experience, and the representatives of the American Federation of Labor called the attention of the committee to the fact that the presence of such advocates from other walks of life and their corroborative arguments vindicated and justified the contentions made by labor before this committee for several years past.

The sub-committee was sympathetic; it refused delay or extension of time for further hearings to the opponents of the bill. The hearings closed March 31, and a peremptory order issued that all briefs and written arguments upon the subject, pro and con, were to be in the hands of the committee by April 11. On May 20 the sub-committee reported it favorably to the full committee, and on June 17 the full committee agreed to report it favorably to the house, which was done on June 22. Its number on the house calendar is 294.

On June 24 the chairman reported H. R. 12001, a bill to prevent any officer, employe or agent of the government from contracting for products in which the labor of convicts entered. Its number on the house calendar is 299.

Owing to the fact that so much unnecessary delay was caused by the full committee in reporting these bills, and to their unfavorable position on the calendar, it is scarcely expected that any action will be taken on either during the forthcoming short session of the sixty-first congress, unless great pressure is brought to bear upon representatives and senators. I urge that every effort be put forth in the hope that despite appearances success may crown our efforts before the close of this congress.

Immigration, General and Asiatic.

A veritable flood of bills designed to check immigration was introduced during the last session of congress.

Even reactionary members of congress and others who have obeyed every whim of the speaker in a most docile manner apparently refused to be longer held in check. In response to the nation-wide sentiment they introduced bills tending to regulate and limit the avalanche of immigration of recent years.

These bills have covered every imaginable phase of the subject, such as deportation of felons, of defectives, of the insane and otherwise diseased persons, higher head taxes, illiteracy tests, so-called white slave regulations and prohibitions, Asiatic exclusion, etc.

The house committee on immigration held extended hearings upon the several bills and upon the special features contained in the bills, with the result that one act covering deportation and prohibition of white slaves was passed, and another measure, supplementary to the first, prohibiting interstate commerce in white slaves, was enacted.

Great interest was manifested among the representatives on the general subject, so much so that it was finally arranged that the house committee should take a vote on March 14, 1910, on the propositions to increase the head tax and establish an educational test for immigrants, but when the committee was convened for that purpose it was found impossible to reconcile the contending factions, so it was finally agreed to defer any further legislation until the next session of congress, awaiting the report of the immigration commission, which has been ordered by congress to make its complete and final report by December 1, 1910.

Later on Representative Gardner of Massachusetts moved to discharge the committee on immigration from further consideration of his bill, H. R. 15413, requiring an educational test for immigrants. Its number on the "discharge committee" calendar is 24.

Asiatic Exclusion.

Representative Hayes of California was active in his endeavors to obtain practical and effective legislation excluding Asiatic immigrants. He succeeded in obtaining the passage through the house,

on May 2, 1910, of an amendment to section 2169 of the revised statutes.

The Hayes bill, H. R. 24993, which passed the house as an amendment to the revised statutes, declares specifically which foreigners shall be eligible to citizenship in the United States, and by omitting Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Hindoos and Malays consequently denies them the right of naturalization. The bill is now pending before the senate committee on immigration.

In the meantime Mr. Hayes followed this success by pressing another bill, H. R. 20379, as an amendment to section 2 of the present immigration law by adding the following:

"That the following class of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States:

Persons who, under the provision of section 2169 of the revised statutes of the United States, are ineligible to become citizens of the United States, unless they are merchants, teachers, students or travelers for curiosity or pleasure."

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor consulted with Mr. Hayes on this line of procedure and aided him in pressing these measures. The latter bill was reported out of committee on February 10, 1910, and is No. 86 on the house calendar. It is confidently expected that if these two measures can be enacted into law Asiatic immigration to the United States will be effectually prevented.

Employers' Liability—Compensation.

Thirty-seven states have enacted some form of employers' liability law, very few of which, however, have been interpreted favorably for the workers by the courts. This is to be accounted for largely because the courts have clung tenaciously to certain former precedents, arising out of peculiar judicial reasoning, which have at times been referred to as the "unholy trinity," viz.: the "assumption of risk," "contributory negligence" and "fellow-servant" rulings. As if these obstacles were not enough to offset a workman's claim for damages, another method has been devised, which the courts have duly recognized as affording grounds valid and sufficient to prevent an injured employe from obtaining an award for damages. This cunning device has been to induce—manifestly in the last analysis through coercion—an employe when arranging for employment to sign a contract "waiving his rights, or his widow's and orphans' to sue for damages in case of injury or death during employment."

The following states have abrogated the defense of "fellow-servant" responsibility, either for general employments or in particular industries (usually transportation): Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma (by constitution), South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin. The Colorado law is the most notable example. It completely eliminates the defense of the "fellow-servant" rule in all employments, and upon a test case being made (In Vindication Mining Co. vs. Firstbrook, 36 Colo., 498) it was upheld as constitutional. To the credit of organized labor, this humane measure was introduced in the Colorado legislature and pressed to a successful enactment by a trade unionist member of the general assembly.

In California, Mississippi, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, the "fellow-servant" rule is modified without being abrogated.

Several states have enacted legislation modifying the old common law rulings of "assumed risk." Others have modified the rulings of "contributory negligence" to what is more euphemistically termed "comparative negligence," but such tinkering and trifling with measures of such grave import to the workers in industry is but transparent pettifoggery. Just, humane, positively affirmative and effective legislation must in honor and duty be enacted by the states and by the United States. All legislation on identical subjects should be uniform among the states, but, pending the time when that desirable end can be reached, it is essential that legislation dealing with the important subject of employers' liability should be uniform among the states, not only uniform in technique, but uniformly good—effective legislation that will forever abolish the antiquated, barbarous, so-called common law defense known as "fellow-servant" rule, "contributory (or comparative) negligence," and "assumption of risk," as well as the waiving of rights. If any reason ever existed for these circumscribed rules, formulated by judges, the time has long since passed when they should be applied.

The modern use of steam power, electricity, compressed air and explosives, often under control of men who fail to understand their nature, and whose routine duties make them so accustomed to danger that they fail to realize it, has made it utterly impossible to protect society against the weakest of all human agencies, viz.: the failure or forgetfulness of the human factor. Then also must be considered the dangers to life and limb in the operation of fast-driven intricate machinery, as well as the accidents due to the massing together of great numbers of workers in modern industry.

The stubborn resistance of corporations, common carriers, mine owners and other employers to the most moderate laws for the protection of human beings from injury and their general reluctance to provide protection through their own volition, ought to convince reasonable and fair-minded legislators that true justice demands an expansion of the law, with more humane interpretation of it on the part of judges, instead of there being, as

the court reports in many of the states now so amply record a studied effort to restrict the law and apply new exceptions to it, to prevent the allowance of damages for the injured and killed workmen of industry.

Seemingly the American public has just awakened to the fact that of all civilized countries of the world, Turkey and the United States are the only two left that still cling to the old common-law doctrine of liability with respect to industrial accidents. This awakening will force upon the workers of the United States some kind of workmen's compensation legislation, and unless labor takes an active part in the movement its interests in regard to this will not be properly safeguarded.

Industry must bear the financial burden of accidents to the human being, exactly as it does now in case of accidents to machinery or to other property.

The organized workers are thoroughly aroused on this subject, and in several states, notably New York, Minnesota, Ohio, New Jersey, Washington and Illinois, commissions have recently been appointed to deal with it as an all-important life-conserving measure. Life-conserving is the true title, because if it becomes too expensive to the employers to maim and kill employes in industry, more and better safety devices and measures will be speedily adopted to prevent the massacres rather than cure the patients or pay money for injuries.

Through the instrumentality of the organized workers an "automatic compensation act," passed by the congress May 30, 1908, took effect August 1, 1908. It granted to certain employes of the United States engaged in hazardous occupations the right to receive compensation from the federal government for injuries sustained in the course of their employment. On June 25, 1910, congress passed a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject-matter of employers' liability and compensation to workmen for injuries sustained during employment, with instructions to report to congress through the president December, 1911. This commission is composed of United States Senators William Warner of Missouri and C. J. Hughes of Colorado, Representatives W. G. Brantley of Georgia and Edwin Denby of Michigan, Daniel L. Chase, editor of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen's Journal, and W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central railroad. The commission held its first meeting in Chicago October 22.

The employers' liability law (applicable to common carriers by railroads in interstate commerce only) approved April 22, 1908, during the few months of its operation has been found to be defective because of certain rulings by the courts. The courts held, first, that an injured employe could only bring suit when the defendant railroad company could be found, that is, the headquarters of the company; second, that in case of death, either before suit for damages was instituted or during the pendency of suit, the right of action did not survive to the benefit of the widow and children or other dependents on the deceased employe; third (by the Supreme Court of Connecticut in the case of Hoxie vs. the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company), that the state court had no jurisdiction. In the latter case the court went further and declared the act unconstitutional after rendering a decision bristling with all of the old out-of-date and cruel exceptions common to courts in such cases.

All of these defects were corrected by an act passed during the last session of congress, a copy of which is made an appendix to this report. The organized labor movement, comprising the American Federation of Labor and railroad brotherhoods, is entitled to the credit of presenting all of the above-mentioned measures to congress and pressing them to a successful passage.

Department of Labor.

Very interesting hearings were held on May 25 and 26 before a sub-committee of the house committee on labor, in support of H. R. 3646, by Mr. Sulzer, representative in congress from New York, which provides for a department of labor with a secretary at its head, to be a member of the president's cabinet. No one appeared before the committee in opposition and the committee expressed itself as being in favor of the general principle contained in the measure. On June 14 the sub-committee reported the bill favorably to the full committee, with the recommendation that Chairman Gardner redraft the bill so as to provide for an enlarged scope of activities for the proposed department of labor. The full committee accepted the report of the sub-committee and on June 17 decided to report the bill favorably to the house when redrafted, but in spite of many urgent requests made to Chairman Gardner he failed to report it before congress adjourned.

Many members of congress seem to be favorably inclined toward this proposed "department of labor," and it is within reasonable possibilities that the administration will favor it and urge its early passage. Continued demands, with pressure from the ranks of organized labor and other broad-minded citizens in behalf of the measure, are sure to meet with favorable response and action.

The hearings and arguments on the bill to create a department of labor are printed by congress as a public document. Copies can be obtained without cost by citizens or organizations upon application to the congressmen of their respective districts. The matter contained in the hearings is of great interest to all labor.

Industrial Education.

Conservation is one of the topics uppermost in the mind of the American public today, but there is one phase of conservation which is not receiving the attention which it deserves. I refer to the conservation of the brain and brawn of our American youth. Our school systems are giving only a one-sided education; the boy may go to school and prepare himself for professional or commercial life, or he may drop out of school and enter a trade with no particular preparation and become a mediocre workman. Training of brain and muscle must go together for the complete preparation of men.

While the public schools and colleges aim only at teaching professions, the greatest need of America, educationally, is the improvement of industrial intelligence and working efficiency in the American youth. We need an educational uplift for the work of the boy who will work with his hands, and we not only need to give an educational uplift to craftsmanship, but the school needs the help of the workman and his better work in education. We should realize better the interdependence between our common education and our common industries. This can be effectuated only by a system of industrial schools, differentiated from the manual training schools, which shall actually train workmen for the trades and at the same time give them a broader mental culture.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Toronto convention, a committee was appointed to confer with Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor and with Commissioner Neill of the bureau of labor, to present the request of the convention that the United States department of commerce and labor investigate the entire subject of industrial education. The committee, consisting of Vice-Presidents Mitchell and O'Connell, Secretary Morrison and myself, conferred with Secretary Nagel and Commissioner Neill December 20, 1909, and after an exhaustive discussion of the matter in all its phases it was agreed that an investigation was desirable to all interests concerned and should be undertaken within the year. The investigation was begun April 3, 1910, and is now nearing completion.

From my observation and information it is evident that the investigation comprehends a thorough and exhaustive study of all schools in the United States which are giving real trade or vocational training, that is, training which will fit a boy (or girl) wholly or in part for a trade or vocation.

The interest of organized labor in industrial education has always been progressive as in contrast to the employers' interest. For five years the employers in associations have been talking, but they have made little progress. The trade unions have talked, but they have also accomplished something. A special committee made a deep study of industrial education and has reported. That report we published and it has had a wide circulation. Action upon the report has been taken by us. The federal investigation, as already shown, was brought about through the efforts of organized labor.

In pursuance of the recommendation of your committee on education, labor's bill for congressional action was drafted. This vocational education bill, better known as the Dolliver bill, was introduced by the late Senator Dolliver, and through the efforts of your committee was put upon the calendar.

The bill provides for educational co-operation with states and consists of five parts: (1) (sec. 2) Providing \$5,000,000 for instruction in the trades and industries, home economics and agriculture in the city high schools; (2) (secs. 3 and 4) Providing \$5,000,000 for state district agricultural high schools and branch experiment stations; (3) (sec. 5) Providing \$1,500,000 for extension departments in the state colleges of agricultural and mechanical arts; (4) (sec. 6) Providing \$1,000,000 for the preparation by state normal schools of vocational teachers, and (5) (secs. 7, 8 and 9) Providing \$70,000 for the administration of these funds and for assistance to the states by the departments of the interior, agriculture and commerce and labor.

Prior to 1910 employers announced themselves willing to endorse the Davis bill provided the words "trade training" be substituted for "manual training." The proposed legislation comprehends training for "trades and industries" but subsequent action (or lack of action) by employers would suggest only a transient interest on their part in the promised federal legislation. They were not even sufficiently interested to attend the hearings on the vocational educational bill before the senate committee.

Taking advantage of the new committee discharge rule, Hon. Charles R. Davis, representative from the Third district of Minnesota, on June 20 (only three days after the adoption of the rule by the house) moved to discharge the house committee on agriculture from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 20374) and for the house to consider the bill directly. This action by Mr. Davis will undoubtedly bring this bill before the house at an early date when congress convenes for its next session, and there is scarcely a doubt that the house will give this very essential and progressive legislation favorable consideration.

The fact that industrial education, like academic education, is becoming a public function and that it should be paid for by public funds is fast gaining supporters. At a recent meeting in Indianapolis the department of superintendents of the National Educational association placed on record

its approval of the general plan, and especially emphasized the desirability of enlarging the work of the federal and state departments and bureaus which have to do with public education. But most significant is the following declaration by that organization:

"That the department, while heartily approving every agency that may be used to advance the educational interests of both states and nation, places itself on record as disapproving any appropriation made by either legislatures or congress for any institution which is not supported exclusively by public funds and which is not subject to complete federal and state control and investigation."

May 6, 1910, at a joint meeting of the American Education and Co-operative Farmers' Union and the American Society of Equity, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That we approve the provisions of the Dolliver vocational education bill, which provides national funds for the establishment of rural high schools to be administered by state authority, and earnestly urge members of the United States senate and house of representatives to favor this bill."

In the death of Senator Dolliver the cause of industrial education has lost one of its ablest and most enthusiastic supporters. Late in December, 1909, the representatives of the American Federation of labor and a representative of the farming interests conferred with the senator for the purpose of interesting him in the matter of vocational education, and for the specific purpose of having him introduce a bill in the United States senate making provision for legislation covering this general subject. On its being explained, he expressed himself emphatically in favor of the proposed legislation, and he introduced the bill on the reconvening of congress after the holiday recess. In addition it is only just to say that Senator Dolliver in the last years of his life realized the great humane cause which the labor movement espoused. On one occasion, a few months before his demise, he declared that the labor movement is the most potent force to secure the present day needs of the people and work out the great problems for the future, adding, "God being willing, in the future labor's fight will be my fight."

Second-Class Mail Rates.

In accordance with instructions of the Toronto convention (Resolutions Nos. 6 and 71), every effort was made to have congress amend the postal laws to allow trade union publications to carry advertisements and to permit the membership to subscribe for these publications through the monthly per capita tax or dues paid by the members. Suitable bills were prepared and introduced in the house by Representative Dodds of Michigan and in the senate by Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

Extended hearings were held by the house committee on postoffice and post roads, at which representatives of the American Federation of Labor united with the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods, the National Fraternal Congress and the Associated Fraternities in behalf of the purposes embraced in the bill H. R. 22239, which was suitably amended to cover every detail and to embrace all interests. It was reported out of the committee June 2 and passed by the house without opposition June 6, 1910. The bill then went to the senate and every effort was made there to get the senate committee on postoffice to make a report upon it. Thousands of petitions were sent to the senators and many interviews held with the members of the committee, but because the chairman, Senator Penrose, was absent no meeting of the committee could, or would be held by its other members, and consequently no action was taken by it on the bill.

Outside of the postoffice department no definite opposition has been made apparent, and when the postmaster-general, Mr. Hitchcock, was interviewed on the subject by members of the executive council, he agreed not to press the departmental rulings pending the outcome of the anticipated legislation or until reasonable time was allowed international organizations to adjust their laws requiring personal subscriptions for the publications.

Insurance Laws and Trade Unions.

In March last the commissioner of insurance of South Carolina notified the general office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that that organization came within the scope of the insurance laws of the state and that it was required to take out a license in order to do business in the State. Correspondence being unsatisfactory, Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary of the Brotherhood, and Mr. D. F. Featherston, one of its organizers, proceeded to Columbia, S. C., and held a conference on the subject with Insurance Commissioner McMaster. They informed him that the Brotherhood was a labor organization, a voluntary, unincorporated association, not paying insurance in any form, merely making an allowance of a funeral benefit, to provide decent burial for deceased members. A copy of the constitution of the Brotherhood was submitted to him, with the list of its various trade union purposes and the sections governing the payments of benefits marked. In reply the Insurance Commissioner informed the labor representatives that he adjudged the Brotherhood fraternal, rather than otherwise, it having a restrictive method of gaining admission to its meetings, with its own form of transacting business. Coming under the head of fraternal as-

sociations, it must be governed by the provisions of the act recently passed by the Legislature of that State for the regulation and control of such bodies. Not being classed as an insurance organization, and not falling under the provisions requiring either a deposit or a bond, the Brotherhood's sole financial qualification to do business in the State would be attainable by taking out a license from the Commissioner at a cost of \$25 a year. Without a license the organization could have no standing and would be prohibited from doing business in the State. Further, under the law in its present provisions, the Brotherhood must show that it admits members of one race only, (the Commissioner admitting that on this point the law would require remodeling); and it must file an annual financial statement, giving its income with the sources thereof, its expenses and for what purposes, its assets, money invested, indebtedness, etc. Among the additional requirements was registration with the Commissioner of each organizer, person, agent, or representative going into the State to do business for the organization, neglect of which rendered the person soliciting membership liable to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for thirty days. A similar fine or imprisonment might be inflicted for neglect to comply with any other provision of the act.

The Commissioner warned the Brotherhood's representatives not to solicit new membership in the State until complying with the law and holding a license. In reply, they informed him that the General Executive Board, which was to meet in July, would take up the question, and that the entire matter would be placed before the annual General Convention, which was to take place in Des Moines, Iowa, in September. The Commissioner cautioned the representatives against admitting new members in any of the local unions of the State in the meantime. This means that the work of organizing was forbidden in the State until a license should be procured. At a meeting of the Brotherhood's General Executive Board the General President was instructed to procure a license from the South Carolina Insurance Commissioner and also to communicate with the President of the American Federation of Labor, and with the labor organizations similarly affected as the Brotherhood, asking that joint action be taken to have the insurance laws of South Carolina and of the various States modified to such an extent as to exempt from the operations of laws never intended to cover them the voluntary organizations of labor.

In connection with this subject your attention is called to the fact that in several States discriminatory laws have been enacted against labor organizations at the instance of insurance companies organized for private profit. The companies realize that in the voluntary co-operative effort of trade unions to protect their membership against the vicissitudes of life the greatest benefits result to the membership, and that the work is done at a minimum cost and with the avoidance of red tape and circumlocution.

It is recommended that this Convention make further declaration on this question, directing that such assistance be continued to be rendered and such further action be taken as to protect and promote the rights of organized labor in the humane work in which our trade unions are engaged.

Oklahoma Constitution.

The railroads and other vested interests early this year undertook to have the excellent constitution of Oklahoma changed in their own interests. The effort was unsuccessful. An energetic campaign was carried on by the organized wage-workers and farmers to prevent the proposed amendments being adopted. The Oklahoma State Federation of Labor, together with Organizer M. Grant Hamilton, representing the American Federation of Labor, carried on a vigorous campaign throughout the State. Besides the railroads and other vested interests favoring these amendments, the Railway Employees and Investors' Association had agents in the field advocating their adoption. The representatives of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor and the representative of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the advocates of the amendments, appeared before the Governor of the State at the same time and debated the provisions contained in the amendments. As a consequence of this joint meeting the Governor of Oklahoma issued an open letter against the amendments. I issued a letter to the workers and farmers of Oklahoma urging them to perform their duty and defeat the amendments. The letter was reproduced and largely circulated throughout the State. There is no question but that the assistance rendered by the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation materially aided in arousing the people to the serious situation so that they cast their vote and encompassed the defeat of the amendments. The proposed amendments were submitted to a referendum vote of the people of Oklahoma on June 10, with the result that they were defeated by almost 40,000 majority.

Constitutions—Arizona and New Mexico.

On June 20, 1910, an act that had passed Congress granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico was approved by the President of the United States. In passing this bill Congress evidently had in mind the constitution adopted by Oklahoma and the provisions therein relative to the initiative, referendum, right of recall, and par-

ticularly that clause in that constitution upon the issuance of injunctions. It must have been the evident fear of Congress that the constitutional conventions in both of the new States might adopt similar provisions, and therefore it embodied in the act granting statehood to New Mexico and to Arizona the following conditions:

"That when said constitution and such provisions thereof as have been separately submitted shall have been duly ratified by the people of New Mexico as aforesaid a certified copy of the same shall be submitted to the President of the United States and to Congress for approval, together with the statement of the votes cast thereon and upon any provisions thereof which were separately submitted to and voted upon by the people. And if Congress and the President approve said constitution and the said separate provisions thereof, or, if the President approves the same and Congress fails to disapprove the same during the next regular session thereof, then and in that event the President shall certify said facts to the Governor of New Mexico," etc., etc.

The elections in both the proposed new States for delegates to the constitutional conventions have been hotly contested, centering around the plank calling for the initiative and referendum and right of recall. In each State the Democratic platform advocated this plank, the Republican platform opposed it. In Arizona a majority of the fifty-two delegates elected to the constitutional convention were elected on a platform pledging them to incorporate this plank in the constitution. New Mexico elected a majority of Republicans to the convention, five-sixths of whom are opposed to the initiative and referendum, while the measure is favored by all the Democrats, the minority. The New Mexico constitutional convention, however, adopted a provision by which the entire judiciary is to be elected by the people.

I have endeavored to be of assistance to our fellow-citizens in the two new prospective States so that they, like Oklahoma, may start aright in statehood. We should all endeavor to be of such further assistance as is possible in this direction.

The subject of the initiative and referendum has also been under consideration in other States and in the city of Denver, Colo. The State of Arkansas voted upon this proposition in its late election, giving it a splendid majority. In Denver, after an intense and exciting campaign, in which "the interests" were arrayed against any really progressive legislation, the initiative, referendum and recall were established on a popular vote.

Oregon.

Of all the States in the Union, Oregon has taken the most advanced ground in the establishment of the people's rule. There they have the initiative and referendum, the recall, the direct primary, and the corrupt practices act as well as the election of United States Senators by direct instruction of the people. Recently, however, the old and almost discarded political bosses, acting at the behest of "the interests," attempted to swing the people back to the old condition of bossism through the manipulation of party conventions, where they could corral, coerce and dominate, despite the people's will. In conformity with the declarations of our Federation upon this subject, I have deemed it my pleasurable duty on all occasions to render such assistance as lay in my power so that the people of that State might retain the splendid vantage ground they have achieved. In connection with this, your attention should be called to the masterful address delivered by Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., in the Senate of the United States, May 5, 1910, giving a clear and concise exposition of the admirable form of government in Oregon, which should prove an example and an incentive to the toilers and to the people generally in extending its principles to our entire system of government. Federal, State and municipal.

Labor's Practical Political Action.

Some of the fruits of organized labor's participation in the political activities of the States and the Nation are coming to the surface.

We who have been conscious of what has been and what is being accomplished have had the gratification of witnessing the fact that other influential sections of society have also seen fit to make some effort to cleanse politics of contaminating influences.

Since the American Federation of Labor has taken a more active part in the political affairs of the Nation, we have had the satisfaction of removing from office many bitter opponents to Labor's advancement, which includes and implies the advancement of the interests of the whole people.

We have curbed the sordid, self-seeking agents of predatory interests—now somewhat softened by the new title of "big business." We have seen Mr. Cannon, the most potent evil influence against the people's rights and interests, stripped of his autocratic, arbitrary power as Speaker of the House of Representatives. We have seen the Rules Committee of the House reconstructed and reformed so that it shall respond to the will of the majority rather than be the pliant tool of "the interests" under domination of Speaker Cannon or any future Speaker of a like caliber and make-up.

When we said in the now historic "Bill of Grievances," which we submitted to the President, and to the chief representatives of both houses of Congress in 1906, that unless the rights to which Labor is entitled were accorded by legislation we

should appeal from the Representatives in Congress "to the conscience and the support of our fellow-citizens," the declaration was jeered at by those at that time entrenched in power in the House, and we were damned from Dan to Beersheba by the penny-a-liners who scribble for a hostile press as being dictators to Labor and scheming to "deliver the Labor vote." But their rantings were in vain. Their efforts to hold the workers of America in mental servitude to party idolatry and party slavery have been abortive. The militant organized wage-workers have been so aroused, and the appeals to the people on the ground of humanity, liberty and justice rewarded with such manifestations of accord and co-operation, that success now appears on the horizon. Our achievements in both the industrial and political fields, especially during the year now closing, warrant the justification of our brightest hopes and the prediction of greater successes as time goes on.

Passing, as we are, through the gravest crisis ever faced by the workers in the history of this country, Labor has not faltered. It has not abated one tittle of its activity. It has not hesitated in the face of the most trying circumstances to stand loyally, faithfully, and tenaciously for the rights of the toilers, for the rights and liberties of all the people.

When we pledged ourselves to exert every possible legitimate effort to secure for the workers their inalienable liberties as a vital portion of the fabric of our civilization, a new declaration of human rights was recognized by our associates, and when we further pledged our fealty to carry on this work until every industrial and political right of the workers shall be guaranteed its permanent place and sphere of usefulness in the progress of our country, we challenged our opponents to try to prevent the achievement of these aspirations—if they dared.

Today we are standing on the threshold of successful accomplishment. By the persistency of our endeavors in the interest of human welfare we have shaken the crafty and the greedy out of their position of confident self-assertion and converted them into apologists before their fellow-citizens.

A great majority of the public news-vendors have conspired to keep silent on our extraordinary political successes in California, Washington, Oregon, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, Maine and elsewhere throughout the country. They ascribe a thousand and one fictitious reasons for the uprising of the people. Anything and everything in their eyes has been responsible except the one real cause.

When so many elements, through their common interests, tacitly or by agreement try to suppress or pervert the truth, and thereby to keep the people in ignorance as to the most potent factor which has caused the important political upheaval and the legislative reforms in recent times it would be a false modesty, a modesty which is not a virtue, it would be wasteful and wrongful, did not organized labor claim the just credit due it after the years of struggle and sacrifice which the toilers have undergone to bring about these achievements; achievements in the cause of a progress which is but at its beginning. Labor—militant organized labor—owing allegiance to no political party or formulated partisan creed, inspired the revolution of independent political thought and action and with practical aims called upon the people to claim their own.

The political defeats that have taken place this year in districts and States which can be named, whereby many of our opponents have been consigned to political oblivion, have demonstrated beyond all quibble what element was responsible and hence is deserving of credit for the upheaval. The wholesale overthrow of the legislative and political jugglers with the people's rights and interests can unerringly be traced to organized labor's appeals to the people to defend their common interest and precious rights.

In this day of reckoning which has arrived I am firmly convinced that the American Federation of Labor is most directly responsible for the strength of the aroused indignation of an offended and aggrieved nation.

In this great awakening our men of labor have brought forcibly to the attention of the rest of our people the evils with which we have contended and still have to contend. We protest and shall protest against the abuse of the injunction writ by the courts—against being denied the manifest and fundamental right of equality before the law. We have been denied our constitutional rights of free speech and free press; we have suffered under laws primarily enacted to regulate and control great combinations of capital which have been interpreted to apply to the voluntary organizations of working people. We have so forcibly called these grievances to the attention of the public mind that we are now meeting with an unmistakably sympathetic response. If Labor will but maintain the vantage gained and persistently pursue the course it has adopted, it will not only effectively prevent any reaction or possibility of returning to the old basis of injustice and misrepresentation, but it will also steadily advance toward the goal of justice and freedom, the consummation of Labor's aspirations.

We must never forget—never forget the men and their associates who did their utmost to reduce Labor to a bargain-counter commodity; never forget that the courts were made for men and not men for courts; never forget that legislators for State or Nation are but the representatives of the citizens, in duty bound to enact such laws as shall

make secure the freedom of all our people and be in furtherance of their rights and interests.

In connection with this subject of injunctions your attention is called to the high legal authorities quoted in the letter to Mr. Moon and which is an appendix to this report.

Attention is also called to the report of the Labor Representation Committee to the Executive Council which will in turn be submitted by the Executive Council as part of its report.

Labor's Rights and Its Economic Power.

Essential to the welfare and independence of the masses is the free exercise of certain of their rights and powers in the economic field. This truth becomes clear to our minds when we consider it as applied to the individual possessing those rights and powers. Let a man have the right to decide when he is to work or is not to work, and let that decision be backed by his power to keep himself from being obliged by immediate necessity to offer his labor to an employer, and the consequence must be that he will not sell his labor-power until the terms offered him are the best that the industry can warrant. Similarly, when a number of associated persons may freely decide as to whether they shall work or not, and uphold that decision, they have in their hands the economic power to secure to themselves from the products of industry a share restricted only by industrial success.

In the mere statement of the conditions indicated by my words there are suggested the reasons why Labor is compelled in present circumstances to engage in the political struggle. It is, in a word, in order to set itself free.

Labor is bound by the fetters of unjust laws. It is Labor's task to break those fetters one by one. The first to be removed are necessarily those which are the most painful, binding, and destructive of Labor's rights and powers.

There must in justice be no law, formulated by judge or lawmaker which can deprive a wage-worker of his own exclusive ownership of himself, or, in other words, of those rights over his own labor-power which are guaranteed by the Constitution and the concepts of liberty implied in the fundamental principles of our Republic.

There must be no law which can deprive the laborer of his right over his power to purchase or to refrain from purchasing whatever is legitimately on sale in the community.

There must be an end to the untenable doctrine that a right pertaining to an individual singly becomes a wrong when exercised by him in combination with other individuals legally enjoying the same right singly.

These examples illustrate points at which the labor movement comes into contact with politics, since only by force of law-making can present laws be abrogated or the limits of law-making itself be outlined.

As the defense of rights, manifestly varying in their scope with respect to men, women, and children, and in times of peace or war, is the legitimate domain of government, so the defense of those rights which peculiarly bear upon the wage-worker is inevitably the especial concern of the labor movement. I am impressed with the conviction, however, that with the free exercise of the rights which will leave untrammelled the regular and recognized functions of trade unionism, the workers of this country will move forward by leaps and bounds to a general condition of unexampled welfare. With those rights in full play they will be possessed of the economic power to enable themselves to push forward to greater successes, to justice, freedom and a better humanity, the goal of Labor's aspirations.

Trade unionism is self-help. The possibilities of self-help by its means have never yet been reached nor with certainty foreseen by any authority however prescient. The dividends thus far declared in its history by trade unionism have been immeasurably the highest ever known to any movement of the unprivileged and deprived classes. Every trade or calling in each year since the formation of our Federation has moved its members upward from the state in which they previously lived. In every walk of life the men of this continent recognize the benefits worked through trade-unionism. By far the greatest of its benefits have come through the exercise of its economic power. Let that lesson be taken to the hearts of all workmen. Let that thought be kept uppermost with any of them when in danger of being lured away from union work by any political party, whatever its name or its pretenses or its promises.

Police Oppression—The "Third Degree."

It seems to me proper to call the attention of the delegates attending this Convention to a police practice, not only unauthorized by the law, but in positive terms forbidden by the law, which nevertheless has become a public scandal throughout the civilized world. I refer to what is known as "the third degree," or obtaining confessions from prisoners held for trial through terrorizing or brutally mistreating them. From the nature of this outrageous measure it is difficult to obtain legal evidence of its existence. However, that it does exist, and is regarded by the police as one of their functions tacitly accepted by the courts, we have the testimony of the press in general and even of that branch of periodicals which is devoted to recording and commenting on the proceedings of the courts. One of the latter journals recently said:

"It would be unjustly disparaging the dignified and learned gentlemen who preside at the trial of criminal cases in our courts to say that they do not at least suspect what every child in their community knows, to wit, that the alleged voluntary confession ordinarily relied on was not the spontaneous outpouring of a guilt-burdened conscience, quickened into action through grateful response to the touching kindness of captors and keepers. Things don't happen that way."

While it is the very first maxim in criminal law that every man is presumed innocent of crime until proven guilty, the police "sweat-box" proceedings are based on the idea that when a man has been arrested the presumption that he is guilty must amount almost to a certainty, and that if sufficiently frightened or put in pain he will tell the truth. This idea men in general know is often without foundation, for a poor and innocent man may be accused and thrown in prison by powerful enemies through revenge or even by the police themselves in default of detecting the really guilty. Moreover, on several recent occasions psychologists of the foremost standing have testified to the fact that innocent prisoners who had made confessions of guilt had done so under mental conditions superinduced by their third-degree tormentors. It may with truth be said that a State or a country which will permit the police to act in any other capacity than detainers of persons charged with crime is in danger of a tyranny over men's persons that is without bounds, and it is from this aspect of the case that our duty arises to protest against any such powers being exercised by them. Public attention has not yet been fully aroused to this danger, which everywhere is beginning to menace the plain citizen. While the law itself positively prohibits police officers from exerting any other authority than securing the person of an accused or suspected man, bringing him before a magistrate for examination without unreasonable delay, keeping him meantime in security to answer the charge made against him, the power is assumed by detectives and policemen of the higher ranks to put prisoners in special lock-ups for convenience of "sweating" to cross-question, brow-beat, and maltreat them by physical force, and even to resort to means so terrible as to be compared with those of the Inquisition, in order to extract a confession. This is the uttermost perversion of law. As a fact, a confession made as a result of either an inducement or a punishment is inadmissible as evidence if the law itself is to be obeyed.

I repeat that it is a principle in law as well as in every concept of justice that "a man is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty." This applies with equal force to the man who may be subsequently proven guilty of the most heinous crimes as to the accused who may be subsequently proven entirely innocent. The correction of this police abuse of power lies primarily in the hands of our judges on the bench and finally in an aroused public conscience against such a flagrant violation of rights to which even the most insignificant of the human race is entitled. When the police so far abuse their powers and violate the rights of man, no matter how insignificant or vile that man may be, it endangers the rights and the liberties of all the people. It is the beginning of tyranny— injustice. The constitutional and inherent rights of the citizen are not wholly invaded and destroyed with one fell swoop. Their beginning is ushered in under the pretense that a righteous purpose is to be served. The people having accepted invasion by degrees, it is extended until no man's liberty or life is safe. Our people are not unfamiliar with the history of police tyranny in other countries as well as our own.

This Convention should take cognizance of this subject and make some declaration and take such action as may be deemed necessary in regard to it. In addition, the State Federations and city central bodies, indeed all organized labor, should express itself upon this question.

Maintain Labor Day's Significance—Labor Sunday.

It is well within the limits of the truth to assert that Labor Day, 1910, was fittingly celebrated throughout the country wherever Labor is organized.

The co-operation of the organizations of labor in the various cities in the observance of Labor Sunday was also enthusiastic and hearty. Many letters and a large amount of printed matter relating to Labor Sunday were sent to ministers of every denomination. In addition, the various committees appointed by different organizations to request the ministers in their respective localities that they prepare a special sermon to deliver on the Sunday preceding Labor Day, that day to be known as Labor Sunday, were provided with circulars and leaflets on the subject. At headquarters numerous letters from ministers have been received in reply, and it is interesting to report that these show a deep interest in the cause of labor and a sincere desire for information, the writers expressing their intention of rendering every possible assistance in the work of the labor movement.

While it is a fact beyond contradiction that as time passes observance becomes more general of the day set apart for the honor of Labor, the commemoration of its achievement, and the public testimony to its essential dignity and its fundamental worth to society, there yet remains a fraction in the ranks of organized labor which is inclined to believe that the money cost of parades and other non-revenue features of Labor Day may be a waste of means that ought to be devoted to

objects more obviously material. Consequent upon this reasoning, demonstrations on Labor Day have on occasions been suspended in one or other industrial centers.

In my judgment this course is mistaken. A sincere, heartfelt, enthusiastic, and general demonstration is in a high degree practical, both in its methods and results. The very base of organized labor's work lies in aroused sentiment—in the spirit of fraternity, the avowal of unity, the public declaration of each to share in the struggles of all, the expressed willingness to obliterate occupational or other sectionalism, and the appeal through massed numbers for a common loyalty among all who toil. Besides, the spectacle of organized labor declaring itself and its purpose by the time-honored means of procession, music, and banners is impressive to all elements in society.

Defense funds are necessary, trade unions are often forced by stress of circumstances to watch carefully the outlay of each dollar for every purpose, and men of experience in the movement become in the course of time deeply impressed with the importance during unavoidable emergencies of having an adequate union treasury to meet the demands of those workers who are in stress and struggle. These men are right in warning their fellow-members against unpreparedness for the certain coming day of need. Themselves convinced and veteran unionists, familiar with the routine of their associated work, they may at times, however, overlook the conditions in America which place the ceaseless promotion of general organization in the forefront of union duties and indeed union necessities.

Every locality and every occupation sees a stream of new workers incessantly pouring into it, to mingle and perhaps to compete with the old. Besides, the changes in industry constantly tend to the disintegration of certain occupations while building up others. In these conditions organized labor is confronted with, not the choice, but the urgent necessity of organization, reorganization, and adaptation to change. The ignorant must be informed as to what union labor is doing, the apathetic must be reinspired, the disheartened once more encouraged.

Labor demonstrations are in themselves a protest against wrong, an agitation for the right, a solicitation to the unorganized to joint with their brother workmen, a notification to opponents that labor is up and doing in its own cause. They are an attractive feature in union education of the children of the masses as well as an appeal to the conscience and the emotions of non-unionists, which leads them to put an end to their isolation from those who are fighting their battles.

Moreover, as a matter of fact, if the question be put on the mere basis of the management of finances, a Labor Day demonstration pays frequently as a proclamation and advertisement. The notices it receives in the public press bring up the issue of unionism in every household, obtain for the trade union a general recognition as a national institution closely in touch with community life, and put before readers of all classes the addresses gained by labor's spokesmen. The publicity thereby gained for organized labor's objects, sentiments and principles alone more than repays all outlay incident to the demonstrations.

Before any Central Labor body decides upon giving up the now generally accepted features of Labor Day demonstration, including the parade, meetings, and addresses, let its delegates discuss what would happen if these observances should be abandoned for a single year in all the cities of the country. Opponents would declare that the labor movement had collapsed, non-unionists would no longer on Labor's own day be made to feel the reproach of their absence from among the defenders of their rights, the press would remain silent where it now is a helpful vehicle for the cause of unionism, and much of the opportunity and occasion for our propaganda of unionism would be lost.

If the emphasis of Labor Day as an American holiday should come to be placed on mere jollifications for private profit, which has generally been the tendency when genuine Labor Day demonstrations have been suspended, the significance, the honor, the pride of trade unionism would receive a serious blow.

All the men and women in a labor demonstration, and all who line the sidewalks to cheer the passing procession, feel that they are doing something for the cause the event represents. They are participants, not mere spectators to be amused. To all of them, banner, motto, and slogan, the serried rank and the marching step, symbolize and consecrate principles and ideals for which they desire to manifest their devotion. The least interested outside observer is impressed by the enthusiasm and warmth of fellowship evinced by the throngs united on a great purpose.

The labor movement of our time owes it to the future that the inherent purposes and principles of our cause be upheld and maintained with constantly increasing intensity. In line therewith nothing is more important than that the one day in the year secured by labor, for labor, and for all the people—Labor Day—shall be celebrated in the best and most effective manner. In larger numbers, and with a deeper resolve to work on for the day of Labor's disenfranchisement from every vestige of wrong and injustice, for the attainment of a higher and better life, and the establishment of the universal brotherhood of man.

In the past the governors of several States issued annual proclamations urging the people to appropriately observe Labor Day. This practice in later years has almost gone by the board. There is no

good reason why the custom should not be revived and extended, not only to the governors of States, but also to the President of the United States. And if deemed advisable by our Canadian fellow-workers, such proclamations might be urged upon the proper officials of the Dominion government.

In connection with the subject of Labor Sunday it should be stated that several protests have been made against what has been termed discrimination against religious sects—Seventh Day Adventists and Jews—who celebrate their Sabbath, or day of rest, on Saturday. It surely was not our purpose to make any such discrimination; we urge and welcome the co-operation of all men in the great uplift work of our labor movement. I therefore suggest a declaration by this Convention on the subject.

International Secretariat.

The Toronto Convention having decided that the American Federation of Labor should become affiliated with the International Secretariat, I duly transmitted information to that effect to the Secretary in Berlin. This Federation was thereupon placed in the list of the organizations connected with the Secretariat. The annual dues, amounting to \$567.21, were forwarded in August. The dues are 30 cents per thousand members of affiliated organizations.

A considerable correspondence has since been carried on between Secretary Carl Legien and myself, among other matters dealt with being the methods to govern international contributions for assistance in case of labor disputes, the attitude to be preserved toward one another by the national organizations of different countries, the steps to be taken to prevent the transferral by employers of strike-breakers from one country to another, and the character of the contents of letters or circulars to be sent from the headquarters of the Secretariat to the affiliated organizations.

The last-named point refers to a matter of some passing interest to this Convention. Just before adjournment of the Paris Conference, September, 1909, the Secretariat directed its secretary to send to the various organizations a copy of a lengthy communication from America which had been received too late for reading and discussion. On receipt at our headquarters, it turned out to be a protest against the admission of the American Federation of Labor to the Secretariat coming from a so-called "National Industrial Union of Textile Workers," speaking on behalf of the so-called "Industrial Workers of the World," and claiming the latter to be the only bona fide American labor organization entitled to representation in the Secretariat. The contents of the communication were beneath notice except as having a value in informing the various European bodies affiliated with the Secretariat as to the sort of fanatical ravings and malicious fabrications which continually emanate from the all-round malcontents who mislead the corporal's guard of "yellow" unionists that makes up the Industrial Workers. The document has, indeed, served in Europe a good purpose for the American Federation of Labor, in showing our comrades there who have read it the improbability that the perpetrators of such criminal literature could ever accomplish more than attempting to assassinate character and disgracing those elements in the wage-working class which endeavor to move upward in the light of reason and by virtue of patience, forbearance, insistence and truth. The International Secretariat in due time received from me sufficient information relative to the I. W. W. to permit a fair judgment of the organization to be formed.

The International Secretariat meeting at Stuttgart, 1902, made the following decision: "Only one national center of trade unions will be recognized for each country, and only representatives of this national center will be admitted to the international conferences."

Our affiliation to the International Secretariat has afforded a greater feeling of international fraternity among the workers of the various countries, and has helped pave the way for a larger, freer mutual acceptance of clear cards of trade unionists. It has also given the opportunity by correspondence to a better understanding of the American trade union movement, its history, its struggles, and its aspirations. With such extension and development of the International Secretariat as we hope to witness, it must be helpful in bringing to a minimum and possibly the entire abolition of the fratricidal wars between nations of men.

As per your instructions, which were approved by the Toronto Convention, I submitted for consideration to the Paris Conference two propositions, as follows:

"Resolved, That the International Trade Union Congress recommends to the trade union centers (general trade union federations and congresses) of all countries the discussion of the proposition of establishing an International Federation of Labor, the autonomy of the trade union movement of each country being ordained and guaranteed, the purpose of the Federation being for the protection and the advancement of the rights, interests and justice of the wage-workers of all countries and the establishment of international fraternity and solidarity."

"Resolved, That it shall be the purpose of the labor movement of all countries to endeavor to the fullest extent to prevent the workers from one country being induced to emigrate to other countries during periods of industrial depression

or when trade disputes exist or are in contemplation; that it shall be the duty of the recognized representatives of the labor movement of the country affected to notify the International Secretary, who in turn shall at once communicate the situation to the representatives of the trade union movement of each country."

These propositions were ordered to be placed upon the program for consideration and action at the Budapest meeting, August, 1911. If when these propositions come before the meeting during the coming year they shall be adopted, I feel confident that a bond of unity and fraternity will be more firmly established and an effective International Federation of Labor brought into existence to help in the great work of amelioration and final disinfranchisement. The American Federation of Labor is entitled to, and undoubtedly should select or authorize to be selected, a representative to attend the Budapest meeting, August, 1911.

In connection with the correspondence which I have had with the international secretariat, I found myself placed in an unsatisfactory situation by reason of the fact that I have been unable to furnish any sort of a satisfactory statistical report of the work of our affiliated organizations, particularly in respect to wages, hours of labor, strikes, payments by members, and benefits paid to them and for what purpose. Most of our international unions lack such statistics by reason of the fact that so many of them have no uniformity of initiation fees, dues, assessments, and benefits throughout their jurisdiction. As a matter of fact, these are largely determined by the local unions, the internationals having in these respects no jurisdiction and often no knowledge.

Then again, a number of our organizations have relied upon the State and national Bureaus of Labor to collect and publish these statistics when the organizations of labor should gather and promulgate them. Our unions have done so much for Labor that there is no need for them to hide their achievements, and even in instances where great progress and results can not be shown it must be remembered that in our industrial struggle and enlightened time, often the very weakness of some of our organizations forms the sympathetic tie that grips the hearts and consciences of our people to their advantage and strength. We should earnestly press upon all organizations the need of high dues, extension of benefits, greater uniformity and discipline in methods and preparation for a statistical showing of trade union achievements.

Vital Statistics.

Under present conditions of employment there is constant temptation to misstate the age of the child seeking work. Valid evidence of the date of birth is often lacking. Many of the States have wisely set limits to the age at which children may work in gainful employment. Without a birth certificate the age of a child is always in doubt. In such case neither the employer nor the factory inspector can feel safe in permitting the child's employment. In a recent paper an authority said: "Of 28,000 children, native-born and foreign-born alike, who get working papers each year in New York City, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, three-quarters have birth certificates. The remaining quarter, who fail to get birth certificates, are native American children and those who come from certain parts of Russia or from the earthquake district of Italy. What earthquake and revolution do in Europe, official slovenliness accomplishes throughout the greater part of this nation, in depriving the children and citizens of the most fundamental of all vital and industrial statistics, the record of births."

It is thus seen that the registration of births lies at the basis of vital statistics, the necessary foundation of modern health organization, and hence is indispensable for the safety of the lives of children as well as the older members of the communities in cases of preventable diseases, but, what is especially to the point with the wage-workers of any community, is most important in order that the legislation for the prevention of child labor shall be carried out thoroughly. Evidence should be furnished by certificate made out at the time of birth by the attending physician, filed with the local registrar of vital statistics, and preserved at the office of the State Registrar at the capital of the State, according to the requirements of the model law for the registration of vital statistics which has been recommended by a number of the foremost health and medical associations of the Union, as well as by the Bureau of the Census, and has already been carried out in practice in several States.

If laws providing for a free and happy childhood and the prevention of the ills which follow from the employment of children under legal age are to be enforced, there should be the means of obtaining evidence of age beyond doubt.

Members of organized labor should take a personal interest in this matter from its importance to their families. Through their unions questions such as these might be asked of the public authorities:

"Is there a law for the registration of births and deaths in State and city? Is it thoroughly enforced? Are the births of children registered, and if not, why not?"

Information upon this subject may be obtained from the Division of Vital Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C. The officers of our Federation will certainly aid in securing this information.

Our Effective Corps of Organizers.

Since my last report the number of volunteer organizers I have commissioned has been 430, a

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN APRIL, 1908.

Union No.	Name of Member.	Card No.	Date of Initiation.	Union No.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount Paid.
4	Chas. Peters	10445	Feb. 16, 1891	4	Artic. incom.	53	\$550.00
4	Tom Prehl	5070	July 13, 1889	4	Circ. of liver	28	550.00
6	Eng. Hartmon	61973	June 13, 1896	6	Tumor of brain	52	350.00
9	Wife of J. J. O'Melia	80903	Mar. 8, 1897	9		32	40.00
9	Geo. Saunders	60329	June 8, 1887	9	Bright's disease	41	550.00
12	Wife of M. Froelick	20402	July 5, 1890	144	Cereb. apoplexy		40.00
14	G. Weber	5755	Mar. 18, 1895	4	Comp. of diseases	55	350.00
14	Aug. Keller	72270	Mar. 15, 1892	286	Phthisis pulm.	55	550.00
14	M. C. Paul	86619	May 6, 1899	77	Bronc. pneum.	44	200.00
22	Ernst Krusse	42794	Mar. 27, 1886	22	Pleurisy	60	550.00
25	Chas. Dippel	15083	Sept. 17, 1889	25	Typhoid fever	60	550.00
35	Mother of Fred Hocker	88343	Mar. 26, 1900	35			40.00
42	Thos. Sherwood	10931	Mar. 25, 1881	42	Chron. nephritis	60	550.00
42	Wife of F. J. Horacek	96483	Nov. 1901	97	Gastritis		40.00
62	Wife of H. Plake	28914	May 28, 1883	62			40.00
64	Geo. S. Hoffman	72289	Jan. 16, 1893	64	Tuberculosis	46	400.00
68	Louis Graef	18669	July 16, 1881	68	Bright's disease	69	550.00
73	Chas. Linsig	99548	Aug. 13, 1902	73	Comp. of diseases	39	200.00
73	Mother of J. Schunel	77563	July 2, 1895	73	Senile pneum.		40.00
87	E. Lipman	96027	June 22, 1901	87	Operation	63	50.00
87	J. Abrahams	43712	May 13, 1886	87	Diabetes & Chron. dys.	73	550.00
87	M. Gunberg	513	Nov. 5, 1898	87	Paralysis	53	350.00
87	Wife of C. Cox	46241	April 27, 1895	87			40.00
87	F. Schneider	80184	Jan. 16, 1897	87	Chron. bronch.	51	280.00
90	W. A. Steimer	52440	Nov. 19, 1904	5	Suicide by poisoning	34	50.00
97	J. Vanderblit	53822	Sept. 11, 1886	97	Ang. pectoris	63	550.00
97	M. Zucker	22336	April 6, 1889	144	Diabetes	60	50.00
124	Henry Shaw	108141	Aug. 6, 1904	124	Tuberculosis		50.00
128	Paul Bakalars	82346	June 11, 1903	98	Tuberculosis		66.07
129	Nick Simons	64661	July 1, 1890	201	Suicide	40	550.00
129	Abraham Richman	56286	Feb. 19, 1908	90	Consumption	40	
132	Gus. Bruns	15020	Aug. 22, 1901	132	Heart & liver troub.	47	550.00
141	Albert Malek	18287	Sept. 5, 1895	144	Chron. alcoholism	45	350.00
141	Jan. Masin	39010	July 7, 1891	141	Circ. of liver	42	550.00
141	Aloise Marson	44285	June 16, 1891	141	Strang. hernia	42	550.00
141	Christina Mracek	53562	July 8, 1890	141	Pulm. tuberc.	61	550.00
141	Josef Retus	53873	Feb. 25, 1890	141	Comp. of diseases	47	550.00
141	V. Pohoralek	39096	Nov. 21, 1899	141	Gangrene	51	200.00
144	E. Vince	19913	Sept. 27, 1890	144	Senile gangrene	74	550.00
147	Wife of C. P. Diederich	58306	Aug. 5, 1883	147	Bronc. catarrh	71	40.00
149	Adolf Hoekenpos	56706	Sept. 24, 1901	90	Suicide by gas	53	200.00
165	Chas. Thiemlich	69976	Dec. 28, 1891	165	Uraemia		550.00
165	N. N. Weber	16068	June 17, 1892	293	Diabetes mellites	50	550.00
165	Geo. Willnauer	75996	Jan. 11, 1907	165	Circ. of liver	55	50.00
165	Wife of Her. John	70444	Oct. 21, 1902	165	Nephritis		40.00
165	Wife of R. Mayland	69970	June 4, 1893	236	Intes. ulcer		40.00
173	J. S. Teifer	59556	July 23, 1887	173	Intes. tuberculosis	58	550.00
175	John Meader	73784	April 1, 1895	175	Bright's disease	49	350.00
186	M. Scanlon	2131	Sept. 23, 1906	186	R. R. accident	34	50.00
192	John Quinn	60550	Nov. 3, 1888	192	Insanity	42	550.00
192	B. Sullivan	66652	Mar. 14, 1891	108	Tuberculosis	38	550.00
201	C. J. Fulscher	28111	July 22, 1882	172	Tuberculosis	45	550.00
233	Her. A. Becker	72514	April 23, 1894	233	Tuberculosis	36	350.00
240	Wife of T. C. Debnam	75746	Feb. 3, 1900	100	Tuberculosis		40.00
250	Wm. G. Hess	67824	May 13, 1899	250	Tuberculosis	35	200.00
251	Mother of J. Alexander	67358	Feb. 16, 1907	251			40.00
251	I. Siegel	102073	Jan. 24, 1903	251	Scor. prof. anae.	43	200.00
263	Henry Lockwood	102613			Tot. disability		150.00
281	Paul Klose	50736	May 2, 1893	281	Appendicitis	52	350.00
283	Geo. F. Fox	76160	Dec. 4, 1894	283	Acute nephritis	39	350.00
292	John C. Gehling	48415	June 27, 1896	292	Chron. rheum.	63	350.00
306	T. D. Sanbori	107044	Feb. 21, 1904	306	Cyst and operation	31	200.00
316	Wife of Jos. D. Kiefer	74206	Aug. 28, 1894	316	Abscess on lungs		40.00
402	Frank Bohan	67774	April 6, 1891	39	R. R. accident	35	128.65
409	John Bahmenberger	17355	Sept. 5, 1881	21	Comp. of diseases	46	550.00
496	Harry Hubert	94260	June 4, 1906	140	Alterio scheosis	25	50.00

large majority of whom have entered upon their labors since the close of last winter. The number of new unions formed and membership in existing unions has correspondingly increased. The total number of organizers now holding commissions October 1 is 1,462.

The Labor Press.

Again I direct the attention of the trade unionists of the country to the excellent services on their behalf performed by the labor press. In the work of organizing, of giving correct information to union men during controversies with employers, of carrying on the discussions of questions arising in the course of the movement, a newspaper which is labor's own is indispensable in every large organization and in every considerable industrial community. The patronage extended by unions or individual unionists to the labor press is an investment in support of a principle. As such the amount contributed ought to be made at all times as great as possible. A full truthful account of an incident during an emergency in the course of the struggles of an organization may turn the tide of affairs in its favor, and an intelligent defense of the justifiable actions of Labor's representatives may at the opportune moment save the members from hurtful misunderstandings and even disastrous dissension. The average labor periodical of America affords to its readers an opportunity to keep up with the discussion of the important social problems of the day. Every union man, therefore, should bear in mind his obligations to the labor press, and regard it as an imperative duty to give a liberal support to the periodicals which can be called on at any and all times to defend union principles and promote union projects. It may be said without invidious reflection upon the efforts of labor press managers and editors in the past that a steady advance is observable in the appearance and contents of labor newspapers, while the number is increasing. I urge Labor's representatives to vote and work for the assistance of their printed messengers, even when any immediate beneficial result may appear doubtful. A good labor paper, like a good tool, is a thing which it is well to have at hand.

American Federationist.

Necessarily, during the last twelve months the issues of our official magazine have contained much matter relating to the principles of the law bear-

ing on the case of Labor now before the Supreme Court of the United States. It has been my good fortune as editor to be able to place before the readers a number of excellent articles, emanating from pens that command the respect of our country, showing the strength of the position your officials have taken in the matter in question. Indeed, whatever the outcome otherwise, the case has assuredly had the effect of familiarizing Labor with its fundamental rights as expounded in the courts by many eminent jurists. The file of the year 1910 of The American Federationist is valuable in this respect to unionists wherever their liberties may be endangered.

Our magazine has also attracted more than usual attention on account of the controversial articles it has contained in the course of the year. Whether or not opponents have been convinced of the errors of their ways, it has been my aim to accord to those entertaining differences in opinion a treatment never lacking in due courtesy. In no instance has no opponent been able to charge the magazine with unfairness or error of importance in its statement of facts. It may be said also that the general contents of The American Federationist have given contradiction to those who charge the trade union movement with narrowness and selfishness. Tolerance has been exhibited toward all organizations whose aim is social betterment. If it is in any degree a part of the function of this magazine to suggest to the labor press and the labor platform the plane on which subjects germane to our movement should be treated, I trust that in this respect its pages have not failed to uphold proper ideals.

The issuance of The American Federationist was not originally directed for any financial returns it might yield. The authorization for its publication by the Convention of 1887 was "for the discussion of labor and its interests in all its phases," and in the seventeen years of its regular monthly issues it has been my single aim to make it ring true to the cause, the rights and interests of the toiling masses of America. And through it all The American Federationist as an advocate and defender of our great cause—the cause of humanity—has been of insignificant financial cost to our fellow-workers or our Federation itself.

In view of the good service our magazine has performed and the greater good it could render if a wider clientele were secured for it, I earnest-

ly hope that greater interest be generally manifested by the rank and file of organized labor to extend its circulation and to secure for it a larger number of subscribers.

Conclusion.

It would be unpardonably remiss in me did I not acknowledge the deep sense of gratitude which I owe to my colleagues of the Executive Council, who by their advice and co-operation have so materially aided me in the duties which I have been required to perform, and the many difficulties I have had to encounter. Our relations have been sincere, fraternal and helpful.

To the officers of our organizations, and to the mass of the workers I am eternally obligated because of their kindly consideration and helpful support in bearing the burdens of our ennobling cause, and in giving it an essential impetus and an enduring impress. If we shall but be true to ourselves, true to one another, true to the best that is in us, we shall in our time contribute our share to the early realization of that day when man to man shall brothers be—"for a' that and a' that."

The foregoing subjects, as covering the most important features of the year's work, I have deemed it my duty to report to you for your consideration and action. The report which the Executive Council will make to you deals largely with matters of an executive character. To some of these I have made reference. I am conscious of the unsatisfactory character of this report, even to myself. And yet it is submitted to you with an abiding faith that you will esteem it for the purpose it is designed to serve, rather than to censure it for its shortcomings.

Such as it is, this report is made to you, and through you to the rank and file of labor, to the thoughtful, earnest men of our time, and to the great mass of humanity, whose rights, whose liberties, whose progress it has been my one aim in life to serve.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The following are the only alterations or amendments to the constitution adopted since the Detroit (1896) convention, and not published in the 21st edition of the constitution:

By Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn.:

Amend Section 219 of the Constitution by adding: "And if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

Section to read as follows: "Each local union shall have the right to propose, through the columns of the Official Journal, amendments to the International Constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal, containing such amendments and report to the International President. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined 5c. But no union shall be fined for not taking action on a proposed amendment, unless the same has been submitted by the International President by circular. Any amendment receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a vote of local unions within thirty days, and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

By Union 316, McSherrytown, Pa.:

Amend Sec. 67 by adding after the word "adoption," on the last line, the following: "And except in the 1st and 9th districts of Pennsylvania, where the initiation fee for applicants for membership shall be 50 cents for a period of three months, beginning the first day of the month following the adoption of this amendment."

"That should the results in increased membership from the operation of this amendment justify an extension of time, the International Executive Board is hereby empowered to extend the time for an additional three months, or such additional periods as they may deem necessary."

Sec. 607, as amended, to read accordingly:

By Union 460, San Juan, P. R.:

Amend Sec. 210, by adding the following:

District of Porto Rico.

A. The District of Porto Rico shall embrace the entire Island and all Local Unions of the Island, who shall elect a "Joint Advisory Board."

B. The "Joint Advisory Board" shall adopt rules of procedure, calculated for the best welfare of the unions in Porto Rico, but not conflicting with the International Constitution.

C. The basis of representation shall be decided by the Unions in Porto Rico, but shall not be less than one delegate for each Local Union.

Sec. 210, as amended, to read accordingly.

By Local 71, of Elgin, Ill.:

Amend Section 106 by inserting between the word "loans," on line 11, and the word "loan," on line 14, the following in place of the present words: "Members in the payment of private loans must pay cost of money has to be remitted to another union. They shall be entitled, at their own expense, to a postal receipt to be mailed to the union having been granted the private loan."

Section to read accordingly.

By Local 9, of Troy, N. Y.

Amend Sec. 166. Section to read as follows: "Local unions shall, wherever practical, organize State, or Province, or District Label Leagues for state or district label agitation. Each local union in a state or district where a league exists, or thereafter to be formed, must be a part thereof." Same to take effect at once if adopted.

By Local 129, of Denver, Colo.:

That an assessment of 25c be levied on all 15c and 30c members for the benefit of the locked out members of Local Unions in Tampa, Fla. Said assessment to be disbursed under the supervision of the International President.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Amendment proposed by 304, Racine, Wis., strike out Secs. 165 and 166 and insert the following instead:

Blue Label Advertising and Printing Bureau, Sec. 165: The International president shall appoint a bureau agent according to Sec. 64, whose duties shall be to organize an advertising bureau to advertise the blue label and what it stands for by circulars, newspapers, magazines, billboards, dead walls and such other methods as may from time to time come to hand or as he may originate, subject to the approval of the International President.

Further, the International president shall appoint five members whose duty it shall be to establish a printing plant of our own, wherein the necessary printing for our Journal, Office and Label bureau can be done, and if necessary to success, printing for others.

Sec. A. The location of such bureau and printing plant shall be in such city as the International Executive Board may indicate.

Sec. B. The agent shall publish an itemized account of his expenditures monthly in the Cigarmakers' Official Journal.

Sec. C. The agent may draw upon the International President for the required funds from month to month, giving an itemized statement to what purpose such funds are to be used.

Sec. D. The agents salary shall be not less than \$18 per week or as in the opinion of the International Executive Board shall constitute a sufficient salary.

Sec. E. All organizers and financiers shall report to the agent the condition in districts visited by them and suggest the kind of advertising likely to do the most good.

Sec. G. In the event of the bureau agent desiring to send advertising matter to local unions or town collectors, such material shall be sent free of all cost to such union or town collector.

Sec. 166. The funds for the maintenance of the bureau and printing plant shall be a per capita of one dollar on all 15 and 30-cent members per annum, out of the general fund, to be based on the May report of Local unions, and a one dollar assessment levied on all 15 and 30-cent and also 20 cent members who are working at or derive an income from the cigar industry; said assessment to be levied annually on the first Saturday in May.

Local 450 of Oklahoma City proposes the following amendment to the Constitution:

Add after the lines, "Upon the payment of 20c dues per week and all International assessments, and local assessments levied for Label agitation"—and assessments levied by amendments in aid of strikes.

Section to read in part as follows:

Sec. 77. Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years quitting the trade, or becoming a foreman as defined in Sec. 64, or a continuous employer of one or more members, may be placed in the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefits upon the payment of 20c dues per week and all International assessments, and local assessments levied for Label agitation, and assessments levied by amendments in aid of strikes. Balance of section same as in book.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 118, Peoria, Ill.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 28, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions, C. M. I. U.

Greeting—An amendment has been proposed by Union No. 318 of Chattanooga, which, if adopted, will provide for a ten-cent assessment to be levied on all fifteen and thirty-cent members, to be expended in behalf of the Peoria strike under the supervision of the International President.

You have, from time to time, received communications from us in reference to this strike, which has been on since the 11th of last June. We are sorry to admit that the situation is practically unchanged, and unless the International Union is enabled to take up the fight we fear for the ultimate result. A great many local unions have generously responded to our appeals for aid in carrying on this struggle, for which we are indeed thankful, but this plan is inexpedient, as the burden is unequally divided.

In spite of our best efforts, however, the situation is away beyond the reach of local application. Sprenger Bros. and M. Grossman are still employing their imported scabs and are finding a market for their cigars, not locally to any extent, but in other cities and towns throughout the Middle West and Southwest where we, with our limited resources, are unable to follow.

The F. P. Lewis Single Binder Factory, with perhaps 150 scabs and an approximate output of 1,000,000 cigars a month, still finds a market in and throughout the same territory, although he is feeling the effects of the agitation that we have carried on, and we believe that if this amendment carries we will bring about a change in this one institution that will be to the glory and benefit of the old C. M. I. U. of A.

Brothers, it is too much to expect this little local, sadly depleted in its membership and finances as it has been by our efforts to improve conditions,

to carry on this fight alone and unaided. Remember that these scab bosses of Peoria are rich and powerful, and that the seriousness of the situation should not be underestimated. The continued prosperity of these enemies of honest labor is not only a menace to this local, but to all jurisdictions where their goods find a sale.

We would also call your attention to the fact that the funds raised by this assessment are not to be expended at the discretion of Local 118. The money is to be handed by our International President. We would not presume to ask a responsibility of that kind. We would not want it in the first place, and in all probability could not do the work as well as it would be done under the proposed plan in the second place.

While it is true that nearly all of our strikers have found employment, it is also true that a large number of them have been forced to leave town or have found day labor on the streets, in the distilleries, or in the railroad yards. We would particularly urge you that there are possibilities of unionizing the Lewis shop or at least put him out of business.

Hoping that you will give the Chattanooga amendment your hearty support and thus help us to make a thoroughly union cigar town of Peoria once more, we remain

W. E. STACEY, Pres.

LOUIS STROEBEL, Fin. Secy.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Miss E. Finch of London, Ont., would like to know the whereabouts of J. W. Bacon, as she has some very important news for him. By Union 278.

Mr. Geo. Beattie, you will hear something to your interest if you will send your address to 6538 Washington Ave., Flat D, Chicago, Ill. J. Sheward.

Fritz Magersupp of Manchester, N. H., would like to hear from his brother Charles. Send care of Secretary of 192 Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. A. Deschesnes would like to know the whereabouts of her husband, A. Deschesnes, No. 54282. Notify the secretary of 279, Plattsburgh.

Anyone knowing the address of C. W. Bernhardt, No. 99861, will please notify E. L. Craver, Sec'y Union 45, Springfield, C.

W. H. Pepper, Victoria, B. C., would like to hear from Wm. L. Felsch, regards to favors done while Secretary of Union 400, Kamloops, B. C.

Frank Ducker is requested to forward his address to W. A. Smith, 1415 Spann Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Ed. Schultz would like to hear from Phil. Hans. J. H. Froelich is requested to send his address to his brother in Lawton, Okla. By Union 450.

J. M. Gavin, 433 Crocker St., Los Angeles, Calif., wants to know the whereabouts of Pat Gavin, last heard from at Aberdeen, So. Dakota.

George Goldberg would like to hear from Harold Johnson, last seen in San Francisco, Cal. Address 538 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Vous avez déjà été avisés par une circulaire émise par ce bureau de la fin de la grève et "lock-out" de Tampa. Il n'y a virtuellement rien de nouveau à dire à part de ce qui a été dit dans la circulaire. La veille du jour où la grève fut arrêtée, les fabricants requèrent un comité composé de trois membres du Comité des Citoyens, deux "cigariers" et quatre hommes d'affaires. A cette réunion, on convint de ce qui suit: Que les fabricants maintiendront le tarif de prix adopté le 1er janvier 1910; qu'il n'y aurait aucune discrimination envers aucun des hommes en grève; que les fabricants feront tous les efforts possibles pour empêcher les contre-maîtres ou les directeurs de forcer les "cigariers" à prendre pension dans certains restaurants et salons et pour empêcher des discriminations en donnant des "jobs" dans les fabriques; que les fabricants se conformeront strictement à la loi du travail des enfants, laquelle prohibe l'emploi d'enfants au-dessous de quatorze ans.

Cette entente et contrat, cependant, ne fut pas fait avec les représentants du Conseil Uni ("Joint Advisory Board") ni les Unions Unies, de là il résulte que les unions retournent au travail sans posséder de contrat écrit.

Le Secrétaire Stanley dit que les "cigariers" de Tampa se joignent à l'union et semblent plus décidés que jamais à maintenir cette organisation dans la ville en question.

Dans un prochain numéro, le règlement de la grève de Tampa sera discuté d'une façon plus complète.

Ya han sido Uds avisados pur una circular distribuida por esta Oficina, que la huelga y "lockout" de Tampa se ha concluido. Prácti-

camente nada hay de nuevo que no haya sido indicado en la circular. La víspera del día en que se acabó la huelga, los fabricantes recibieron un "comité" compuesto de tres miembros del Comité de Ciudadanos, dos cigarreros y cuatro negociantes. En esta reunión, se convino lo que sigue: Que los fabricantes mantendrían la tarifa de precios adoptada el 1.º de enero de 1910; que no hay de haber prevención contra los obreros de huelga; que los fabricantes harán todos los esfuerzos posibles para impedir que los capataces ó directores-gerentes compelen los cigarreros a hospedarse en ciertos restaurantes ó salones y para impedir que se ejerciten exclusiones al distribuir los puestos de empleo en las fábricas; que los fabricantes se conformarán estrictamente a la ley rige el trabajo de los niños, prohibiendo que se empleen muchachos de menos de catorce años de edad.

Este acuerdo y contrato sin embargo no fué hecho con los representantes del Consejo Unido ("Joint Advisory Board") ni las Uniones Unidas, y por eso, resulta que las uniones van á resumir el trabajo sin (tener) contrato escrito.

El Secretario Stanley dice que los "cigarreros" de Tampa se juntan á la unión y están aún más resueltos todavía á mantener esta organización en la ciudad de que se trata.

En un próximo número hablaremos más extensamente del ajuste de la huelga de Tampa.

Již vám bylo oznámeno cirkulárem, touto úřadovou vydaným, že stávka a výhost (lockout) v Tampu jsou ukončeny. Není prakticky dalšího nic nového k tomu co bylo v cirkuláři uvedeno. Den před tím, nežli byla stávka odvolána, sešli se vyřaditelé s výborem, pozůstávajícím ze třech členů Citizens' Committee, dvou doutníkářů a čtyř obchodníků a při této schůzce došlo k dohodnutí, že vyřaditelé zachovají škálu mzdy z 1. ledna 1910; že nemá být žádného rozlišování na úkor kteréhokoli stávkáře; že vyřaditelé se vynasnaží zabránit formantům neb managerům nutiti doutníkáře bydlet v jistých restauretech a hostincích jakož i zabránit diskriminaci při rozdávání práce v továrnách; že továrníci se budou přesně držeti zákonu o dětské práci, kterýž zapovídá zaměstnávat dítky pod 14 roků stáří.

Dohodnutí toto jakož i smlouva nebyla učiněna se zástupci Joint Advisory Board aniž Joint Unions, proto unie se vrací do práce bez jakékoli psané smlouvy.

Tajemník Stanley praví, že doutníkáři v Tampa hromadně přistupují k unii a jsou odděleni více než kdy jindy udržeti si svoji organizaci v tomto městě.

V příštím čísle stávků v Tampa popíšeme podrobněji.

Wir haben schon in einem von dieser Office ausgegebenen Birkular berichtet, daß Streik und „Lockout“ in Tampa beendet sind. Eigentlich läßt sich dem Bericht des Birkulars nichts Wesentliches hinzufügen. Am Tage vor der Aufhebung des Streiks empfingen die Fabrikanten ein Dreier-Komitee des aus zwei Zigarrenmachern und vier Geschäftleuten bestehenden Bürgerkomitees, und es wurde beschlossen, daß die Fabrikanten die am 1. Januar 1910 angenommene Lohnskala beibehalten sollen; daß unter den Streikern kein Unterschied gemacht werden soll; daß die Fabrikanten mit ganzer Kraft verhüten sollen, daß Vorleute oder Managers Zigarrenmacher zwingen, sich in gewissen Restaurants und Wirtschaften zu beschäftigen, daß bei der Stellenvergebung in den Fabriken Unterschiede gemacht werden; daß die Fabrikanten das Kinderarbeits-Gesetz strengstens befolgen sollen, welches die Beschäftigung von Kindern unter 14 Jahren verbietet.

Dies Uebereinkommen wurde jedoch nicht mit dem „Joint Advisory Board“ oder den vereinigten Unions getroffen, und es gehen also die Unions ohne schriftlichen Vertrag wieder an die Arbeit zurück.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN MAY, 1909.

Union No.	Name of Member.	Card No.	Date of Initiation.	Union No.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount Paid.
2	Wife of Michael Huss	52461	Mar. 31, 1899	2	Heart disease	40	\$40.00
4	Wife of H. Scholten	12693	Nov. 7, 1892	4	Heart disease	40	40.00
4	Wife of G. F. Zitt	4430	July 3, 1893	4	Kidney trouble	40	40.00
4	F. Monnen	108862	June 15, 1904	4	Pneumonia	50	50.00
4	Chas. Schneider	8793	Sept. 19, 1890	4	Gangrene of leg	55	550.00
4	Jos. Schneck	11853	Nov. 16, 1891	4	Pneumonia	60	550.00
4	Leo Steine	52672	July 26, 1886	4	Pneumonia	70	550.00
6	John Kuss	42200	Feb. 27, 1886	6	Pulm. tuberc.	40	550.00
6	C. Lannert	36192	April 13, 1885	26	Endocarditis	43	257.14
12	Geo. Greten	7343	Sept. 8, 1894	8	Chron. endocarditis	77	350.00
12	Alfred J. Weaver	48091	Mar. 14, 1896	12	Canc. of intestines	41	350.00
14	Thos. Mueller	41889	Aug. 11, 1890	14	Nephritis	45	550.00
14	H. Helsterman	41889	Feb. 1, 1886	14	Suicide	62	550.00
14	Wife of C. Bretag	26233	April 14, 1883	14	Septemia	48	40.00
22	Martin Killan	36398	July 3, 1889	6	Eml. of liver	58	550.00
27	Wife of Geo. Shanahan	110655	Sept. 2, 1905	27	Blood poison	40	40.00
27	Wife of R. Lapres	71790	Dec. 31, 1904	58	Child birth	40	40.00
28	Patrick Brady	34399	.....	.....	Tot. disab. benefit	79	500.00
32	Mother of May Otto	.....	.....	.....	Heart failure	74	40.00
32	H. N. Pfeiler	.....	May 19, 1888	32	St. car accident	74	550.00
32	J. N. Lustig	44679	Jan. 7, 1899	33	Tuberc. of bowels	40	350.00
38	Wife of E. C. Gebhardt	3616	June 7, 1880	38	Paralysis	40	40.00
38	Gust. Graue	45295	Aug. 29, 1890	8	Chron. Bright's dis.	57	550.00
39	Nich. Soby	87931	Mar. 31, 1900	100	Asphyxiation	53	200.00
39	Wife of I. Hollander	.....	.....	.....	Ulcer of stomach	40	40.00
44	H. C. Ripper	4888	Oct. 25, 1885	44	Intes. nephri.	59	550.00
44	Geo. Bardol	2952	Oct. 1, 1879	44	Bright's disease	54	550.00
49	Joseph Shilbo	9891	April 7, 1883	49	Shock	78	550.00
56	M. A. White	3823	July 2, 1882	56	Droopy	43	550.00
74	Jos. Kirkpatrick	106449	Oct. 15, 1904	74	La grippe	74	50.00
77	Clarence Glinsdale	82575	Oct. 3, 1898	77	Consumption	30	350.00
86	C. Valentine	2338	Oct. 1, 1879	122	R. R. accident	65	100.00
87	Wm. Nolinwood	40668	Oct. 30, 1886	87	Ch. parench. neph.	60	550.00
90	Babetta Koehler	57027	Dec. 29, 1896	10	Exhaustion	65	550.00
90	Albert Behrens	57778	Mar. 6, 1886	90	Comp. of diseases	68	550.00
90	Ant. Prasek	55778	July 29, 1882	90	Pulm. oedema	69	550.00
90	Carl Brooks	55778	July 17, 1882	90	Pneumonia	68	550.00
97	J. Lanzan	93640	Sept. 22, 1900	58	Phthisis pulm.	27	200.00
97	F. Schroeder	56782	Dec. 8, 1906	97	Suicide	55	50.00
97	F. J. Blaskwee	6204	Oct. 21, 1882	97	Tuberculosis	50	550.00
97	Wife of G. Meadows	9246	May 24, 1883	195	.....	40	40.00
97	M. Zucker	23336	April 6, 1889	144	Diabetes	60	500.00
106	Wm. Kearne	17173	Nov. 25, 1902	106	Pneumonia	54	200.00
121	Thos. Cushman	109898	Aug. 13, 1904	12	Heart trouble	52	50.00
129	John Barger	93565	Nov. 26, 1885	98	Consumption	56	550.00
138	Jas. F. Seal	26718	Feb. 23, 1886	138	Paralytic stroke	60	550.00
142	Jas. Gallagher	80784	May 27, 1899	142	Heart failure	32	200.00
144	Jose Cusa	105986	Aug. 1, 1903	448	Pleu. pneum.	41	200.00
144	John Garrelman	33493	Aug. 30, 1884	100	Balance	50	50.00
144	J. Strausburger	91523	June 18, 1900	144	Pneumonia	56	200.00
144	H. Shea	68121	July 1, 1891	72	Suppurative kidney	39	72.00
146	Jos. McClain	39976	Feb. 6, 1886	146	Apoplexy	53	550.00
147	Wife of C. Raequet, Jr.	62537	Feb. 20, 1905	147	Tuberculosis	39	40.00
148	Juan N. Diaz	116133	Jan. 26, 1907	148	Tuberculosis	30	50.00
149	Mother of Wm. Stoh	98297	Oct. 22, 1904	149	Droopy	60	40.00
150	Jos. Hutterer	2580	Nov. 4, 1879	97	Drowning	53	550.00
160	Mary Burns	37121	.....	.....	.....	550.00	
165	Mother of Katie Mann	43252	May 24, 1884	100	Gen. paralysis	40	40.00
165	Mother of Ray Siegfried	95689	June 8, 1901	165	Valv. heart disease	40	40.00
166	Wife of H. Hernfeld	70791	May 7, 1892	166	Kidney trouble	40	40.00
166	F. Mergenthaler	44619	Mar. 17, 1894	100	Valv. heart disease	61	159.75
174	F. McGinnis	63088	April 9, 1896	14	Droopy	64	250.00
179	V. B. Ross	2291	Mar. 2, 1880	16	Cardiac asthenia	48	550.00
187	John Peiper	99681	May 28, 1900	187	Droopy-parl	71	50.00
187	Neck Hereovn	97515	Oct. 26, 1900	83	Consumption	43	200.00
188	Wm. F. Johnson	105840	Oct. 2, 1903	188	Suicide	33	33.00
208	Mother of Claud Buck	96068	May 13, 1901	208	.....	40	40.00
224	Ph. Moerer	12686	Feb. 1, 1894	224	Peritonitis	64	550.00
235	John P. Martin	13930	April 5, 1881	37	Apoplexy	54	550.00
240	L. Salomone	39444	Mar. 23, 1885	133	Paralysis	51	112.50
242	Wm. H. Wallick	44699	Jan. 7, 1891	242	Apoplexy	54	550.00
251	Harry Bach	11060	July 3, 1903	251	Infuenza	48	200.00
251	Wife of M. Simon	51498	April 2, 1898	251	Paralysis cardis.	37	40.00
282	Wife of Chas. Rice	26697	Dec. 2, 1898	76	Tuberculosis	57	40.00
292	Simon Jacobs	52828	Oct. 22, 1894	292	Rheum. and pneum.	57	350.00
316	Geo. A. Hassen	86675	Nov. 27, 1899	316	Consumption	32	200.00
321	Ed. E. Dudley	35014	Jan. 14, 1888	32	Pneu. & hrt. troub.	68	50.00
335	Fred. Guedwan	83492	Sept. 16, 1898	16	Nephritis	59	100.00
402	Frank Bohan	.....	.....	.....	Far. payment	26	2.75
462	Wife of L. Delgado	110081	Aug. 17, 1904	449	Tuberculosis	26	40.00

Sehrer Stanley sagt aber, daß die Zigarrenmacher von Tampa der Union beitreten und mehr als je entschlossen zu sein scheinen, eine Organisation in jener Stadt aufrechtzuerhalten.

In einer folgenden Nummer soll der Tampa-Streit ausführlicher besprochen werden.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)	
Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue districts, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five	.22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate	.35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid	.50
1 200-page label register, prepaid	.60
1 100-page label register, prepaid	.40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 1/4 in.	.20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/4 x 1/4 in.	.25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid	.40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamps canceler, good for five years	.15
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.00

300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	.50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	1.20
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00

The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; 15-yr. with'l cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipt blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; *financial secs. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- ‡ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 Albert Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
- *405 Andy Marx, 1720 1/2 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
- *433 Chas. Peterson, 531 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith.
- 441 E. B. Graupner, 800 1/2 Main st., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 Matt Lewis, Room 103, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- †228 Robt. Ricker, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
- Chas. I. McKinney, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
- †238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- †253 J. Aronson, 453 8th st., Oakland.
- 291 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
- *332 Thos. Steigerwald, 957 4th st., San Diego.
- 338 Carl Swap, 612 4th st., Box 264, Eureka.
- 453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242 Nevada City.
- 469 J. R. Reed, 1810 L st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- †27 John Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
- *55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
- 168 A. Carlepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- *59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Box 165, Brantford, Ont.
- 140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
- *211 J. Lovell Smith, 2515 Rose st., Victoria, B. C.
- 278 Wm. Heslop, 93 Albion st., London, Ont.
- R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
- 349 J. J. Donovan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
- 357 John C. Feuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
- *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 378 H. J. Waldron, 235 5th st., Brandon, Man.
- 411 J. H. A. Fortier, Box 36, Brockville, Ont.
- 414 Otto Tuchlinsk, 640 Young st., Winnipeg, Ont.
- *420 J. Pearse, Box 154, 20 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- 422 S. Weiheuser, Troy st., Berlin, Ont.
- *424 James Hagarty, 179 St. David st., Stratford, Ont.
- *432 H. S. Pike, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
- 459 F. M. O'Connors, Box 25, Saskatoon, Sask.
- 461 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
- 465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
- 486 Herman Knudson, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.
- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
- *306 J. J. Listerman, 628 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
- 492 C. W. Platner, 306 Cameron ave., Colorado Springs.
- 499 James Daly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 31 Quinard ave., S. Norwalk.
- †39 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
- *42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central Row, Box 340, Hartford.
- 103 J. Zeigler, 18 Clifton ave., Ansonia.
- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
- 156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Suffield.
- *180 John H. Riley, 147 Main st., Danbury.
- *282 Geo. Engelhardt, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 737, Middletown.
- *321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
- 395 Val. Hahn, 27 Irion st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
- *398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
- *407 R. A. Krohn, 144 Boswell ave., Norwich.
- *484 Herman Mayer, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 28. Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 Ralph Allmutter, 814 D st. N. E., Washington.
- W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 A. Chas. Robinson, 627 W. Orange st., Jacksonville.
- 248 A. R. Cruz, 745 W. Duval st., Jacksonville.
- 289 Merrick Watson, Box 405, Miami.
- Wm. S. Hill, Box 405, Miami.
- *336 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 262, Ybor City (Tampa).
- 337 Wallace Pinder, 301 Eliz. st., Key West.
- 354 Pedro S. Acevedo, Box 438, Key West.
- Octavio Gutierrez, Box 438, Key West.
- 356 Al. Byrd, Box 176, Palatka.
- *384 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
- 440 M. B. Fuentes, Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Jose Bustillo, 1606 Tampa st., Tampa.
- 462 Roman Torres, Francis and Main sts., Box 135, W. Tampa.

- 464 Stephen Zaragoza, Box 333, Pensacola.
- L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.
- 493 Angel Alonso, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa, Fla.
- 500 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102, Ybor City, (Tampa).

GEORGIA.

- 252 W. L. Harvey, 1915 Albany st., Brunswick.
- 344 Andrew L. Lee, 40 Bartow st., Atlanta.
- 471 F. H. Herman, Box 215, Americus (Macon).
- 478 L. J. Torres, 104 Morgan st., La Grange.

IDAHO.

- 256 Andrew Smith, Box 596, Boise.
- 380 Frank McLaughlin, care of Wallace Cigar Co., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lentz, 198 E. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
- †15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
- 20 Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
- *38 H. Bogaske, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
- †16 Elmer A. Ford, 292 Oak ave., Aurora.
- Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
- †47 Alex. Roswog, 729 N. 22d st., Quincy.
- *Ph. Corneliuss, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
- *57 Jno. Dempsey, 501 E. Green st., Urbana (Champaign).
- 71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
- *73 F. Kremer, 217 E. 2d st., Alton.
- *80 A. C. Zimmerman, 831 Johnston st., Danville.
- 99 Frank D. May, 1419 Columbus st., Ottawa.
- *Phil Seiffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
- *114 L. P. Hoffman, 535 Reid st., Jacksonville.
- *118 Louis Strooble, 1406 N. Perry st., Peoria.
- *127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
- 154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
- *157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton ave., Rockford.
- †174 Geo. Hauser, 118 Raub st., Joliet.
- 178 Wm. Wetzlau, Box 144, Olney.
- *183 H. D. Kindig, 404 S. 5th ave., Mendota.
- 191 Otto Ludwig, 304 Liberty st., Morris.
- *200 Gus C. Rausch, 357 E. Ferris st., Galesburg.
- 201 H. J. Hulsbrink, 831 4th av., Rock Island.
- 207 W. E. Trante, Box 202, Carthage.
- 217 Benjamin Cohen, 3064 92d st., South Chicago.
- 222 Ed. Zacher, 1516 2d st., Peru.
- *227 Nic. Medinger, 2931 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
- 243 Chas. Mazur, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 Frank Seidel, 624 E. York st., Blue Island.
- *250 Henry Wilhelm, 13 N. Airy st., Belleville.
- 258 P. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., Streator.
- *259 Lambert Schwoerer, 412 E. Beecher st., Bloomington.
- *274 O. C. Hill, 409 Court st., Pekin.
- *297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A, Canton.
- *305 F. A. Peterson, 1315 S. 6th st., Monmouth.
- 319 H. F. Fitts, 135 N. Genesee st. (upstairs), Waukegan.
- 385 L. A. Nichols, Havana.
- 389 F. G. Rives, 226 1/2 W. Court st., Paris.
- 394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
- *409 Chris. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
- 410 Ammie Schultz, 110 N. Locust st., Centralia.
- 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
- 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
- *437 E. C. Coke, 213 7th st., Cairo.
- 438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
- *451 C. H. Anderson, Box 87, Bushnell.
- 455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 Chas. Balier, 87 West av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108 1/2 W. Court St., Connersville.
- Chas. Gartlein, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
- 33 Geo. Ricker, 625 E. New York st., Indianapolis.
- *Fred J. Keefer, 949 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
- 37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
- 50 E. W. Sterner, 1105 S. 2d st., Terre Haute.
- C. Stoeckler, 2018 S. 7th st., Terre Haute.
- *34 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
- *62 Chas. Heckman, 609 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 Jos. Gaekle, 138 Madison st., La Porte.
- 158 J. W. Russell, 241 S. 4th st., La Fayette.
- 159 Frank Hilley, R. R. No. 12, Box 11, Marion.
- 195 Frank Sims, 654 Catherine st., Frankfort.
- 197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
- 204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
- *214 Emery B. Goff, 427 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
- *215 C. P. Horn, 83 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
- *221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
- *235 Ed. Bender, 113 1/2 S. Broadway, Peru.
- 237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
- *300 C. E. Wakefield, 2714 Franklin st., Michigan City.
- 308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
- *335 Aug. Ebert, 743 Sohl st., Hammond.
- 335 John A. Marxer, Brookville.
- *379 Chas. Scholder, 122 W. 8th st., Rochester.
- *382 Omer Collier, 409 Sexton st., Rushville.
- 399 Julius Yunghans, 409 Main st., Vincennes.
- 406 E. W. Schmitts, 403 W. Main st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John McGregor, 420 Main st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 Al Hunter, 180 Palesan st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
- *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 Harry Arnold, 704 E. 9th st., Des Moines.
- *120 H. F. Kuriger, 965 Maiden Lane, Muscatine.
- 150 Adolph Haupt, 211 4th st., Sioux City.
- 155 Ralph Waible, Mt. Pleasant.
- *172 Emil Joens, 1615 Liberty st., Davenport.
- *177 P. H. Heuermann, 412 N. 22d st., Council Bluffs.
- *181 Geo. Rieffenach, 1116 Second st., Fort Madison.

- 223 O. T. Leach, 209 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
- 239 Ed. Kamer, 1013 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
- *270 Neil Murphy, Hower blk., Ft. Dodge.
- 277 E. L. Fisher, 802 1st av., W., Oskaloosa.
- 328 Geo. Hall, 219 W. Adams st., Creston.
- *454 Robt. Drevnosky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 W. E. Bennett, care W. G. Wood Cigar Co., Albia.
- *490 Robt. Bauman, Fairfield.
- 495 C. Murray, 109 N. 5th st., Marshalltown.
- T. Buchwald, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- 496 O. C. Wagner, 44 Cascaden ave., Waterloo.
- A. R. Grassley, Cottage st., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 804 1/2 Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 J. C. Corkery, 518 N. 7th st., Leavenworth.
- 163 John Luther, Marysville.
- 286 Geo. Herburger, 1024 South Market st., Wichita.
- 345 W. D. Morrison, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
- 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.
- 419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
- 489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 John Gimble, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
- *105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
- 185 F. A. Vincent, 1021 N. 10th st., Paducah.
- 187 R. Anstead, Jr., 12 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Katie Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
- †220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne st., New Orleans.
- *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 H. A. Berube, 80 Pool st., Biddeford.
- *66 C. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
- 179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 34 Sanford st., Bangor.
- 278 Wm. J. Healy, 26 Park st., Rockland.
- 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 M. F. Burnham, 165 E. Main st., Marlboro.
- *28 S. J. T. Wall, 8 School st., C. L. U. Hall, Westfield.
- 49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
- *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
- *51 Chas. Bernier, 100 Lyman st., Holyoke.
- 65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
- *92 Geo. Apthot, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
- †97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *160 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
- 206 H. P. Huffnagle, 51 Eagle st., North Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 68 Lilly ave., Lowell.
- 324 Louis Urquhart, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
- C. D. Saunders, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
- 326 G. W. Dunbar, Box 136, 9 Howard st., Taunton.
- 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 476 Jno. T. Allman, 34 North st., Fitchburg.
- 494 Geo. B. Pollard, 53 Rodman st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 V. A. Ripley, 727 Peck st., Sault Ste. Marie.
- †22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
- 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 135 Michigan ave., Grand Rapids.
- 67 Wm. Wissink, 124 Columbus st., Grand Haven.
- 69 Chas. T. Lallo, Jr., 119 Hoffman st., Three Rivers.
- *130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
- *167 Wm. Leith, 115 West Main st., Owosso.
- *169 F. J. Sitter, 425 Lincoln ave., Cheboygan.
- *184 A. W. Lefler, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A, Bay City.

- 186 T. J. Broderick, 309 E. 2d st., Flint.
- *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
- †208 E. C. Warline, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 594, Kalamazoo.
- 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
- *263 John G. Terbill, 15 Compney st., Adrian.
- *268 Wm. Haglund, 425 S. Jennie st., Escanaba.
- *272 Harry Deacon, 510 Beaver st., N. Lansing.
- 284 David Morgan, 249 V. Kirby av., Detroit.
- 302 A. G. Heldenreich, Box 498, Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
- *314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
- *330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
- 340 Carl M. Pierce, 334 W. 11th st., Traverse City.
- 366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
- *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
- 397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
- 403 J. Harrington, 326 W. Ridge st., Ishpeming.
- *408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
- *413 J. P. Meehan, 141 Iroquois st., Laurium (Calumet).
- 452 C. E. Savage, 412 Jennings ave., Petoskey.
- *457 Amos D. Hill, 808 Michigan ave., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
- *463 Harry V. Isaacs, Box 487, Pontiac.
- 468 A. W. Kamp, 115 W. Walnut st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Nic. Schlueter, 156 E. 4th st., Winona.
- †77 Albin Weigel, 28 S. Wash. av., R. 3, Minneapolis.
- *98 Frank Rapp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
- 271 J. W. Hogan, 302 S. Broadway, Rochester.
- 294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- 294 Harry Silk, 223 W. 5th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. E. Prem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.
- 331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

233 Sedalla	\$100	316 McSherrytown	\$100
236 Reading	100	325 Spokane	100
242 York	100	329 Fond du Lac	100
248 Jacksonville	100	331 Crookston	100
253 Oakland	100	332 San Diego	100
257 Lancaster	100	336 Tampa	100
268 Escanaba	100	337 Key West	100
271 Rochester	100	340 Traverse City	100
278 London	100	344 Atlanta	100
279 Plattsburg	100	381 Watertown	100
287 Marinette	100	387 Yankton	100
291 San Jose	100	402 Quakertown	100
293 Ft. Smith	100	406 Crawfordsville	100
296 Scranton	100	422 Berlin	100
296 Wilmington	100	428 Trenton	100
300 Michigan City	100	432 Nelson	100
305 Monmouth	100	440 Tampa	100
309 Rothsaville	100	444 Walla Walla	100

NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS.

When applying for retiring card read the Constitution.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

NOTICE.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 30c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards, in possession of the union, should be returned to the International Union.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

Mr. S. Davis appealed against 58, Montreal, for refusing to grant him retiring card. The union replied that he owed a fine, and they could not grant a retiring card until he was clear on the books. The appeal was not sustained.

Louis Krushevsky appealed against the New York Label Committee for refusing him the use of the label. The appeal was not sustained.

M. H. Farrell appealed against 49, Springfield, for compelling him to deposit \$100.00 on account of his alleged refusal to pay a week's wages, said to be due one of the members. The decision is that he be refused the use of the label until he pays the week's wages due, and that it then be restored to him without depositing the \$100.00.

J. Olmos appealed against Union 228, San Francisco, for compelling him to return \$40.00 benefit which he illegally received while on the ninety-day list. The appeal was not sustained.

P. M. Sharlip appealed against 225, Los Angeles, for suspending him for nonpayment of dues. The appellant submits an affidavit showing that he paid the dues to a fellow-member, and that such member neglected to turn them into the union. The member also submits an affidavit stating that he received these dues, but forgot to turn them in. The member

is given the benefit of the doubt and the appeal is sustained.

Wm. McCauley appealed against 19, Sault Ste. Marie, for holding him for an unpaid board bill. The appeal was not sustained.

C. W. Kilborn appealed against 215, Logansport, for fining him for purchasing a non union cigar. While the appeal was not sustained, I recommend that the fine be rescinded and the member reprimanded in an open meeting for the alleged offense committed.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 296, Wilmington, Del., to suspend Joseph Featherstone, No. 73492, and fine him \$50 for working in the closed factory of Chas. K. Brewer. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7. One member disapproved the suspension.

Approved the application of Union 2, Buffalo, N. Y., to fine Schuler Gotz, Sam Marcus, M. Schochets, and M. Hyman, each \$25 for working in the unfair school factory operated by M. Hyman. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8. Negative—None.

Approved the application of Union 451 Bushnell, to fine Bruce Pierson \$25, and require him to post a forfeit of \$50 for further use of the label, for selling cigars below the union's limit. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8. Negative—None.

Approved the application of 1 Baltimore to fine Harry Kolodner, No. 1141, \$50 and ask a \$100 deposit for the further use of the label, for employing a non union man and using the label on his goods. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8. Negative—None.

Approved the application of 93 Omaha to fine John O'Grady, 66996, and Adolph Albrecht, No. 1647, each \$25, for working in a non union shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8. Negative—None.

Approved the application of 90 New York to annul the cards and fine the following \$25 each for remaining at work in a strike shop: Fanny Franz, No. 55246; Josef Jindela, No. 55551; Barbara Linhardt, No. 57955; Anna Prazak, No. 57867; Barbara Pospisel, No. 56732; Barbara Stasny, No. 56612; Annie Vladyka, No. 56713. Following is the vote: Affirmative—5. Negative—1. Three members approved the fines but not the annulment of cards.

CORRESPONDENCE

Tampa, Fla.

We, the members of the local unions of the International Cigarmakers' Union of America in the city of Tampa want to inform the comrades belonging to the outside local unions about the truth of what has transpired in this city. That is, we intend to post you as to the facts in the great lockout and strike that began the 25th of June, 1910, and lasted until the 26th of January.

Our motive is to point out some errors in the article published in the Cigarmakers' Official Journal.

It has been said that the strike began by the impetuous demand on the part of the cigarmakers of one of the large cigar factories of this locality that the foreman be expelled. We want to let you know that what our president has reference to happened during the administration of the former board, three months before the lockout, and consequently has nothing to do with it. Undoubt-

edly what our president has reference to is the protest, lockout and later strike in C. Vega's factory in West Tampa, May 23, which was of short duration, inasmuch as the foreman resigned ten days after the initiation of the strike and the affair did not interfere in the least with the normal course of the industry in the whole.

After this event the old Joint Advisory Board presented its resignation and new members were elected in their places.

The new board found the organization in such state that only two thousand members out of the six thousand that it had when the one dollar initiation fee had been left in good standing, and there was a single union (472 of West Tampa) that was about to strike out seven hundred names from the membership roll.

The primitive cause of it all was non-compliance with the equalization of prices of 1910 on the part of the manufacturers, which caused bitter deception in the minds of the cigarmakers as they had faith in the pledge of the employers.

As the board came to the understanding that if the organization was to be saved it was necessary to begin the work of organization once more and a new spirit of trustfulness was to be planted in the minds of the working people, an organizing committee was appointed and plans were framed up to carry its purpose into effect.

The method adopted to materialize their plan was simple and practical. The committee went from shop to shop, calling out the most prominent men among the employees and instructing them to go from bench to bench, taking the names of those who were members of the International union in order to see about their standing and also inviting those who were not members to join them. This method was the best that could have been applied, taking into consideration the element in question, and its result was crowned with success, as it was expected. In the first six factories that were visited, carrying out the above plan, it was found out that six hundred members were behind their duties toward the union, four hundred were in good standing, and one thousand were taken in. Among this one thousand men there were sixty-two belonging to the factories of Balbin, Cesta y Rey and Calixto Lopez, who had resisted all persuasion of the organizing committees appointed in the respective factories, but yielded when the special organization committee talked to them personally.

In the presence of the great progress that the organization was making, and noticing that the workingmen had been filled with a new life, and all were encouraged to proceed with the organizing movement, the employers thought that if the campaign continued to be as successful as it had been, the next thing for them to expect would be a petition for the recognition of the union at the time when they had the most number of orders coming in; and above all, they might be forced to comply with the equalization of prices, which meant a practical increase in wages. Then, at the end of the first week of our campaign, June 25, 1910, they proceeded to turn off a fifty per cent of the selectors and twenty-five per cent of the cigarmakers.

In dismissing their employees, the manufacturers proved to have the meanest of intentions. They picked out the heads of families, the needy ones, and they showed special par-

tiality against the Americans, inasmuch as they were all union men.

It was evident then that their plan was to check the progress of the organization at whatever cost, without taking into consideration the money that might be lost in so doing, or the misery produced by their acts, nor the harm that would be done to the interest of the community in order to accomplish their purpose.

It will be a hard matter for the outsiders to understand how it may be possible to trample over the rights of the working people so outrageously.

The wage earner always suffers the consequences of being poor, but in Tampa the case is worse because, owing to the fact that this city depends for its economical life on the one industry of cigar manufacturing, the manufacturers are considered as gods, and they act in everything according to their notions.

After the first week when a large portion of the employers were dismissed, the Joint Advisory Board was in a very difficult position. Were they to yield, what they had accomplished would become naught, and it would make it impossible to take another forward step in the future because, besides other obstacles, we would have had against us the allegation that it would be enough to dismiss a few of us to give our movements a set back.

For this reason the board, in view of the dilemma that was presented to them in either having to decide to retreat and allow the International Union to die out, or to march forward toward the great victory of uplifting the spirit of our people, decided to do the latter and it continued organizing, as in the first week. We knew well enough that they would repeat the process of dismissing a certain percentage of their employees, but we trusted in the support that we expected from the outside unions, which we did get.

Then, foreseeing the emergency of the case, we sent out applications to strike in six local factories, as a majority of the unemployed unjustly demanded a general strike, and we had to clearly define our position later on.

The dismissal continued, but the organization committee reported at the end of the three weeks that the 37 factories belonging to the Manufacturers' Association had been organized.

Not being our intention to make direct demands, and waiting to avoid the strike if possible, we sent a committee to the Board of Trade, stating to them that we were ready to go back to work under the same conditions as before, and asked that body to intervene to stop the incipient conflict.

The answer the Board of Trade gave us was that they could not intervene because the manufacturers affirmed that they had enough men at work and that they did not need us, besides, the Board did not feel that the proper time to intervene in the conflict had come yet.

In view of their attitude we determined to strike in seven shops, asking for the recognition of the union and compliance with the equalization of prices of 1910.

This was the beginning of the strike and lockout in Tampa which, as is evident, was a partial lockout on the part of the manufacturers or the combination mentioned in Section 93 of our constitution, and it was their purpose to undermine the organization that prompted us to strike in the seven

houses for which our applications had been granted.

From this time on, some interviews took place between our board and the manufacturers, but they proved to be extremely irrecconcilable and would not yield in the least.

Moved by their haughtiness they proceeded to establish branch factories in neighboring towns. Now, the citizens thought that the strike meant the inevitable ruin of this city, and stepped into the fight.

But instead of siding with the ones who were in the right they took the part of the manufacturers and, taking advantage of certain acts of violence perpetrated during the strike, they armed themselves with rifles and, numbering four or five hundred, proceeded to patrol the city at the time when all was in perfect quietness. They arrested several union officers, caused others to leave the city and closed up the labor buildings. The latter, especially, caused a great deal of disturbance and confusion among our men. In regard to the arbitrary acts committed by the citizens, enough has been said, and we deem it unnecessary to revive the subject once more.

The International Union has never been so stable and never had as many members as at present. The two thousand members that made up the union in June, 1910, have recruited four thousand more, making a total of six thousand, and the weekly additions to the membership roll average from 125 to 150. The old beliefs that the International Union does not come up to the aspirations of the Latin element, that it had the power to put an end to all strikes as it suited the notion of the headquarters at Chicago, the prejudices caused by former friction—all these stumbling blocks have been put aside by the natural effect of the events that have transpired.

The International Union in this locality has just two enemies—the employers and the citizens.

In reference to what has been said about the cost of the strike we will point out to you that besides the moral effect that the fight had on our people, it was a practical proof of the superiority of the International over the Resistencia associations, organized after the Latin style.

This was an evident proof of how powerful morally and materially is our union and how badly mistaken were those who relied upon such combinations that could not support a strike longer than two or three months, and could not give any monetary support to their men.

Before closing we want to convince you of the fact that the Joint Advisory Board, as well as all the local unions, firmly believe that in spite of the fact that owing to the long duration of the conflict a number of our men deserted us, in their innermost nature there is the same aspiration in regard to the success of our union.

For this reason we hope, counting with your co-operation, to be able to carry to an end the great work so successfully commenced and obtain a final victory for the International Cigarmakers' Union of America.

The Joint Advisory Board,
Edw. Stanley, Jr.,
Corresponding Secretary

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir—During the course of its investigations the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has learned that there

are a large number of members of labor organizations suffering with tuberculosis who are ignorant of the sanatoria where they may be economically treated, or else without information as to how to be admitted to them.

Owing to the character of its work this society is in close touch with the sanatoria in Pennsylvania and throughout the country and is willing to offer its services to labor organizations in Philadelphia and elsewhere in the matter of arranging for the admission of trade unionists to proper sanatoria at the lowest possible rates.

In the earlier stages of the disease the expense to the union or individual will not exceed \$1.00 per day and it will be possible in many instances to have patients who are residents of Pennsylvania admitted to the State Institution at Mont Alto, where there is no charge.

Other states also have free sanatoria and with a little direction union members could make use of them.

In order for a local to avail itself of this offer it will only be necessary for the body to file a letter signed by a duly authorized officer of the local, advising this society that the offer has been accepted and that should occasion arise the Pennsylvania society will be called upon to assist the local in arranging for institutional care of any member suffering from tuberculosis.

There is nothing in this offer that shall be construed as preventing any local or person from acting independently of the society as regards the admission of any patient to any institution, public or private, in any way in which that local or individual may deem fit.

This matter has been passed upon and approved by the committee appointed by the labor unions of Philadelphia in association with the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and it is to be hoped that the unions will make use of the society.

Sincerely yours,
J. Byron Deacon,
Executive Secretary.

Boston, July, 1911.

Union No. 97 attributes her success to label agitation, and what has been accomplished by Union 97 can be done by every local union of our craft.

If each local will assess its members for label agitation, and do it continuously (not spasmodically) they will get results. It will take time, but if you are persistent, and have an enthusiastic label committee, results will come.

The first local union was formed for the purpose of promoting fraternity in the craft of the first trade union; then a national organization was formed for a like purpose.

Then we found that we were all links in the same chain, and Central Labor Unions were formed for creating brotherly feeling and mutual assistance between the various crafts, this being followed by state organizations. This being a step in advance, we now formed a large Federation composed of representatives of the National Unions, Central bodies and State branches.

The lesson of the value of associated effort was thus realized, interchange of thought showed that those trades having the greatest number of benefits were the most successful and some crafts crossed the border and became international organizations.

No distinction in membership was made on

account of creed, color or sex. Of course to pay big benefits a fair due has to be paid.

What no state could accomplish the trade union did, uniting all nationalities in one body. When writers held forth on one nation, one government, one parliament, if ever realized, the incentive and its practicability has been shown by the labor movement.

One more thing has been taught—that curbing each member of each craft in one body is the only practical form of organization. We are now on the road for a shorter work day and a living wage; abolition of child labor.

The fourth estate now occupies the center of the stage, the future is theirs. I am an optimist. It will take time, and a long time to reach the goal, but the schoolmaster is abroad and with his aid and that of organized labor the welfare of the worker will be achieved.

So we are not to have a convention. Well I believe we ought to have one, but the membership know what they want, and we shall have to abide by the majority, but we will try again later.

We should be represented by delegates in European conference of Tobacco Workers. We gave \$150 to Jacksonville; \$50.00 to Hebrew Bakers. Our executive board listens to every appeal and uses good judgment in every case.

When this is read the International election will be a thing of the past, and now for a strong pull, a long pull and all pull together. "With malice toward none and charity toward all."

"The working man single-handed as compared with the master, is a weak and impotent being. Let us act as one man." Trade Unionist first combined to resist a lowering of wages.

In some faint and perplexing way it was discovered that by combination they might acquire power. Many could resist where the few were crushed, and combination did not require money—only sense. The poorest could unite. They who had nothing could agree to act together. It cost nothing to cohere and cohering was strength, strength was resistance, resistance was money, for thus higher wages came.

The following from an editorial in the Tobacco Journal of July 6, 1911, will explain the policy of the Tobacco Trust:

"It was one of the fixed and immutable laws of business that no article of merchandise could be continuously successful unless it showed a reasonable margin of profit to those who handle and distribute it, and that when it became no longer profitable to stock and sell certain goods the time of their ultimate disappearance from the market was not far distant."

This shows the object of the trust in cutting prices.
Henry Abrahams.

Church of the Sacred Heart,
Roslindale, Mass., March, 1911.

Mr. Henry Abrahams, Secretary of Cigar-makers' International Union No. 97:

My Dear Friend—This brief note in reply to your kind letter, is brimful of good wishes to yourself and to all the members of your organization. The members of the union are well aware of the deep interest I have in their welfare. They all remember the incident, a few years ago, when at one of my annual barbecues I rejected a gift of 5,000 cigars rather than jeopardize the products of their skill. Perhaps, however, they have never heard of two subsequent incidents, where I rejected checks of \$10,000 and \$25,000 respectively,

which were proffered to me for the use of my name to an enterprise which was intended to compromise the welfare of your union.

I sincerely hope that no legislation, detrimental to the good of your organization will ever be found staring at us from the statute books of dear old Massachusetts.

Very sincerely yours,
Rev. John F. Cummins.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1911.

Readers of the Journal will recall my article in the February issue in which I dilated on the action of Mr. John Mitchell in sacrificing his position as chairman of the "Trades Agreement" department of the Civic Federation, but for the benefit of those who have not read that article, I quote here a paragraph therefrom, which is pertinent to the purpose of this letter:

"Mr. Mitchell by his action in sacrificing the \$24,000 (salary) gives the lie to his Socialist defamers. Fancy a Socialist sacrificing \$24,000, or 24 cents, for that matter, once he got within reach of it. I am quite satisfied Mr. Mitchell's act was a surprise to the red button gang. They expected him (measuring everybody by their own yard stick) to hold on to his job, thus furnishing them with a target at which to shoot their shafts of opposition and vilification against trades unionism. Their rage and mortification must indeed be great. I wonder what they (the Socialists) will call Mitchell now?"

Well! I did not have to wonder long. A few days after Mitchell's resignation, the "Philadelphia Tageblatt" started afresh malignant slanders on Mitchell. Before quoting the "Tageblatt" it is necessary to show what that paper is. The "Philadelphia Tageblatt" is a daily German newspaper, and the official organ of the Socialist party and United German Trades. Its position in Philadelphia is the same as is that of the Volkszeitung in New York. Its policy has been, and is, to advance the Socialist movement at the expense of and by exploiting trades unionism, hence its malignant tactics of vilifying the A. F. of L. and its officials. On March 4, 1911, the Tageblatt published an editorial tirade, taking up a column of space, and which was directed in a general way against the A. F. of L., its constituent bodies and its officers. All trades union officials were stigmatized as the "Bread and Butter Brigade." In this column of slush one paragraph is devoted specifically to Mr. Mitchell, which has caused the writing of this letter. I quote verbatim in the original, translated into plain English as follows:

"When John Mitchell decided to let this \$18,000 job go, preferring to stick to the United Mine Workers' Union, regardless of the rough treatment the union accorded him, he did so, presumably, in an understanding, or collusion, between himself and Seth Low and the other big fellows in the Civic Federation. It may be assumed that this Mitchell can be of greater value to them (the C. F.) working inside the union than if he remained with them (the C. F.). Besides this, his job can be given to some other labor leader who's trade union has not yet kicked against it."

It will be noticed that the paragraph consists wholly of innuendos, insinuations, assumptions and presumptions, and virtually, when boiled down to its naked meaning, charges Mr. Mitchell with being the tool and spy of Seth Low and the other big fellows in the "C. F.", to carry out their orders and schemes in "U. M. W. U. of A." under cover, and gives that as its (the Tageblatt's) reason why Mr. Mitchell quit his job. Can any one imagine a more cowardly piece of character assassination than this? The above has since been repeated by individuals and other Socialist bladders.

But, enough of the Tageblatt's dirty foul wash. The monotony has at last been bro-

ken; the Socialist party itself has been so kind as to treat us with a little variety, which makes their perpetual mud-slinging somewhat interesting. It is a matter of public notoriety and knowledge, that for more than a year the Socialist party has been wrestling with the problem of how it can smother and hide its own dirty linen, its skeleton in its own closet.

But, owing to the exposures made by the "Provoker," Mr. Morgan, "The Christian Socialists," officials of the National Committee, sections of the party located in different states, and who are insisting and clamoring for a full and complete ascertainment of the facts, the National Executive Committee has made a sorry mess of it, and the pot is fiercely burning despite its efforts.

And now, last but not least, comes the Western Federation of Miners to add its fuel to the flames. I have before me several issues of "The Miners' Magazine," from which I intend to entertain my readers with a few quotations, but before doing so let me show what and who this magazine and the Western Federation of Miners is, in order that we may know whether the Magazine has a right to speak as it does, and that it is not the outpourings of an unscrupulous enemy.

The Western Federation of Miners is the most radical Socialist organization of wage workers in the United States. Indeed, it is the backbone of the Socialist party in the Rocky Mountain states. It publishes a weekly paper known as the Miners' Magazine, and controls its policy and utterances fully. It is the parent of the Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone fame. It is thus seen that it is not an enemy, but a loyal friend and champion of the Socialist cause, and what it says, therefore, comes with double force, and must be met with the respect of both those inside as well as those outside the party.

I quote fully the editorial published in the Magazine, issue of March 23, 1911:

"In this issue of the Miners' Magazine there appears the report of an investigating committee, which committee was elected by the National Committee of the Socialist party, for the purpose of investigating the charges preferred against J. Mahlon Barnes, the national secretary of the Socialist party. The editor of the Miners' Magazine regrets that the report takes up so much space in the official organ, but we feel that every man and woman who belongs to the working class should know the contents of the report, in order that they may be able to form an opinion as to the character of the official ring that now dominates a political party that is lauded as the redeeming force which is to liberate the struggling millions of the earth. We recognize the fact that there is a large percentage of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners who are members of the Socialist party, and this large percentage have paid their per capita tax with commendable regularity, believing that a party that proclaims relentless war on industrial tyranny would select men of such noble mold to conduct its affairs that not even the faintest taint of suspicion would fasten itself upon their honor and integrity. The editor of the Miners' Magazine, after carefully considering the report of the 'investigating committee' and after perusing other documents in his possession, feels no hesitation in declaring that the Socialist party is rotten officially and that the time has come when the men and women who pay the salaries of the Spartans, who are Socialists 'for revenue only,' should rise in their might and demand a housecleaning that will sweep from official life the vermin that now threatens the very life of the only political movement on this continent whose platform demands the emancipation of labor.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine urges the membership of the Western Federation of Miners to read the report of the investigating committee carefully, weighing well every conclusion of the committee, in order that they may be able to penetrate the thin veneer of a 'whitewash' that is offered as a vindication of the national secretary of the Socialist party.

"The editor in due time proposes to take up the report of this investigating committee, analyzing and dissecting its principal features, in order that no member of the Western Federation of Miners may be laboring under the delusion that the officials of the Socialist party are, like Caesar's wife, 'above suspicion.'

"The editor of the Miners' Magazine recognizes no friends in either the labor or Socialist movement when the interests of the working class are at stake. Every great movement that has for its object the welfare of humanity must be protected from traitors and hypocrites, and the man in the field of labor journalism who will smother infamy on account of personal associations or ties of friendship is no more worthy of trust or confidence than the moral pervert who hides his depravity behind a mask of virtue."

In the issue of April 27, 1911 of the Magazine appeared an editorial resume of four large pages. Space forbids me to quote this fully, and I am therefore compelled to give only its introductory, which is the mildest part of it:

"In the last issue of the Miners' Magazine there was reproduced the lengthy editorial, 'The Time Is Now; Tomorrow May Be Too Late.' The demand for the issue of March 30th made it necessary to reproduce the editorial, though the editor felt a reluctance in taking up so much space in the official organ with a repetition of an editorial that partially uncovered some of the rottenness that befools the national headquarters of the Socialist party. In the field of labor journalism the editor who is true to himself and who desires to be loyal to the class that is struggling to usher in a civilization where man, woman and child shall be free, is called upon at times to discharge duties that are unpleasant, but the man who shrinks from duty or who lacks the moral courage to break the ties of personal friendship in being faithful to the trust reposed in him, is a weakling unworthy of the confidence of the soldiers in labor's army, whose hearts beat for the coming of that glad morning when the sunburst of an economic freedom shall dispel forever the gloom of that slavery that has shrouded a world in the blackness of despair."

"In the language of the revolutionary patriot, 'These are times that try men's souls,' and the man who falters in wielding the editorial pen in denunciation of the system that enslaves humanity or in condemnation of the moral deformities and treasonable lickspittles who crawl like vermin into the labor movement 'for revenue only' is a yellow-streaked mongrel, who is so low as to be even beneath the contempt of honorable men and women."

"The editor of the Miners' Magazine, in exposing the degeneracy of moral perverts who pull on the mask of Socialism and shout for the 'Sisterhood of woman and the Brotherhood of man,' when at the same time these wind artists are dripping with the filth of depravity, will ask for no quarter and will give none."

"We care not for the personal enmity of human microbes, and we scorn their friendship. The Socialist party and its principles must not be brought into disrepute by men and women whose conduct would embarrass the inmates of a brothel. The time is now to rout the hungry maggots that have been glutting themselves on the pennies of the deluded rank and file of the Socialist party and who have been laboring under the belief that the integrity of the Socialist party officially was above reproach."

"Since our editorial, that was but a partial analysis of the 'whitewash' of an investigating committee, we have been the recipient of scores of letters from various parts of the country urging us to bombard the Sodom and Gomorrah that has been built up in the Socialist party, and these letters have come from men and women who are panting for a civilization in which manhood and womanhood shall be safe from the pestilence of a profit system that seems to debauch everything that it touches."

The foregoing should induce every decent, fairminded Socialist to put a check on the slanderous attacks on pure, straight cut trade unionism, and devote his efforts toward cleaning away the filth of his own household. He should, above all, condemn the slanders uttered against honest, loyal trade union officials by his unscrupulous "comrades."

John S. Kirchner.

LOST CARDS

99504, Chas. P. Riley, initiated at 302, Oct., 1902; reported lost by 208, May 12, 1911.
70681, A. Delafente, initiated at 97, Oct., 1892; reported lost by 97, May 13, 1911.
10953, A. Vandyke, initiated at 91, June, 1904; reported lost by 97, May 14, 1911.
38508, Thos. Sylvia, initiated at 92, Oct., 1885; reported lost by 92, May 27, 1911.
7750, F. Langfelt, initiated at 172, Dec., 1882; reported lost by 14, July 1, 1911.
6408, Joe Hendricks, initiated at 365, March, 1909; reported lost by 394, July 1, 1911.
68868, Jno. Sachs, initiated at 32, June, 1896; reported lost by 32, July 3, 1911.
35975, Frank Minor, initiated at 305, March, 1907; reported lost by 305, July 8, 1911.
38677, Jose R. Martinez, initiated at 219, Sept., 1904; reported lost by 433, June 30, 1911.

FUNDS FOR M'NAMARA.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions:

Fellow Craftsmen: The International Executive Board unanimously adopted a resolution directing that a circular be issued appealing for voluntary contributions and local assessments to be used in the defense of the McNamaras, one of whom, Secretary of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was kidnapped out of the State of Indiana, and is soon to be placed on trial charged with being implicated in the alleged dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building.

The material facts in this case are given in the May Journal, pages 4, 9 and 11.

By common consent and by those most directly interested the plan of defense and the collecting of funds for that purpose has been delegated to officers of the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor issued the following circular, which was also unanimously endorsed by a conference of trade union executives held at Indianapolis, Ind., June 29, 1911:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1911.

"From many sources in the ranks of labor has come the urgent request for the American Federation of Labor to take such action as circumstances may warrant in order that proper and adequate defense may be afforded the men kidnapped from Indiana and now incarcerated in Los Angeles, so that not only their innocence may be established before the courts, but also that the perpetrators of the outrageous kidnapping of these men may be prosecuted and punished and to prevent a repetition of such proceedings in the future."

Having these facts in mind, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor invited the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., the Executive Board of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and the Executive Officers of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., to meet, and they did meet, in joint session in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of formulating such tentative plans as were found to be immediately necessary. We have also had the benefit of the advice in consultation of Hon. Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel retained in these cases, and it has been plainly made manifest, not only to us but to all right-thinking Americans, that vast financial hostile interests are bitterly and unjustly arrayed against the organized labor movement, and its men, and the humane cause which they represent and advocate. These hostile interests scruple at nothing in the accomplishment of their purpose, even to deprive earnest, devoted, honest and peaceable workmen of their liberty and even to jeopardize their lives.

All fair-minded men are forced to the conclusion that if good and sufficient evidence of guilt existed, the outrageous secret kidnapping of the incarcerated man in violation of all law, and of all rights, without their having had an opportunity to be heard before any competent court, would not have been resorted to. Nor would any such high-handed, illegal proceedings have been even attempted, were the kidnapped men other than workmen. Therefore, and in the absence of known evidence, who will deny, then, to the great rank and file of labor the right to think and to assume that men are innocent of crime, at least until proven guilty after a fair and impartial trial before a jury of their peers? The men of

labor ask no immunity for any violation of law.

It is, therefore, essential and self-evident that the defense of these men and our movement, and the prosecution of the outrageous kidnapping will require adequate means for competent and faithful array of counsel and assistance to them.

In passing, it need but be said that it is much more difficult, and possibly much more expensive, to unearth and expose a scheme to fasten a charge of crime upon men than it is to hatch such a scheme and conspiracy. Therefore, in joint session, the Executive Councils of the American Federation of Labor, of the Building Trades Department, of the Metal Trades Department, and of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., have adopted the following as a plan to raise the necessary funds for the defense in "The McNamara Case" and the prosecution and future preventing of kidnapping:

Suggestions for Raising Funds for the McNamara Case.

That all national and international labor organizations be called upon and urged to contribute an amount equal to 25 cents per member; the international officers to raise the amounts from their respective memberships or locals in the form and manner best adapted to each organization; that the total amounts received be transmitted weekly by the officers of national and international labor organizations to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, who is also Secretary of the McNamara Legal Defense Committee.

That the local and Federal Labor Unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor be called upon and urged to contribute the sum of 25 cents for each member in the local unions, and that the same be transmitted to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

That Central Bodies select committees for the purpose of collecting funds from workers and friends who do not contribute through the channels of their local or international organizations, and forward their contributions regularly and promptly to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

That at least one officer of each of the International Labor Organizations be called into conference at the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, on Thursday, June 29, 1911, for the purpose of discussing the necessity of co-operative and energetic action for the collection of funds to aid the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association in the defense of what has been termed "The McNamara Case," and for the prosecution of the kidnappers, and to take such further action as the ends of justice may warrant.

That the organizers of the international unions and of the American Federation of Labor be requested to visit all organizations with a view of explaining the cause which labor is defending, and to enlighten the people of our country as to the character of the prosecution of labor men and the necessity for ample and adequate defense.

That the officers of all labor organizations whether international, state or local be, and they are, requested to continuously keep before the workers and the people generally the necessity of defending our brothers in labor against the organized conspiracy inaugurated and maintained by the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Erectors' Association, and other hostile employers, to cast ignominy upon our movement by the imprison-

ment and punishment of our men, regardless of their innocence.

That the labor and reform press be urged to keep continuously before the people the contest in which the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the American Federation of Labor are engaged in defense of the labor men kidnapped and now incarcerated.

That Labor Day be celebrated more earnestly and generally than ever, by demonstrations, addresses, and sociability; that the proceeds of these celebrations be devoted to the legal defense of the McNamara case and the prosecution of the kidnappers.

That a permanent committee on ways and means be and is hereby created to consist of: Frank M. Ryan, President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, President and Secretary respectively of the American Federation of Labor; James Short and Wm. J. Spencer, President and Secretary respectively of the Building Trades Department; James O'Connell and A. J. Berres, President and Secretary respectively of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; John B. Lennon, President, and Thomas F. Tracy, Secretary, of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

That the disbursement of all monies received in connection with these cases shall be made by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L., upon the order of Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., and made payable to Hon. Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, and through him to such attorneys and assistants who may be retained or employed by him (subject to the approval of President Gompers and Secretary Morrison) for services in these cases.

That all contributions toward the legal defense in the McNamara cases and for the prosecution of the kidnappers be transmitted as soon as possible to Secretary Frank Morrison, who will forward a receipt for every contribution received by him, and at the end of the trials a printed copy of the income and expenses will be mailed to each contributor.

There has been studiously circulated and published in the press exaggerated statements of immense sums of money which are supposed to have been contributed and received for the defense of the men in these cases, and it is not difficult to understand that these statements have been published for the specific purpose of making it appear that because large sums are already at hand that there is no necessity for the workmen to respond. The fact is that thus far an exceedingly small sum of money has been received and that we shall all have to depend upon the sympathy and generosity of liberty-loving workmen and our friends to secure the means for the defense of the McNamara Case and the prosecution of the kidnappers.

In the name of justice and humanity you are urgently requested to make such arrangements as the form and manner of your organization is best adapted to pursue, so that an amount equal to 25 cents per member be forwarded towards the preparing and meeting for the legal defense and for the prosecution of the kidnapping in the McNamara case, and to forward the same as promptly as possible to Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

In addition, your organization is respectfully invited to have one or more of its officers to attend a conference to be held at the Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, beginning at ten o'clock Thursday morning, June 29, 1911, for

the purpose of discussing such further cooperation and energetic action for the collection of funds in furtherance of the ends of justice in these cases.

Kindly advise President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, at your earliest possible convenience as to the number of officers of your International Organization who will attend the Indianapolis conference June 29th, and oblige,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed)

Samuel Gompers, President,
James Duncan, First Vice-President,
John Mitchell, Second Vice-President,
James O'Connell, Third Vice-President,
D. A. Hayes, Fourth Vice-President,
Wm. D. Huber, Fifth Vice-President,
Jos. F. Valentine, Sixth Vice-President,
John R. Alpine, Seventh Vice-President,
H. B. Perham, Eighth Vice-President,
Frank Morrison, Secretary,
John B. Lennon, Treasurer,
Executive Council,
American Federation of Labor.

(Signed)

James A. Short, President,
Geo. F. Hedrick, First Vice-President,
Frank M. Ryan, Second Vice-President,
O. A. Tveitmo, Third Vice-President,
M. O'Sullivan, Fourth Vice-President,
F. J. McNulty, Fifth Vice-President,
Wm. J. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer,
Executive Council,
Building Trades Department,
A. F. of L.

(Signed)

James O'Connell, President,
Albert J. Berres, Secretary-Treasurer,
Joseph F. Valentine, First Vice-Pres.,
James W. Kline, Second Vice-President,
Jos. A. Franklin, Third Vice-President,
T. M. Daly, Fourth Vice-President,
Executive Council,
Metal Trades Department,
A. F. of L.

(Signed)

John B. Lennon, President,
Thomas F. Tracy, Secretary,
Union Label Trades Department,
A. F. of L.

The foregoing statement practically fully covers the case. In view of all the facts, and the well known hostility of certain manufacturers' associations toward organized labor and their determination to disrupt the labor movement if within their power to do so, it is imperatively necessary that organized labor defend these men at all hazards. To hesitate or falter will invite renewed activity of the most vicious, unscrupulous and destructive nature imaginable on the part of the fanatics who have set their hearts upon an effort to retard, hamper and destroy if possible the organized labor movement.

Organized labor does not believe in, nor has it, nor will it countenance the use of violence and destructive tactics on the part of any of its members, but it never will accept as the gospel truth the statement that these or any other men holding responsible positions in the labor movement are guilty, because a hired detective agency, similar to the Pinkerton, led on by tempting rewards offered by a hostile employers' association, say that they are.

Under all these circumstances it is not only right but it is our duty as well, to see to it that these men have ample means to insure the proper defense. Unlimited capital has been placed at the disposal of the people bent on convicting these people, and for that reason

it will require considerable funds to meet them.

J. McNamara, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, a sister organization, a man with a good character, and a splendid reputation for ability, sobriety, integrity, and devotion to the trade union cause, is in distress. Because of his splendid standing in the labor movement we have a right to, and do believe him innocent.

The American Federation earnestly urge all members and friends to contribute their mite for his defense. Your International Executive Board joins with them, and the officers of all other trade unions in soliciting and urging that you contribute promptly and as liberally as possible to the McNamara defense. We suggest that you act promptly by urging the voluntary contributions or the voluntary assessments for such sum as your judgment, based on the willingness of the members, may suggest.

All contributions and assessments should be sent direct to Frank Morrison, Secretary, 801 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and notice of the amount contributed sent to Headquarters.

(Signed)

G. W. Perkins, President.
Samuel Gompers, 1st Vice-Pres.
Thos. F. Tracy, 2d Vice-Pres.
A. Garlepy, 3d Vice-Pres.
W. H. Fitzgerald, 4th Vice-Pres.
G. P. Bradford, 5th Vice-Pres.
E. G. Hall, 6th Vice-Pres.
Wm. Strauss, 7th Vice-Pres.
Gibson Weber, Int. Treasurer.

PRIVATE LOANS

Sec. 196. Local unions shall have the right to suspend members for non-payment of local indebtedness, and hold traveling card until such indebtedness has been paid. See Sec. 106 also.

The following unions requested the collection of private loans from the respective persons, and return same to union making the request:

Union 457, Benton Harbor, requests all members owing private loans to that union to pay up or their names will be published in the next issue of the Journal. The local fund is exhausted.

The following members owing private loans to Union 98, St. Paul, are requested to pay up or action will be taken: A. E. Levy, J. L. Darling, J. T. Devereux, S. J. Tuffield and Harry Rowley.

Will secretaries holding the cards of the following members please collect the following amounts? C. D. Rhodes, No. 73387, \$1; Frank Duker, No. 66438, \$1; George Milbert, No. 53711, \$0.50; J. Gilhausen, No. 61564, \$0.50; W. F. Lichtenstein, No. 15971, \$0.50; Joe Fitzpatrick, No. 6493, fifty cents; W. H. Weythman, No. 65890, fifty cents; Herman Plevka, No. 8148, fifty cents; Adolph Fisher, No. 88057, fifty cents; Julius Van Derhayden, No. 8673, fifty cents; Vincent Miller, fifty cents; M. Kelleher, No. 61155, fifty cents; W. H. Harrison, No. 8421, fifty cents; P. S. Tibus, No. 87898, fifty cents; A. Martin, No. 69615, fifty cents; E. C. Schultz, No. 67836, fifty cents; Jas. Knudson, No. 81929, fifty cents; Jas. Oliver, No. 82990, fifty cents; Frank Seward, fifty cents; C. Franklin, No. 65556, fifty cents; Tony Kosak, fifty cents; F. Hurt, fifty cents; Tom Welch, fifty cents; J. W. Capron, fifty cents; Joseph St. Peter, fifty cents; L. Ririe, fifty cents; B. E. Slusser, fifty cents, and remit to Union 394, Sycamore, Ill.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago post-office. By order Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since last issue of Journal: E. H. Sherwood.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 84, Saugerties—For John Hamilton (24453) and John Green (37655).

Union 44, St. Louis—For Ed Renshaw, from Muskegon, Mich.

Union 24, Muskegon—For Ed Quinn.

Union 25, Milwaukee—For W. H. Wyson.

International Office—For Wm. Weinberger, R. S. Friedhofen, Charles Wilson, Edward Stevens.

Union 321, New Britain, Conn.—For John Picchl.

Union 206, N. Adams, Mass.—For Frank Mott (99281).

REFERENDUM VOTE

On the amendment of Union 316, McSherrystown, Pa. The amendment, which was in reference to a convention to be held in September, 1911, was defeated.

The following unions returned votes too late to be counted: 65, 194, 269, 270, 323, 349. Union 303, Perkaskie, voted "Unanimously favor convention," which, of course, could not be counted in the vote.

The following unions failed to return vote on amendments: 77, 119, 158, 199, 204, 256, 298, 317, 328, 338, 352, 354, 364, 366, 374, 376, 382, 388, 391, 408, 418, 436, 460, 461, 469, 476, 484, 495, 496.

The foregoing unions having failed to return votes on amendments, are hereby given notice to show why a fine of \$5.00 should not be imposed in compliance with Section 219 for such failure.

Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
1	26	0	104
2	5	45	105
3	10	3	106
4	0	90	107
5	1	26	108
6	48	4	109
7	0	36	110
8	11	5	111
9	37	6	112
10	46	22	113
11	0	12	114
12	79	24	115
13	1	12	116
14	102	2	118
15	38	1	120
16	33	0	121
17	33	0	122
18	4	7	123
19	6	0	124
20	20	16	125
21	1	5	126
22	47	7	127
23	10	0	128
24	10	3	129
25	27	21	130
26	0	15	131
27	22	4	132
28	14	16	133
29	16	1	134
30	0	5	135
31	3	2	136
32	17	2	137
33	54	0	138
34	0	7	139
35	43	0	140
36	5	0	141
37	9	37	142
38	30	2	143
39	58	2	144
40	6	0	145
41	19	1	146
42	31	2	147
43	0	6	148
44	92	2	149
45	8	0	150
46	17	23	151
47	15	12	152
48	0	16	153
49	26	7	154
50	7	1	155
51	31	12	156
52	2	12	157
53	8	12	158
54	12	21	159
55	27	7	160
56	5	3	161
57	8	0	162
58	128	0	163
59	1	4	164
60	12	9	165
61	11	9	166
62	4	3	167
63	0	7	168
64	0	15	169
65	14	10	170
66	3	7	171
67	25	10	172
68	5	3	173
69	10	0	174
70	2	7	175
71	12	25	176
72	2	8	177
73	0	20	178
74	7	1	179
75	14	0	180
76	3	3	181
77	9	0	182
78	19	1	183
79	17	5	184
80	0	8	185
81	1	33	186
82	11	2	187
83	14	4	188
84	7	0	189
85	2	18	190
86	24	0	191
87	20	6	192
88	181	67	193
89	2	4	194
90	20	2	195
91	18	1	196
92	20	2	197
93	14	0	198
94	20	3	199
95	14	0	200
96	6	0	201
97	82	8	202
98	18	2	203
99	1	20	204
100	7	0	205
101	6	0	206
102	7	8	207
103	6	0	208
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			345

Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
346	7	0	347
348	2	11	349
351	4	0	352
353	0	0	354
355	0	0	356
357	8	0	358
359	20	1	360
361	0	4	362
363	6	3	364
365	9	0	366
367	10	4	368
369	7	2	370
371	8	1	372
373	0	9	374
375	24	6	376
377	0	0	378
379	0	17	380
381	16	0	382
383	15	0	384
385	11	0	386
387	7	0	388
389	3	6	390
391	2	0	392
393	5	1	394
395	10	2	396
397	13	1	398
399	7	0	400
401	14	0	402
403	6	12	404
405	5	7	406
407	8	2	408
409	12	0	410
411	4	0	412
413	5	0	414
415	16	2	416
417	2	3	418
419	6	4	420
421	3	5	422
423	1	6	424
425	8	0	426
427	22	2	428
429	6	10	430
431	11	10	432
433	9	10	434
435	54	2	436
437	8	8	438
439	0	13	440
441	9	0	442
443	9	5	444
445	7	5	446
447	4	7	448
449	10	0	450
451	8	0	452
453	10	0	454
455	15	0	456
457	10	0	458
459	14	0	460
461	10	0	462
463	7	2	464
465	25	0	466
467	60	0	468
469	9	0	470
471	7	0	472
473	13	0	474
475	19	0	476
477	7	0	478
479	32	5	480
481	13	0	482
483	10	0	484
485	21	0	486
487	4	0	488
489	5	0	490
491	11	0	492
493	7	0	494
495	2	11	496
497	0	7	498
499	0	0	499
500	0	0	500
Totals	6,346	4,245	

UNION NOTES

Luber Blair Morrison, a native of Jamaica, a colored man, and who was a member of Union 97, took a course of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and graduated with the highest honors. Union 97 desires to congratulate our fellow craftsman upon his success, won by hard work and persistence.

Union 437, Cairo, Ill., would like to hear from Louis Dochner, M. A. Halloran, E. B. Jones and G. S. Harbke and S. Sepneski. Important.

Mrs. Katie Wilhelm, Eva Plab and Lizzie Wild, sisters of the late John Dambach, wish to thank Union 250, Belleville, for the prompt payment of the death benefit, which was paid just nine days after the death.

James E. Butler, secretary of Union 102, Kansas City, Mo., writes: "My address is 3113 Gilliam Road, and I will grant loans during working hours only, and will be at Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Woodland, Saturdays from 2 until 5 o'clock p. m."

Fred Gels (70478 in 1905) is requested to correspond with Union 477, Manitowoc, Wis., at once.

Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Cigarmakers are requested to stay away from Syracuse, as there are 200 of our members on strike."

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "If Mr. J. H. Miller (24498), initiated by Union 438, Marion, does not pay up arrearage and board bill, the law will be enforced and a fine of \$5.00 placed against him for leaving an unpaid board bill."

Union 106, Ogdensburg, writes: "Mr. George Smith (93485), you are requested to settle up with Union 106 by August 5th, or, if not, you will be suspended. Let us hear from you."

Union 457, Benton Harbor, requests all cigarmakers to stay away from St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, as there are quite a number of members there that have only two or three days work each week, and the local fund is empty.

D. Cunningham (54211), send your address to secretary of 283, Geneva, N. Y., at once if you wish to save yourself trouble.

Union 67, Grand Haven, would like to hear from Adam Brown.

Union 67, Grand Haven, would like to hear from Morris Bashorove, why he should not be fined for conduct unbecoming a union man.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis., would like to have the address of W. J. Mulvaney (1732).

The following unions donated in answer to the appeal issued by Local No. 60 in behalf of the late Ike Imboden, for which we extend our sincere thanks:

Union 251, \$2; 141, \$2; 90, \$1; 144, \$3; 132, \$1; 2, \$2; 466, \$1; 171, \$1; 39, \$1; 111, \$1; 364, \$1; 294, \$1; 500, \$2; J. A. B. Chicago, \$1; 38, \$5; 242, \$1; 484, \$1; 149, \$1; 4, \$1; 480, 50 cts.; 54, \$1; 462, \$1.50; 98, \$1; 44, \$2; 3, \$1; 55, \$2; 148, \$1; 24, \$1; 41, \$2; 228, \$1; 231, \$1; 92, \$1; 16, \$1; 97, \$1; 437, \$1; 76, \$1; 143, \$1; 490, \$1; 49, \$1; 28, \$1; 275, \$1; 365, \$1; 179, \$2; 491, \$2; 72, \$1; 426, \$1; 20, \$1; 305, \$1; 167, \$1; 414, \$1; 469, \$1; 312, \$1; 285, \$1; 122, \$2; 181, \$1.20; 146, \$1; 109, \$1; 130, \$1; 321, \$1; 215, \$2.80; 357, \$9; 25, \$1; 245, \$1; 332, \$1; 118, \$2; 248, \$1; 174, \$1.

Al Hunter.

Secretary of Union 239, Lyons, Ia., would like to hear from Patrick Quinn, formerly of this city.

Union 11, St. Albans, Vt., requests secretary holding card of A. Senecal (83044) to have him show reason why he should not be fined and suspended for an unpaid board bill he went away owing.

Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., requests all unions to take notice that as the lockout in L. S. Kent and McCarthy Company shops is ended, and the men are all at work, no more aid should be sent. We thank all unions who so kindly contributed toward our lockout fund.—L. P. Hoffman, Fin. Sec.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Mr. J. Buhmeyer of Belvidere would like to hear from Martin Mulloy. If not soon, he will dispose of the property he holds. By Union 157, Rockford.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Daniel Coleman, who once ran a buckeye in Winsted, Conn., please correspond with Fred Avery, Skowhegan, Me. Very important; something that will interest him.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Single copies ten cents. Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, JULY 15, 1911.

According to advice received from Tampa, Messrs. De la Campa, Bartlum and Russell were denied a new trial and were sent to a penal camp to serve out their sentence of one year.

It will be remembered that these men were arrested, and tried for conspiracy in preventing others from going to work during the big Tampa strike. The men were tried during the excitement associated with great industrial conflicts, and at a time when ill-feeling and bitterness was at its height. They were defended by Frank E. Jennings, of Jacksonville, Fla., Robert McNamee of Tampa, and Eugene Clifford, general counsel for the International Union. Everything was done from a legal standpoint to protect the rights and liberties of these members.

We had hoped that in the calm light of restored tranquillity and reason the judge would see his way clear to grant a new trial. Under the law of the State of Florida there is no further appeal in this case. For that reason we advised the unions to sue for a writ of habeas corpus, for the purpose of releasing the men pending an effort to have the law under which the men were sentenced declared unconstitutional. If this course is pursued and fails or if the attempt is not made, the only recourse is an appeal to the governor for pardon.

The sentencing of these men to a year of penal servitude is a fitting climax to the high-handed, illegal, unjustifiable methods employed by the citizens and manufacturers during the late strike. The men, however, will not be abandoned and every effort will be made to have them liberated by legal process, and, failing in that, a pardon.

Mr. Frank Roney of San Francisco, Cal., in an article published in the Labor Clarion, under the caption "Are the Privilege Strikes to Be Continued?" TO STRIKE. writes in part: "Whether boycotting or striking are

the best means to attain certain ends they are, I think worthy of deeper consideration than most trade unionists seem disposed to accord them. The inalienable right to strike, as I have heard more than one prominent unionist assert, is a privilege the workingman should never be deprived of, nor should he surrender it at whatever cost." We agree with Mr. Roney in one particular, that the privilege to strike should never be surrendered. This privilege, if we may call it so, should be maintained under any and all forms of government. But, it does not follow that every grievance or dispute, no matter how trivial, should be settled by a strike.

There are other methods of settling grievances, small or large, besides the strike. It should be the last resort, and not the first; it should be resorted to only when all other methods available for a settlement have abso-

lutely failed. All grievances should be submitted, in the first instance, to a conference, without any threat of a strike whatsoever. A calm and careful discussion by both parties in interest, of all merits in the case, should be the preliminary step, without any haste in the matter.

If one conference should not suffice, then a second and more, should follow. If, after the threshing out of all differences in dispute, both parties fail to reach an agreement, then arbitration should be substituted as a means of solution. This presupposes the fact of both parties being agreeable to a settlement in an amicable manner.

When employers of labor refuse, however, to confer or to arbitrate, then the strike becomes inevitable; with the certainty of financial losses on both sides and serious injury to the industry.

What we are opposed to is to strike first, before all other methods of settlement have been exhausted. There is a vast difference between the privilege to strike at any and all times, and the privilege to use the strike weapon as the last resort.

The strike and lockout are, at the best, double-edged swords in many instances, likely to cut both ways. This is another phase of the problem, which deserves careful consideration and knowledge of trade conditions.

We have before us a report from Mr. Ike S. Byrum, legislative agent of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, con-

LABOR LEGIS- taining many points of IN- terest, which are valuable to the student and parties interested in labor legislation. That legislation of this nature is still in its infancy, and the methods employed in securing the same of less than average efficiency, cannot be denied. Taking it all in all, we are making rapid progress in comparison with former generations.

The prime responsibility rests upon the organizers and leaders of the labor movement, to arouse a deeper interest, not alone among the laboring classes, but also among the fairly well to do people, who do not derive their incomes from the profits of female and child labor. We publish herewith a synopsis of the legislation enacted:

No. 11. Limiting the hours of labor of women in factories to 54 hours per week, not exceeding 10 hours in any day. The law does not apply to mercantile establishments and canneries. The Consumers' League and the Women's Suffrage Association assisted in promoting the passage of this bill.

No. 69. Requires that all employers report accidents to the state factory inspector within three days, and increases the penalty for failure to do so, to not less than \$50 and not more than \$500.

No. 104. Amends Section 1027 of the General Code relative to the guarding of machinery for the purpose of more securely guarding elevator shafts.

No. 115. Amends Section 1028 by increasing the penalty for violation of the laws pertaining to the guarding of machinery to not less than \$100, nor more than \$300, for each offense.

No. 123. Amends Section 1030 of the General Code by increasing the penalty for operating dangerous machinery after being condemned by the department of workshops and factories to not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 for the first offense, and to not less than

\$500 nor more than \$1,000 for each subsequent offense.

No. 282. State insurance in case of accidents. It provides for the payment of 10 per cent of the premium by the employe and 90 per cent by the employer. It insures every workman who is in the employ of an employer that employs five or more workmen, that goes into the fund, against accident in the amount of \$3,400, to be paid in weekly installments of two-thirds of the wages; in addition it allows \$200 for medical and hospital services, and \$150 for funeral expenses, and in case the employe is permanently injured for life, he is allowed two-thirds of his wages for life. The law repeals the common law defense of assumed risk, fellow servant and contributing negligence.

No. 93. Provides for a full crew on all passenger trains.

No. 538. Strengthens the laws regarding the use and abuse of union labels and increases the penalty for fraudulent use of the same.

No. 262. Provides for the nomination of congressional candidates and election of delegates and alternates to national political conventions by direct vote of the people.

No. 440. Provides for the Oregon plan of electing U. S. Senators, namely, direct nomination and popular election.

Mr. W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America,

AN INSURANCE proposed a plan for old age PROBLEM. pension, funeral and disability benefits for discussion

by the local divisions, under the jurisdiction of the International Association. The benefits suggested are as follows:

First year's membership.....	\$100
Second year's membership.....	150
Third year's membership.....	250
Fourth year's membership.....	400
Fifth year's membership.....	500
Sixth year's membership.....	600
Seventh year's membership.....	700
Eighth year's membership and thereafter.	800

Old Age Pension.

Having reached 65 years of age and with 20 years' continuous membership.....\$800

All that is asked to make the above plan financially successful is to increase the per capita payment to general headquarters twenty cents monthly.

Before discussing the plan as outlined, it should be understood at the outset that the financial systems of the Amalgamated Association has no resemblance whatsoever to our own. The proposed benefits are to be paid directly from general headquarters; the local divisions are not the custodians of the funds provided for the payment of the insurance.

The benefits proposed are stupendous, and convey promises of a financial character, which almost sound like a lottery scheme.

It is true the various Brotherhoods employed on railroads operated by steam and electricity pay much higher accident and death benefits. But the assessments paid by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers reach in the highest class as high as \$9 monthly, and exceed over one hundred dollars per annum. How this compares with the monthly per capita of the Amalgamated Association does not require any further elaboration. Then comes the old age pension of \$800, paid in a lump sum, which is promised besides the accident and funeral benefits.

We do not propose to act in an advisory ca-

capacity to a sister organization, unless invited to do so. But we merely discuss this for the information of our own members, some of whom are imbued with the most visionary schemes about financial possibilities.

The discussion of the insurance plan by the local divisions of the Amalgamated Association, no matter what the outcome may be, is an encouraging sign and augurs well for the future. The adoption of any feasible plan will make the association more permanent in its membership, with higher aims and ideals for the common welfare.

As predicted in the last issue of the Journal, the outlook in the industrial field tended to an increased production and distribution in the cigar

TRADE STATISTICS. Industry. This prediction has been verified by the internal revenue reports for the month of May, 1911. There has been a good sized increase in comparison with the corresponding month of 1910; much larger than we anticipated from surveying the general field of industrial activity. There is still curtailment of production in many lines of activity, which affects the cigar trade. Steady employment in all branches of industry at remunerative wages is of much potency in the extensive use of the products of our labor.

There will be fluctuations from month to month, due to many causes, some of which are of a financial and speculative character. But, nevertheless, the general tendency is upward, and for a larger production than in the past three years. To what extent this growth will apply to union factories, depends upon the quality of goods manufactured, and the ability to compete with the nickel cigar in the general market.

The production of cigars, cheroots and stogies, in the month of May, 1911, amounted to 619,927,385; for the corresponding month in 1910, taxes were paid for 535,988,656, showing an increase of 83,738,729 cigars.

To what extent this increase has been distributed in the various internal revenue districts can be seen at a glance by reading the figures in the appended table:

State and District.	Month of May.		Increase or Decrease.*
	1911.	1910.	
Alabama	403,000	434,050	*31,050
Arkansas	182,340	138,080	44,260
California, 1st....	3,504,100	3,126,400	377,700
California, 4th....	695,470	794,700	*99,230
Colorado	1,507,140	1,663,100	*155,960
Connecticut	7,429,867	7,169,000	260,867
Florida	40,269,367	33,929,837	6,339,530
Georgia	1,633,400	1,488,660	144,740
Hawaii		3,000	*3,000
Illinois, 1st.....	18,335,980	20,149,630	*1,813,650
Illinois, 5th.....	2,274,040	2,355,177	*81,137
Illinois, 8th.....	4,574,733	4,748,127	*173,394
Illinois, 13th.....	1,500,600	1,439,010	61,590
Indiana, 6th.....	6,615,670	6,117,308	498,362
Indiana, 7th.....	5,678,900	4,959,300	619,600
Iowa, 3rd.....	1,399,400	1,527,677	*128,277
Iowa, 4th.....	5,586,003	5,634,027	*48,024
Kansas	1,579,377	1,810,000	*230,623
Kentucky, 5th....	4,437,827	4,429,430	8,397
Kentucky, 6th....	597,460	546,850	50,610
Kentucky, 7th....	265,200	323,550	*58,350
Kentucky, 8th....	8,130	10,000	*1,870
Louisiana	3,295,237	3,378,163	*82,926
Maryland	10,138,120	9,325,170	813,060
Massachusetts	18,846,893	16,035,957	2,810,936
Michigan, 1st.....	22,294,780	20,885,453	1,409,327
Michigan, 4th.....	4,674,497	4,853,570	*179,073
Minnesota	5,418,537		
Missouri, 1st.....	4,074,300	4,123,700	*45,400
Missouri, 6th.....	1,587,850	1,519,670	68,180
Montana	904,160	1,112,127	*207,967
Nebraska	2,568,990	2,595,350	*26,360
New Hampshire.	4,491,290	5,374,555	928,600
New Jersey, 1st....	5,065,730	3,662,895	*308,825
New Jersey, 5th....	39,701,483	35,921,450	3,780,033
New Mexico	155,100	138,250	16,850
New York, 1st.....	11,749,650	10,281,110	1,531,540
New York, 2nd.....	14,250,910	14,594,680	*343,770
New York, 3rd.....	45,764,090	35,851,240	9,893,850
New York, 14th.....	13,116,187	11,359,147	*2,766,040
New York, 21st.....	15,607,030	15,019,540	587,490
New York, 28th.....	5,103,100	5,364,853	*261,753
North Car.	11,900	9,500	2,400
No. and So. Dak	942,280	987,927	*45,647

Ohio, 1st.	18,177,820	16,794,997	1,382,823
Ohio, 10th.	13,090,100	9,773,230	3,316,870
Ohio, 11th.	10,596,520	10,261,960	334,560
Ohio, 18th.	16,706,260	15,816,250	890,010
Oregon	827,350	779,950	47,400
Penn., 1st.	63,739,060	57,035,440	6,703,620
Penn., 9th.	61,909,670	59,005,740	2,903,930
Penn., 12th.	7,984,530	6,432,327	1,552,203
Penn., 23rd.	31,664,080	30,552,460	1,111,620
Porto Rico	16,171,510	12,018,440	4,153,070
South Carolina.	2,746,650	1,577,713	1,168,937
Tennessee	886,500	697,850	188,650
Texas, 3rd.	835,010		835,010
Texas, 4th.	230,950	254,350	*23,400
Virginia, 2nd.	26,962,320	15,713,907	11,248,413
Virginia, 6th.	854,400	842,350	12,050
Washington	1,033,250	1,108,500	*75,250
Wisconsin, 1st.	6,303,780	5,926,187	377,593
Wisconsin, 2nd.	2,717,410	2,851,580	*134,170

In this issue of the Journal is published an appeal for assistance for the McNamara defense case, which was originally adopted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and the several departments of the American Federation of Labor, and a resolution adopted by the members of the Cigar Makers' International Union Executive Board.

At a conference of trade union officers held in Indianapolis, Indiana, June 29th, the urgent necessity for funds to properly defend the McNamara brothers was demonstrated, and a resolution unanimously adopted urging all members of organized labor to contribute a sum of at least 25c per member. The conference also endorsed the appeal issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and referred to in the foregoing. It was declared that the unlimited funds of the National Manufacturers' Association is behind the prosecution of these men, and it was emphasized on all sides that it would require an enormous sum to properly conduct this defense, and all members were earnestly urged to contribute toward the defense of the men, whom the conference declared they believed to be innocent.

Whenever a bill is introduced in the legislature to shorten the hours of labor of women and children, the greedy and unscrupulous manufacturer reiterates the doctrines of the old school of political economy, whose motto was: "Let the devil take the hindmost." There is at present pending a 54-hour bill in the legislature of the state of New York, which was recently agreed before the joint committee on labor and industry, where the opponents of the bill, both in person and by attorney, appeared in full force. We are glad to note an honorable exception:

Stephen Lewis, a textile manufacturer from Cohoes, said the argument that "we manufacturers have to work our employees 60 hours a week was dictated by greed. He favored the 54-hour bill, said human rights were infinitely superior to human might, and that the golden rule was better than the rule of gold."

Attention was recently called to the fact that the printers' union label is not on the address slip used in sending out the Official Journal. It is true that the label does not show on the face, but it is printed on the back of the slip. The United States postal regulations absolutely prohibit anything on the face of the address slip except the name and address and the name of the Journal or paper. We formerly printed the label on the face of the slip, but were ordered to remove it by the postal authorities, since which time we have had it printed on the back of the slip.

The Labor Committee of the House of Representatives consists of thirteen members. It includes four members of trades unions: William B. Wilson, coal miner of Pennsylvania,

chairman; James C. Maher, hatter of New York; David J. Lewis, coal miner of Maryland; Frank Buchanan, structural iron worker of Illinois.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Article V, Section 6, of the by-laws of the International Typographical Union provides for the payment of the old-age pension to any member of the International Typographical Union, who has reached the age of 60 years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of twenty years, or any member who has reached the age of 70 years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of 10 years and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment.

All forces of political reaction, all forces allied with greed and plutocracy, and all combinations opposed to giving a fair measure of justice to organized labor, denounce the "initiative, referendum and recall as revolutionary and opposed to representative government.

Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States deserves a great deal of credit for the manly stand he has taken for the enforcement of the laws, regardless of consequences for property interests acquired by a criminal conspiracy. His dissenting opinions in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases will stand as a monument of independence, manhood and high character.

The first attempt at co-operative production in the United States of America was made by the Boot and Shoemakers' Union in Philadelphia, Pa., in the spring of 1825. It followed a conspiracy trial, which took place in the Mayor's Court, when the jury rendered a verdict that "the raising of wages was a criminal conspiracy."

When the trades unions will become as active as the fraternal orders in developing various schemes of a benevolent character, of insuring the members against all kinds of hardships in life, then their growth and development will become irresistible for a higher and better civilization.

A suit for libel, asking damages to the amount of \$100,000, was filed in the Supreme Court of New York County, on May 17, by President Lynch, through his attorney, against John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Manufacturers' Association and his associates on the board of directors of that organization, on behalf of the International Typographical Union, for passing resolutions charging the International Typographical Union with being indirectly the cause of destroying the plant of the Los Angeles Times.

The arbitrary decisions of the courts, in declaring labor legislation unconstitutional, hastens the day when the power of the people to recall the judiciary will become part of the organic law of the country.

The legislature of the State of Massachusetts passed an eight hour law which applies to all public work; a weekly fifty-four hour law for all females and minors under eighteen years of age.

Prof. Willard C. Fisher of Wesleyan University, in an address before the Central Labor Union of Hartford, said: "The cause of the labor union is one which should enlist the sym-

pathy of all. Organization is the word of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and it is futile to make labor dispense with organization.

The suit instituted by C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., for an injunction and damages in the amount of \$750,000 against the Buck Stove and Range Company and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was dismissed by Judge Dyer, on the ground of no jurisdiction.

The unscrupulous member of the union, striving for popularity in times of trouble, does not appeal to the head or to reason, but always plays upon the passions and prejudices of the average member. His advice is, as a rule, worthless; for he is not guided by principle and experience, and usually ignores general conditions of trade.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies at Rome is at present debating a bill which provides for a government monopoly of life insurance. Mr. Wittl, the minister of agriculture, explained the object of the bill was to encourage thrift among the people. The profits of the life insurance monopoly would be used for the payment of old-age pensions.

Jose De La Campa, Brit Russell and J. F. Bartlum will have to surrender to the officers tomorrow to be taken to the state convict camps to serve out the sentence of one year imposed on them by Judge Gordon of the Criminal Court of Record. This is the outcome of argument before Judge Wall of the Circuit Court recently on a motion for a re-hearing and in which Judge Wall again decided against the defendants. The three strike leaders will be allowed time to prepare to begin their servitude, the court wishing to allow them all the consideration that can be reasonably expected under the circumstances.

Arguing of the motion began at 10 o'clock, Col. Robert W. Davis speaking until noon for the convicted men. When court resumed at 2 o'clock Robert McNamee spoke for a considerable length of time. The argument of State Attorney Phillips and County Solicitor Raney was very brief, they contending that the defense had failed to show any grounds for a re-hearing of the case. At 3 o'clock Judge Wall announced that nothing had been brought before him which would justify a re-opening of the case, therefore denying the defense's motion.

Mandate Is Held Up.

Col. Robert W. Davis immediately made the request that the defendants be allowed until to-morrow before being required to give up in order that they could wind up their business and personal affairs, bid relatives farewell and in other ways prepare for their service. Being assured that no attempt would be made by Bartlum, De La Campa and Russell to skip their bonds, Judge Wall granted the request, instructing Deputy Clerk W. A. Dickenson not to certify the mandate to the Criminal Court until to-morrow.

When the mandate is certified to him Judge Gordon will issue a commitment, which will be placed in the hands of the sheriff, the strike leaders will be formally arrested and their sentence will go into effect.—Tampa Tribune.

PUBLIC MONEY MUST BUILD TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS.

Thirty-Nine State and 114 Local Sanatoria Provided, But These Only a Beginning.

In spite of the fact that state sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculosis have been established in 31 states and 114 municipal or county hospitals in 26 states, vastly more public provision is needed to stamp out consumption, says the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in a bulletin issued today.

Every state east of the Mississippi river except Vermont, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Mississippi and Illinois have provided state sanatoria. In Vermont, a private sanatorium is partially used as a state institution, and in Florida, an indefinite provision for such a hospital has been made. The states west of the Mississippi river which have established state sanatoria are Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Oregon. There are 39 sanatoria provided by these states, Connecticut having three, Massachusetts four, Pennsylvania three and Texas two.

New York state leads in municipal and county hospitals for tuberculosis, having 34, while Ohio, the second on the list has 17, and Massachusetts the third, has 9. In these twenty-six states, which are the only ones having any municipal or county care for tuberculosis, there are 114 hospitals, including special pavilions and almshouses. Hardly more than one-tenth of the cities of 30,000 population and over, make any local provision for tuberculosis cases, and not one-twentieth of the less populous districts make such provision.

In addition to the state, municipal and county hospitals, the federal government provides for certain selected classes in the United States Army Hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service Sanatorium at Fort Stanton, N. Mex., the United States Navy Hospital at Las Animas, Colo., and in five special hospitals for Indians on different reservations in the West.

Apart from these institutions, and a few special pavilions at prisons, hospitals for the insane, and some other public institutions, a grand total of hardly 200, the institutional care of the consumptive is left to private philanthropy. With 200,000 deaths from consumption every year, and more than that number of living cases, too poor to pay for their care in private institutions, the National Association says that unless the cities, counties and states realize their duty and provide adequate local hospital accommodations for these consumptives, the disease can never be stamped out.

JUDGE STEIN'S DECISION.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—Cigarmakers' Union No. 22, Detroit, Mich., desires to notify our fellow trade unionists and friends of organized labor pertaining to the decision rendered by Judge Stein against George McLean, manager of the Detroit Cigar Co., 48 and 50 Congress street E., non-union cigar factory, charged with violating the Michigan State Union Label Law.

Judge Stein authorized the business agent and a member of the label board as a com-

mittee of two to go to the non-union cigar factory and soak off all the union labels which had been unlawfully placed on cigar boxes by the Detroit Cigar Co., and to collect all union labels still held by the company and to report to the court Friday, June 9, 1911.

Bear in mind, brothers, that the different State Federations and Trades and Labor Councils and Local Unions are urgently requested to report to this office any violations of the court decision, and to appoint a committee or send your business agent to wait upon the cigar dealers and explain to them the situation we are in, so that they will not buy any more non-union cigars from this non-union firm, and that dealers, when buying cigars, insist that the Cigarmakers' Union Label be on the box.

Brands manufactured by the Detroit Cigar Co. non-union shop: Green Seal and Liorna, 10-cent brands; Silver Seal, High Life, Little Cupid and Rosy Light, 5-cent brands.

Brothers, don't lose your fondness to keep hustling for all union labels and working cards that are recognized by the American Federation of Labor. You will never be sorry for demanding the Cigarmakers' label and doing good to all.

Fraternally yours,

Label Board of the Cigarmakers' Union No. 22.

David Morgan,
Secretary.

David S. Jones,
Business Agent.

Headquarters, 232 Gratiot Ave., Detroit.

TRADE NOTES.

The largest manufacturers and importers of cigars from Porto Rico are the Porto Rican American Tobacco Company, the United Cigar Stores Co., the Cazea-Caguas Tobacco Co., the American West Indies Trading Company and the West Indies Cigar Company. The imports of these five companies amounted in one week in June, 1911, to 543 cases, each containing 5,000 cigars.

The total shipments of cigars from Tampa, Fla., from January 1, 1911, to June 4, amounted to 131,405,000, showing an increase over the corresponding period in 1910 of 1,820,000 cigars. The largest shipment in the first week of June, 1911, amounted to 7,905,000.

The commercial reports from the Philippine Islands indicate greatly increased activity in the cigar industry for the export trade, due to the free entry of cigars into the American market. The total exports, including other countries, increased from 151,457,000 in 1909 to 184,407,000 in 1910.

Congressman Cantrill of Kentucky, claims that the American Tobacco Company, under the court's decision, would reorganize and go ahead in the same old way. This opinion is shared by a good many others.

During the four months of the current year ending April 30, 1911, the cigar industry gained less than one hundred millions, while the cigarette industry increased nearly four hundred millions.

The cheap coolie labor produces extraordinary dividends to the Dutch corporations, the owners of the Sumatra tobacco plantations, as can be seen from their reports: The Deli Co. paid to its stockholders dividends averaging

58 per cent annually, from 1870 to 1900; the Deli-Batavia Co. paid annual dividends of 25 per cent from 1874 to 1900; the Arendsburg Co. paid annual dividends of 68 per cent from 1889 to 1900; the Amsterdam-Deli paid 45 per cent dividends in each year from 1882 to 1900, and the Senembah Co. paid annual dividends of 35 per cent from 1889 to 1900.

The production of cigars in the second and third internal revenue districts of New York City, for which taxes were paid in the month of May, 1911, amounted to 50,445,920. This shows an enormous decrease in comparison with former years.

The production of cigars in the Ninth Internal Revenue District of Pennsylvania, for which taxes were paid in the month of May, 1911, amounted to 61,972,920; while for the corresponding month in 1910, taxes were paid for 39,005,740. This shows an increase of 2,967,180 cigars.

The production of cigars in the First Internal Revenue District of Pennsylvania, which includes the city of Philadelphia, in the first five current months of the year ending May 31, 1911, amounted to 293,748,410; while for the corresponding months in 1910 taxes were paid for 269,255,510. This shows an increase of 24,492,900 in comparison with the former year.

The Federal Bureau of Corporations at Washington, D. C., admits that the American Tobacco Company expended about \$100,000 in furnishing the bureau with information during its investigation of the illegal monopoly.

The following falsehood is circulated in the tobacco trade papers subsidized by the trust: "It is a matter of record that the Tobacco Trust did not own a dollar's worth of stock in the United Cigar Stores Co. at its inception, and that it was not until after George J. Whelan and his associates had fully and conclusively demonstrated the profitability of the project that the American Tobacco Co. finally decided to invest capital in the purchase of shares in the stock of the United Stores."

Mr. George J. Whelan furnished the plan and the American Tobacco Company supplied the capital, as soon as the United Cigar Stores Company of New Jersey was incorporated.

The Canadian government employs a different system for stamping tobacco products than any other country in the world. The several varieties of tobacco are each indicated by a different colored excise stamp. Thus tobacco manufactured entirely from Canadian grown leaf carries a green stamp; if made from a blend of Canadian and imported leaf, the stamp is pink in color; if made in Canada entirely from imported leaf, the stamp is black; while if the tobacco is imported already manufactured, it must bear a blue stamp.

The exports of cigars from Havana, Cuba, for five months ended May 31, 1911, to all parts of the globe, including the United States, amounted to 76,429,398; while for the corresponding months in 1910, 67,655,896 were exported. This makes an increase of 8,773,502, and indicates prosperous trade conditions in the Island of Cuba.

The first Sumatra tobacco company in Holland engaged in business in 1869 with a capital of \$120,000, which was subsequently in-

creased to \$1,608,000. In the first twenty-five years of its business career it accumulated a reserve fund of two million dollars, and paid to the shareholders in dividends \$11,475,000. The corporation employs on more than twenty plantations over 16,000 coolies. A few white men act as superintendents and overseers.

The United Cigar Stores, the leading drug stores in many cities and several chain cigar stores handle almost exclusively the product of the American Stogie Company, a subsidiary of the American Tobacco Company. They are crowding the hand-made stogies of Wheeling, W. Va., out of the market.

Damage suits against the American Tobacco Company for illegal practices committed against rivals in past years have been instituted in the federal courts. The chances for obtaining damages have improved since the recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR JUNE, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

4 Cincinnati	100.00	241 Syracuse	100.00
15 Chicago	100.00	245 Ashland	100.00
17 Cleveland	100.00	286 Wichita	100.00
34 Chippewa Falls	100.00	291 San Jose	100.00
37 Ft. Wayne	100.00	301 Akron	100.00
41 Aurora	100.00	305 Monmouth	100.00
54 Evansville	100.00	310 Manistee	100.00
58 Montreal	100.00	317 Wilkesbarre	100.00
97 Boston	100.00	321 New Britain	100.00
125 Norwich	100.00	329 Fond du Lac	100.00
138 Newark	100.00	373 Sherbrooke	100.00
161 Denver	100.00	375 Anaconda	100.00
196 Grand Island	100.00	376 Utuado	100.00
226 Haverhill	100.00	396 Northampton	100.00
228 San Francisco	100.00	397 Ionia	100.00
231 Amsterdam	100.00	402 Quakerstown	100.00
233 Sedalia	100.00	431 Litchfield	100.00

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

264 Rutland	50.50	466 Easton	50.00
333 San Lorenzo	3.50	455 Galena	50.00
402 Quakerstown	1.00	447 Kenosha	50.00
236 Reading	1.50	200 Galesburg	50.00
131 Jersey City	1.00	445 Billings	75.00
89 Schenectady	1.00	394 Sycamore	1.00
54 Evansville	60.165	165 Philadelphia	50.00
365 Havana	50.138	138 Newark	3.00
J. A. B. St. Louis	1.50	197 Warsaw	1.50
134 Laporte	1.00	103 Ansonia	50.00
99 Ottawa	4.50	130 Saginaw	50.00
33 Indianapolis	3.50	75 Columbus	1.00
314 Jackson	2.50	119 San Juan	2.00
344 Atlanta	1.00	114 Jacksonville	1.00
76 Hannibal	75.94	94 Pawtucket	1.50
149 Brooklyn	1.50	244 Harrisburg	1.00
311 Auburn	1.00	254 Wapakoneta	1.00
427 Rahway	40.00		

STATIONERY.

372 Marshfield	3.50	288 Manheim	2.40
48 Toledo	2.40	190 Gurabo	1.75
443 Albuquerque	1.75	143 Lincoln	1.75
321 New Britain	1.75	270 Ft. Dodge	1.20
6 Syracuse	3.50		

MISCELLANEOUS.

118 Peoria, supplies	4.50
287 Marinette, supplies	2.63
148 Cagans, supplies	4.50
267 Sumnerstown, supplies	4.75
437 Cairo, supplies	2.10
204 Ned Albany, supplies	1.00
485 Augusta, seal	1.00
86 Mansfield, ink pad	.35
191 Morris, press and type	8.00
431 Litchfield, type	.22
92 Worcester, type	1.76
323 Sheboygan, type	.44
407 Norwich, duplicate charter	.50
Refunded on Canadian label paper	4.74
Credit on 18 returned reams Journal paper	50.40

Receipts for June	\$3,551.39
Balance June 1	3,283.88

Total \$6,835.27
Note: In the published statement for May No. 322 instead of No. 332 was credited with \$100.00 tax. Also the printed copy omitted \$100.00 tax paid by No. 500 of Tampa. The total, however, includes the amount—the omission being only in print.

EXPENDITURES FOR JUNE, 1911.

Office rent	\$ 90.00
Salary to International President	120.00
Salary to clerks	404.65
Printing 1,600 voters' registry list	10.00
Printing 1,600 election report blanks	8.00
Printing 56,600 election ballots	86.00
Printing 1,000 sample ballots	1.25
Printing 3,000 postals, form 1	6.00
Printing 500 postals reference Peoria ass't	1.75

Printing 5,200 Peoria ass't stamps	10.00
Printing 10,000 envelopes for home office	7.50
Printing 2,980 blank cards, membership	55.15
Printing strike applications of Unions Nos. 3, 25, 26, 114, 454 and Hudson Co., N. Y.	46.50
Printing amendment and voting blanks of McSherrytown	8.50
Printing table of benefits	18.00
Printing and numbering 1,920,000 union labels	230.40
Printing May Journals	349.33
International President, expense to Syracuse in Seubert and Binghamton case	72.29
Telegrams and telephone and expense in securing evidence	4.39
F. Celcius, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
Phil. Waganan, salary and expense as organizer	50.00
E. S. Lopez, salary and expense as organizer	77.47
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as financier	190.00
Wm. Strauss, salary and expense to Syracuse and label case	31.62
J. Nolan, salary and expense to South Bend	26.50
E. E. Greenwalt, salary and expense to Gilbertsville	15.00
A. Strasser, salary	50.00
F. Rapp, salary and expense to Minneapolis	5.30
A. Garlepy, lost time and expense to Sherbrooke	14.75
International President, expense to Indianapolis	15.60
A. Gaumer, Indianapolis, expense in label case	2.00
T. F. Garvey, salary and expense investigating disability case	7.25
Dalton adding machine	250.00
Tax to A. F. L. for February and March	437.86
Tax to A. F. L., label department, for February and March	218.93
2 rolls of twine	1.64
53 3/5 reams of Journal paper	196.82
Filing case for office	30.30
Ruling, mounting and binding records and case for same	10.00
Canadian Paper Co., 34 6/20 reams of label paper	189.69
Spanish translations	4.05
Postage on letters and cards	34.50
Postage on six months' supply of monthly reports	66.00
Postal cards	10.00
Postage on Journals	31.38
Expressage on labels and supplies and ballots	136.19
Electric light	1.00
Telephone service	6.20
Exchange on checks	.85
Carting supplies to Union 14	.95
Expressage on package from Indianapolis	.30
Expressage on package from Mansfield	.35
Office supplies	1.00
9 telegrams not prepaid	6.45
Expense for June	\$3,849.65
Balance June 30	2,985.62
Total	\$6,835.27

A Card of Thanks.

Boston, Mass., July 5, 1911.

To the Cigar Packers and the Cigar Makers under the Jurisdiction of C. M. I. U. of America: It is with a heart full of gratitude I take this means to thank the members of your grand organization for the kind aid they have rendered to myself and my four little ones since the death of my beloved husband, William Farrell, one year ago. I especially wish to thank the officers of Union 97, Boston, and the committee, Mr. B. Jacobs, Pres., Mr. Ed. Broders, Sec., Mr. F. R. Hart, Treas., Thos. Maguire, Leopold Fisher, Jas. Fay and Nelson Shoenfeld, who have had charge of the relief work; also the cigar strippers' union of Boston. Thanking you again, I am,

Gratefully yours,
Mrs. William W. Farrell.

July 3, 1911.

Boston, Mass., July 6, 1911.

Kindly publish in July Journal the following amounts received by me for the relief of the widow and four small children left destitute by the death of William W. Farrell, late president of Cigar Packers Mutual Benefit Ass'n, and vice-president of Union 97, Boston. The committee wish to thank those who have so liberally contributed to this worthy cause and will say that the widow is now in business with very flattering prospects for the future, and oblige.

F. R. Hart,

Treas. Relief Committee.

Cigar Packers of Boston, Mass.	\$ 76.25
Cigar Packers of Manchester, N. H.	7.50
Mike Stanley of Philadelphia, Pa.	23.35
Con Kirchner of Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
J. A. B. of Chicago, Ill.	1.00
T. J. Broderick of Flint, Mich.	2.80
Union 192 of Manchester, N. H.	25.00
Kate Sheehy of New Orleans, La.	.50
Thos. Sylvester of Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.50
Union 42 of Hartford, Conn.	6.50
Cigar Strippers of Boston, Mass.	21.50
Cigar Makers of Boston, Mass.	353.60

Total \$530.50

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

(Edited by the Officers of the American Federation of Labor.)

The organization committee of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly has just organized a Shoe Repairers' Union in affiliation with the National Boot and Shoe Workers.

After three weeks' strike the Sheet Metal Workers of Indianapolis, Ind., secured 2½ cents per hour increase and two-year agreement; also a local union of Sheet Metal Workers in Birmingham, Ala., have secured an increase in wages.

Practically every country on the face of the globe realizes that an employer's liability and workmen's compensation law is a necessary adjunct to civilization. Word has just been received from Peru that President Leguia has just signed what is known as the Peruvian Employers' Liability Law.

The convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union was held at Hale Springs, Tenn., recently. The dedication of the new home for indigent members of the organization was also a feature of the week.

Election of Senators.

Washington, June 24.—After the House of Representatives passed the bill providing for election of senators by direct vote it went to the senate, which added the Bristow amendment (giving federal control over elections). The amended bill was then sent back to the house, but the house has defeated the Bristow amendment by an overwhelming vote and passed it back to the senate. The amendment is considered to be a "joker."

MISLEADING REPORTS.

Sinister Motives Behind Statements That Large Fund Has Been Raised to Assist the McNamara Defense.

Washington, June 24.—Statements in newspapers have been made with regularity, and evidently systematically, asserting that a large fund has already been raised for the purpose of making it possible that a fair and impartial trial shall be accorded the members of organized labor charged with the Los Angeles dynamiting outrage. These stories are also creeping into the columns of the labor journals. These statements are made with the self-evident purpose to soothe the feelings of organized labor into a sense of security, and in order that only a beggarly sum shall be raised in support of those who are to be shortly tried for the heinous crime charged. Let it be understood, and emphatically so, that a comparatively small amount of money has as yet been received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in response to the appeal sent out on May 6, 1911. It is necessary that there be sufficient funds to guarantee the men charged with a fair and impartial trial, and rumors and false stories which have been given currency should not be allowed to hinder organized labor in fulfilling its part in raising a sufficient amount of money to defray the legitimate expenses which must of necessity be incurred.

A settlement has just been made at St. George, Me., whereby the Quarry Workers employed by two firms have secured the eight-hour day. This accomplishment practically places the Quarry Workers in New England on a general eight-hour basis.

The number of women employed in Germany, according to the last statistical data, is 9,400,000; France, 8,800,000; Austria, 6,600,000, and England, 5,300,000, this great number being employed in manufactures and trades.

The Quarry Workers' International Union of North America reports that 38 local unions have this year effected new agreements which run from one to five years, and with an increase in wages from 1 to 6 cents per hour.

According to British census returns, the employees in linen mills of the United Kingdom number about 98,000, whose average earnings per week are approximately \$2.90 each. This wage scale applies to men and women. Boys who attend hawking machines average about \$2.00 a week for full time. Allowing for all stoppages, and on the basis of the average earnings per head of all employed in an ordinary week, the earnings of each employee for an entire year do not average more than \$143.00.

There has recently come to light a new invention, termed the "Direction and Rotation Indicator," for steamships. When the instrument is fixed in the captain's chart room and on the bridge, it enables him to see at a glance the direction and speed of the engines and number of revolutions per minute. When a captain telegraphs "ahead" or "astern," and any degree of speed, the indicator gives instantaneous ocular evidence of the accurate carrying out of orders.

A federation of transport workers has recently been formed in Bulgaria. There are now affiliated the unions of railway men, post, telegraph, tele-

phone and tramway servants, dockers, teamsters, motor drivers and all other laborers employed in any branch of the traffic and transport trade of the country.

A number of spinning factories in Portugal have been compelled to close down on account of the cotton spinners' strike.

Great Britain's trade unionists are noted for commendable acts, and none more so than one which has just come to light. It appears that three years ago the treasurer of the Greenock Boilermakers' Society was the victim of a robbery. \$300 of the society's funds having been stolen. Suspicion was cast on the treasurer and he was removed from office. Recently evidence has been produced to completely exonerate him, and as a result the society has reinstated him as its treasurer in reparation of the wrong committed.

Word is received from Riverside, Cal., that the superior court has just declared the woman's eight-hour law, recently passed by the legislature of that state, unconstitutional. The grounds for declaring the invalidity of the law were that it was class legislation and antagonistic to the fundamental law of the land. Intense feeling has been engendered by the decision.

The men of labor at Portland, Ore., have just achieved a victory in defeating a conspicuous enemy of organized labor for mayor, and electing a friend. The defeated mayoralty candidate, it is alleged, was favorable to any plan making for the extermination of the unions, and organized labor of that city reduced its displeasure toward his attitude to a sufficient number of votes to compel the union buster to remain in private life. Union men were also elected to the council.

Twelve Thousand Men on Strike.

Washington, June 24.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works, one plant of which is located in Philadelphia, the other at Eddystone, a suburb of Chester, Pa., is closed down as the result of the 12,000 employees ceasing work.

The State of Ohio has five free public employment offices, one each being located at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo, under the supervision of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A report has just been received for the last quarter, giving in detail the number of people assisted in procuring employment, and the total reaches 8,731.

A copy of an act in relation to employer's liability and workmen's compensation, approved by the legislature of the State of New Hampshire, has just been received. The measure follows the general line of this class of measures, not having any distinguishing features.

Great Britain's Labor Party Reintroduces "Right to Work" Bill in Parliament.

Washington, June 24.—The text of the Labor party's bill, entitled "Right to Work," which makes provisions for work or maintenance being given to the unemployed, has just been made public. The bill, among provisions putting into operation the proper machinery for execution, provides for the preparation in advance of undertakings of public utility upon which workmen could be employed at the ordinary wage, thus avoiding the necessity for providing temporary relief for workmen during periods of commercial inactivity. According to authorities it is claimed that unemployment ranges from 3 to 20 per cent.

Compulsory School Attendance.

In a preliminary statement issued by the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, Great Britain, containing the subjects to be discussed at the coming convention, is the following: "To consider the compulsory attendance at evening continuation schools of boys and girls over 14 years of age, the time of school attendance to be from October to March in each year, schools to be open three nights a week, and the cost to be borne by the state. Attendance is suggested until the age of 18 has been reached."

The labor department of the board of trade of Great Britain has just issued a statistical report on the activities of the trade unions in respect to their financial operations. The grand total of membership entitled to benefits was 2,358,040. The amount of ordinary unemployed benefits paid in 1908 by 1,059 unions was over \$6,000,000. Traveling benefits amounted to \$31,000, while emigration fares and removals reached \$13,000.

It is said that labor conditions in Switzerland are somewhat better than anywhere in the European continent, and the organized workmen relatively greater. The trade union movement, however, is not thoroughly united, political and religious questions precluding a complete unification. Beneficial associations and other organizations based on religion are common in Switzerland. Of a total 113,800 organized workmen in 1910, only 67,348 were affiliated with the general federation of that country, the "Trade Union Association." The railway workers have an 82 per cent organization. Membership is on the increase.

CONTEMPT CASE UP AGAIN.

Committee Appointed by Justice Wright of District of Columbia Supreme Court Makes Report—Suggests Making Apology—Apparent Determination to Administer Summary Punishment Against American Federation of Labor Officials.

Washington, July 1.—When the United States Supreme Court handed down its decision in the Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell case, Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia immediately took advantage of the closing sentence of the decision, which says, after a dismissal of the case had been ordered: "But without prejudice to the power and right of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to punish by a proper proceeding contempt, if any, committed against it." Justice Wright appointed a committee of attorneys, J. J. Darlington, Danielavenport and James Beck, attorneys for the Anti-Boycott Association and the National Manufacturers' Association, and who assisted in the prosecution of the American Federation of Labor. This committee has now reported to Justice Wright, and summonses have been served on President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice-President Mitchell, notifying them that they must appear in court on July 17 to show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt of court. In the report of the committee it is suggested that an apology to the court would provide a means of escaping punishment. It is stated that all of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia will sit in the case, but it is asserted that Justice Wright will decide upon the punishment, if any punishment there be, which seems imminent at this time. That there will be any apology forthcoming is hardly in the realm of possibility. President Gompers has stoutly maintained that in all his acts during this controversy he has only exercised his constitutional rights. It is apparent that Justice Wright and the attorneys whom he appointed on the committee are not satisfied unless drastic punishment is administered to President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice-President Mitchell. That the plan has been well laid is not questioned, but it is a question whether or not the people of this country will permit the right of free speech and free press to be denied by court injunction. Some courts have apparently become imbued with the idea that they have a right not only to interpret and execute the law, but to make laws to suit their convenience. Even the President of the United States has seen fit to issue an executive order denying the right of the employees of the government to exercise the prerogatives of free citizenship. This state of affairs cannot exist in a country like ours. The question of the power of the courts over a free press and free speech must be determined, and no better time could be appropriated than the present. The American Federation of Labor has at all times been a law-abiding organization, and its officers have persistently advised that under all circumstances the law should be obeyed. But equally with every other class of citizens, the men of labor of this country do not propose that they shall be deprived of the rights guaranteed to each individual under the constitution. If the sacrifice of the liberty of a few individuals is necessary to re-establish fundamental guarantees, the labor movement of our country has produced men with sufficient courage to make the sacrifice. Whatever may be the result, it can be truthfully predicted that the American Federation of Labor will be true to its former history, standing for the right, whatever the cost, that the liberty of not only the members of the labor organizations shall be preserved, but the whole people as well.

Unions, Take Heed!

Just recently warning was sent to labor papers and the unions cautioning them against entering into business relations with irresponsible men who are traveling about the country getting out special editions. This warning was issued because in several instances these men had gone into various cities and after securing the endorsement of the central body, would take advertisements indiscriminately and further fail to fulfill the obligations they had entered into. Information has just been received at headquarters that another scheme has been concocted. The placards having the lithographed union labels of the various crafts issued by the American Federation of Labor have been secured in some manner, and then advertisements solicited to be placed around lithographs as a border, the solicitor agreeing to divide the proceeds with the union from which he got the endorsement. It is stated that in numerous instances these obligations have not been fulfilled. The union should be very careful in giving endorsements to anyone, no matter for what purpose.

Seamen's Strike.

Washington, July 1.—The latest accurate reports obtainable are to the effect that the Seamen's strike is being successful. It is now asserted that the Shipping Federation, a world-wide concern, is about to permit the individual companies, a part of the Federation, to use their own discretion relative to settlements with the Seamen. If this decision is arrived at, the ultimate success of the organization is assured.

has announced that all of the work to be done in rehabilitating the road will be done by union labor, and that when completed the motormen, conductors and all employees of the operating department will be put upon an 8-hour day, and a wage rate that will enable the employees to maintain a high standard of living. It is stated that the employers' organizations and other associations of a like character are very much perturbed over the action taken by the union labor administration.

"Something For Nothing."

An article has just been published in the American Magazine under the caption as given above. It deals with convict labor and is full of interesting facts. It may seem rather singular, but it is recounted that in the county jail at New Haven, Conn., a company has a contract whereby 200 men in the county jail are employed at an average of 8 cents a day. Other interesting matter is included, together with a table showing the general loss sustained by penal institutions in their contracts with private concerns.

Governor Shafroth of Colorado, it is stated, at the request of the representatives of the Miners' Union, has vetoed the coal mining inspection bill passed by the recent legislature, which was intended to prevent accidents in the coal mines. The objection offered by the miners was that the amendment tacked on in the Senate requiring the coal miners to pay the cost of shot firing, and it was estimated that this would have taken \$168,000 every year from the wages of the miners.

Iron Molders Win.

The Toronto Iron Molders have won their strike for an increased wage rate.

The legislature of Connecticut has defeated the woman suffrage bill by killing the proposed constitutional amendment, which, had it gone before the people, would have struck out the word "male" from the constitution and given general suffrage.

"THIRD DEGREE" METHODS.

Senate Committee Conducting An Investigation Into the Reprehensible and Abhorrent Practice.

Washington, July 15.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Senate Committee before which has been referred the matter of investigating "third degree" methods. Mr. Gompers opened his testimony before the committee on the methods employed by the police of this country, which, he said, constituted a system that is not only unlawful, but brutal. "In the case of the Seylor brothers, arrested in connection with the death of a young woman in Atlantic City, about two years ago, one of the brothers was sweated and doped to such an extent that he made statements, which, if true, ought to have resulted in his conviction, but when the trial came," Mr. Gompers added, "and the man was not under the influence of the 'third degree' system, he gave testimony which resulted in his acquittal. That case is in strong contrast with the case of Dr. Crippen, arrested by the British authorities. Just as soon as Crippen was taken into custody, the officers told the prisoner that any statement he might make would be used against him at the trial. He was warned that he had rights that could not be invaded by the police."

Coming to the case of the McNamara's, Mr. Gompers declared that they were taken away from their home state without a proper hearing, without an opportunity of consulting with counsel, despite the fact that such an opportunity was demanded by the suspect—just taken bodily, placed in an automobile that was cranked up and ready to start, one of the speediest machines in the city of Indianapolis—manacled, taken at break neck speed to Terre Haute, held until train time and rushed to California, being placed on several different trains during the trip.

A colloquy ensued between the members of the Senate Committee and Mr. Gompers, dealing with the various phases of the case. It was brought out also that Burns had telegraphed to the Governor of California that he had arrested and was holding J. J. McNamara, in order to get the requisition, when, as a matter of fact, McNamara was not arrested until a week after the telegram was sent. Mr. Gompers also intimated that there had been unlawful acts committed by postoffice inspectors in co-operation with Burns.

At Hot Springs, Ark., the painters secured an increase from \$3.20 to \$3.60; carpenters from \$3.60 to \$4.00.

THERE'LL BE NO APOLOGY.

Intimation That An Apology Would Have the Effect of Dismissing Contempt Proceedings Will Not Be Accepted by Defendants.

Washington, July 15.—At the hearing before the Senate Committee appointed to consider the administration of the law by federal officials, "third degree," President Gompers made it plain that he and his colleagues would not accept the proffered suggestion of apologizing to Justice Wright of the District Supreme Court. As a matter of fact, after reviewing some of the important points in this case, he said: "Several phases of this case will be a subject of profitable inquiry by this

committee. Whether or not impeachment proceedings can be brought against this judge is a question. He deserves it, I have no doubt. If we had the recall, he would have been recalled long ago," Senator Borah interjected, "I think impeachment is a better proceeding," while President Gompers replied: "I have no doubt something along that line will soon develop." It was brought out that the sentences that have been imposed on the three defendants, imprisonment for twelve, nine and six months, are without parallel in the history of the country. As a last word Mr. Gompers said: "I am not ready to apologize for trying to help the poor devil who is working, giving the best that is in him and getting so little for it. I am not conscious of having done any wrong or of having violated any law."

Duncan Leaves.

New York, June 15.—James Duncan, delegate to the International Secretariat at Budapest, sailed Wednesday on the Carmania, his first stop being Liverpool, England.

The Seamen's Strike.

Washington, July 15.—From information gathered from widely separated points, it appears that the seamen have been generally successful in securing an increase in wages and bettered conditions. Owing to the fact that the strike was so widespread, it will be a considerable time before complete and authentic reports can be had and a general estimate made of the degree of success which has obtained on account of the contest.

To Investigate.

Washington, July 15.—The Interstate Commerce Commission is incensed because the N. Y. N. H. & H. Railway has not reported the frightful wreck which occurred at Bridgeport, Conn. The Commission has sent a number of inspectors to the scene, for the purpose of making a complete and exhaustive investigation. Following this, the commission will prepare a bill and have it submitted to Congress for the purpose of having enacted more drastic regulations relative to railroad wrecks.

Electricians at Aurora, Ill., secured 50c per day increase.

Patternmakers of Chicago have secured an increase of 3¼c per hour and 44-hour week.

Painters of Wheaton, Ill., secured increase of 45c per hour, eight-hour day and Saturday half-holiday.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Bill Introduced in House for the Establishment and Operation of a Government Owned and Controlled Line of Steamers.

Washington, July 15.—A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Stephens, of California, providing for the establishment and operation of a government owned and controlled line of steamers along the Pacific coast and through the Panama canal. Among the many interesting bills which have been introduced during the extra session of Congress, the one to empower the government to establish a line of steamers to make regular calls at the principal Pacific coast ports, including Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, is the most unique. The bill provides that the Panama Railroad Company purchase, or have constructed, not less than six steamers suitable for transportation of passengers and freight, along the Pacific coast. It also provides that as soon as the Panama canal is completed the service will be further extended to the Atlantic coast ports. The bill carries with it the sum of \$6,000,000 for the purpose of inaugurating the line of steamers. This measure will be watched with considerable interest.

Rural Carriers.

Washington, July 15.—It has been announced by the Postoffice Department that the 40,000 rural free delivery carriers in the United States are to receive an increase of \$100 per year over their present salary of \$900, for all carriers on standard routes, with proportionate increases on the shorter routes.

Population Movements.

Washington, July 15.—Preliminary reports from the Bureau of Census have been received, showing the constant cityward movement of the white and negro population of the nine southern cotton states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. It shows that of the white people of these states, 18.9 per cent lived in urban areas in 1910, 14 per cent in 1900 and 11.6 per cent in 1890. Of the total negro population of the same states the percentage living in urban areas was 17.7 per cent in 1910, 14.7 per cent in 1900 and 11.8 per cent in 1890.

Mail Service Criticism.

Brooklyn, July 15.—Much dissatisfaction has been caused among the employees of the Postoffice Department in Brooklyn relative to the reduction of mail deliveries from five to three. Much criticism has been indulged in and Dr. C. P. Granfield, First Assistant Postmaster General, in the usual automatic manner, said: "Any employee who sees fit to

criticize the action of the department or his superiors makes himself open to instant dismissal."

Government by Commission.

Walla Walla, Wash., July 15.—This city has adopted the commission plan of city government by a vote of two to one.

Carpenters at Greenwich, Conn., secured an advance of 25c per day.

PRISON MADE GOODS.

The Manufacture of Brush and Wire Goods Employs Almost Exclusively Convicts in the Various Penitentiaries.

New York, July 15.—The Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Company, one of the largest convict-working corporations in the country, controls the market for tampons and brushes in the United States, and is considered to be the richest concern in its line in the entire country. It has contracts for convicts at the following institutions: The penitentiary at Baltimore, Md.; State Prison at Trenton, N. J.; the reformatory at Mansfield, O., and the workhouses at Cincinnati, Columbus, Zanesville and Dayton, O. The average price it pays for its convict labor is about 35c per day, together with no expense for factory buildings, heat, light, water or power. This company has manufactured with convict labor since the early fifties, over half a century. Col. Melish, the president, and granted to be the controlling stockholder, is one of the traction and financial magnates of Cincinnati and a leader in its most exclusive social circles. About a year ago he delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Irwin Strike Ended.

Greensburg, Pa., July 15.—The strike of the coal miners in the Irwin-Greensburg district, in progress for the past sixteen months, has been officially declared off. This is the conclusion of one of the most bitterly fought industrial battles in the history of labor. The men have made great sacrifice and shown extreme loyalty to a principle. It is unfortunate that a clean-cut victory could not have come to the miners, but, without doubt, the conditions in the Irwin fields will be materially bettered as a result of the contest.

Immigration Department.

Washington, July 15.—Pursuant to the resolution of inquiry into the office of Immigration Commissioner Williams, introduced in the House by Congressman Sulzer, a hearing has been held. Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor denounced as ill-founded, partisan, cruel and injurious the charges made against the administration of immigration affairs at Ellis Island. The investigation will be continued at a later date.

Result of Arbitration.

Joplin, Mo., July 15.—As a result of a short strike of the street car men of this city, the questions involved relating to wages and hours were left to a board of arbitration and the men returned to work. This arbitration committee has just made its award. The street car men are to receive an advance of 3 and 4 cents per hour, with a three-year agreement.

Satisfactory Settlement.

Joplin, Mo., July 15.—A controversy which has been on between the Building Trades Council of this city and the E. I. Dupont Powder Company has been satisfactorily settled. The adjustment provides for an agreement, with the union shop.

ENGLAND'S POSTAL EMPLOYES.

Men Employed in the Postoffice Department of Great Britain Have Perfect Freedom in Joining Trade Organizations.

Washington, July 15.—In a letter received from A. H. Gill, who was a fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor convention in Toronto, Canada, he makes mention of the organization in his country of the employees in the postal service. In commenting upon the attitude of the Postoffice Department, with reference to the organization of men employed in the service, he writes as follows:

"With regard to the organization of postal clerks, I can say that all classes of workers in connection with our postal department are organized in trade unions, and most of them are affiliated to the Trade Union Congress, paying exactly the same rate per member as those in other trades. They consist of separate organizations, such as the Postmen's Federation, Postal and Telegraph Clerks, Sorters, etc. The government treats with their officials in reference to any disputes or arrangements or conditions of work. They are not prohibited from using their influence with members of Parliament to secure legislation or better administration of the postal service in their favor. They exercise their votes at elections, but are not allowed to take any public part in any election for a member of Parliament, but are allowed to sit in public bodies, boroughs or city councils, etc. The postal service is so thoroughly organized that they wield a great influence." This is somewhat illuminating when we take into consideration that the Postoffice Department of this

country arbitrarily and autocratically forbid the organization of the postal employees, save that they join an organization dominated and controlled by the Department itself. That this class of employees have an equal right to join the trade unions attached to the American Federation of Labor will eventually be demonstrated.

The Steel Inquiry.

Washington, July 15.—Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, who is chairman of the Steel Trust Inquiry Committee, is to soon call the committee together again to continue its hearings. Some gratuitous criticism has been offered that the committee did not intend to take up the labor end of the subject. It is stated authoritatively that the subject of labor conditions in the steel works will be taken up and a thorough investigation made.

Strike Vote Being Taken.

Richmond, Va., July 15.—Negotiations between the officials of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and the representatives of the various organizations employed in the shops on the system, looking toward an increase in pay have been broken off. The company practically refused to make any advance. As a result a strike vote is being taken and it is asserted that one of the biggest shops of the company has voted to strike, there being only one dissenting vote. The entire vote will be at hand within a few days.

The City Council of Barre, Vt., granted the street and water department employees a 48-hour week, reducing the hours from 54, without reduction in wages.

WATERFRONT WORKERS.

Over 160,000 Greater New York Wage Earners Form a Compact Federation for Defensive Purposes.

New York, July 15.—Delegates from the Seamen's, Longshoremen's, Harbor Boatmen's, Marine Cooks', Stewards', Waiters', Produce Shipping Teamsters' and Dock Builders' Unions have completed the organization of the Greater New York Waterfront Federation, comprising a membership approximating 160,000. The conditions in the various crafts mentioned, together with a desire for complete unity among the unions, is the motive which actuated the formation of this large organization.

REPORT OF FINANCIER.

Boston, Mass., July 3, 1911.

According to your instructions I have examined the accounts of Union 475, Fitchburg, Mass. Result as follows:

The books are in good condition, stamp account correct, ledger posted to date, vouchers (all but two) on file.

The financial secretary had a great opportunity to become careless or even dishonest, as the finance committee neglected their duty, the few slight errors showing this plainly. Instructed the new secretary to balance the accounts at the end of each month:

Funds of union Oct. 23, 1909.....	\$ 410.77
Receipts, Oct. 23 to Dec. 13, 1909.....	90.60
Receipts, 1910	659.40
Receipts to June 30, 1911.....	485.75
Error account of J. Allman, Fin. Sec'y....	1.40
	\$1,647.92

Expenses from Oct. 23 to Dec. 31, 1909	\$ 69.49
Expenses, 1910	743.94
Expenses till June 30, 1911.....	732.65
	1,546.08

Funds of union on June 30, 1911, should be.....	\$ 101.84
In Worcester Saving Institute.....	\$ 80.32
In possession J. Allman, Fin. Sec'y.....	18.47
Deficiency June 30, 1911.....	3.05
	\$101.84

Yours fraternally,
J. R. DE JONG,
Acting Financier.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 196.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by the union, or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans, as provided by the constitution.

Union 300, Michigan City, fined E. H. Smeltzer (22804) \$5.00 for allowing himself to be suspended.
Union 211, Victoria, has remitted the fine of \$8.00 imposed on John Shilleto (705).

Union 58, Montreal, Can., fined Geo. Robley (49488) \$5.00 for ignoring written official notice given him by the president of 58 to appear for trial on a certain charge.

Union 305, Monmouth, Ill., fined Fred W. Garner (1469) \$10.00 for allowing himself to be suspended, and \$15.00 for conduct unbecoming a union man.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., offers the following amendment to the Constitution: Amend Section 64, on line 16, after the word "world," insert the following: "or National Civic Federation," section to read accordingly. Amendment to go into effect immediately after its adoption.

Amendment proposed by Union 32, Louisville: Amend Section 156 by striking out \$20.00 and insert \$25.00, in line 24, and by striking out part of line 24 and entire line 25.

Section to read as follows:
Each local union shall furnish through its shop committeeman, to all strictly union shops, free of charge, as many of the labels as may be required from week to week for all cigars actually made by members of the union, and persons holding retiring cards. All label orders shall be signed by the shop collector; the label orders are to be furnished by the International President at cost. No shop shall be considered a strict union shop unless the packers of the shop are members of the International Union and the apprentice law of the local union complied with. Where the manufacturer deals in Chinese, tenement house or scab cigars it shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer or firm whose name or firm name appears in or about the box containing Chinese, tenement house or scab cigars, or whose name or firm name appears on or about such non-union cigars. All labels issued must bear the ink stamp. It shall be optional with local unions to paste them on boxes. But in no case shall the union label be used in a factory in the United States which pays less than \$7.00 per thousand, and no less than \$1.00 for packing per thousand, and in Canada, which pays less than \$6.00 per thousand for mold work, 5 molds of 20 bunches. Nor shall it be allowed on any cigars sold for less than \$25.00 per thousand. No union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or part by machinery. It shall be optional with local unions to grant labels to members who are not employing any journeymen, if they have not been members for one year. This shall not apply to members suspended who were, prior to their suspension, members of the International Union for one year or longer, provided they be reinstated within six months after suspension. But in no event shall a manufacturer be permitted to use the label who offers presents as an inducement for the sale of his goods.

Union 14, Chicago, offers the following amendment:

Amend Section 2: That a convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union shall be held on the second Monday in April, 1912.

Amend Section 8 by striking out June, in line 3, and inserting January.

Amend Section 9 by striking out May in first line and inserting December, and strike out July in line 9 and insert February.

Note.—The amendments to Sections 8-9 simply makes the proposed amendment harmonize as to time allotted for the election of delegates when convention occurs in September.

The amendment offered by Union 251, New York, as published in the May Journal, reference 25c assessment in aid of the McNamara brothers, reassessed the endorsement of Union 25, Milwaukee; 329, Fond du Lac; 291, San Jose; 499, Trinidad; 72, Burlington; 8, Hoboken; 114, Jacksonville; 397, Ionia; 129, Denver, and 44, St. Louis.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment offered by Union 468, Albion, Mich., as published in the May Journal, reference Section 11, received the endorsement of Union 25, Milwaukee; 329, Fond du Lac; 150, Sioux City; 99, Ottawa; 387, Yankton; 114, Jacksonville; 49, Springfield.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 90, New York, as published in the June Journal, as follows:
"That a 10-cent assessment be levied on all 30 and 15-cent members for the defense of the McNamara brothers."

Amendment to go into effect as soon as adopted. Received the endorsement of Union 5, Rochester; 297, Canton; 13, New York; 416, Norwalk, and 149, Brooklyn.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card state when and where from, and in addition send such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter

of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of respect and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Mr. E. P. Mullen (95456), who died in Boulder, Colo., June 29th. Remains taken back to Perry, Ia., by his mother for burial.

Union 433, Mobile—Rudolph J. Nodal (86969), who died June 20, 1911.

Union 225, Los Angeles—John J. Ritter, who died June 12, 1911. Members of union acted as pallbearers.

Union 92, Worcester, Mass.—H. Pearl (71312), who died June 6th. Funeral attended by a committee from the union.

Union 25, Milwaukee—Morritz Hunger (111976), who died June 21st, and Jacob Hahn, No. 1, card 47911, who died June 10, 1911.

Union 261, Knoxville, Tenn.—Elias H. Levy, one of the oldest members of the C. M. I. U., who died at the age of 79 years.

UNION CIGAR MEN WIN.

Judge Stein Orders Non-unionist Not to Use Label.

The cigar makers' union is claiming a signal victory by a recent decision rendered by Judge Stein, to which they refer as one establishing a precedent.

The Detroit Cigar Company of 50 East Congress street, of which George McLean is manager, had been conducting a union shop until 1909. Since then it has been a non-union shop. Union labels, accumulated in 1909, were used on later goods, although the cigars were made by non-union labor, it is claimed. The local union brought the matter before Judge Stein, who issued an order compelling the Detroit Cigar Company to soak the union label off boxes containing from 30,000 to 40,000 cigars.

The case was worked up by David S. Jones, business agent of the union.—Detroit Journal.

L'organisation du travail la plus puissante et la plus effective est celle qui se conforme aux lois de son Union locale et internationale, ainsi qu'aux décisions de ses corps affiliés. Les organisations du travail ne peuvent pas être menées à quelque degré de succès que ce soit, sans une observance stricte de règlements communs et de l'obéissance des lois. Des organisations "Helter-Skelter" ne signifient rien; leurs efforts sont stériles et elles n'accomplissent rien de conséquent. Obéissance à la volonté de la majorité est le motto qui devrait être adopté.

La législature de l'Etat de Vermont a établi un record en réglant les intérêts du travail:

Comme résultat d'un effort organisé il a été passé un bill de responsabilité des patrons, un plan de compensation volontaire sur un modèle adopté dans l'état de New-York; un amendement estimable aux lois du travail des enfants, le faisant la meilleure loi de la Nouvelle-Angleterre; un bill pour amender la constitution de l'état, donnant aux électeurs légaux le droit de décider si la compensation obligatoire devait être légalisée.

Si tous les membres du travail organisé voulaient essayer avec autant de ténacité d'employer leur pouvoir d'acheteur dans leur propre intérêt que quelques uns d'entre eux le font pour affaiblir la cause, soit en omettant de payer leurs cotisations, ou en s'abstenant d'assister aux réunions, ou en émettant des cri-

tiques injustes, le mouvement serait si puissant, que les employeurs seraient obligés d'agir avec honnêteté, droiture et loyauté.

Le membre qui parle des affaires de son syndicat sur une place publique ou dans la rue, fait une grande injure à la cause. Ceux qui l'écoutent s'aperçoivent qu'il y a critique ou dissensions, antipathies au cœur même du syndicat et pour une telle organisation, ils ne sauraient avoir le moindre respect.

Le produit du travail bon marché de l'industrie des tabacs, peu importe où effectué, est vendu sur tous les marchés et trouve des acheteurs toujours prêts. Les distances ont pour ainsi dire disparu grâce aux trains rapides, aux vapeurs et aux compagnies de transport. Le remède se trouve dans l'organisation des districts de travail bon marché, des femmes aussi bien que des hommes; plus ce fait sera reconnu généralement, meilleurs seront dans l'avenir les résultats qui en découleront.

Quand les syndicats du commerce seront devenus aussi actifs que les ordres fraternels en perfectionnant des principes de caractère de bienfaisance, en assurant les membres contre toutes sortes de mécomptes dans la vie, alors leur croissance et leur développement deviendront irrésistibles pour une civilisation meilleure et plus élevée: pour plus de bien-être et moins de pauvreté.

L'article V, section 6, des statuts de l'International Typographical Union prévoit le paiement de retraites à chaque membre de l'I. T. U. qui aura atteint l'âge de soixante ans et qui, pendant les vingt dernières années, a été financièrement en règle avec la société; ou à tout membre qui a atteint l'âge de soixante-dix ans s'étant trouvé dans les mêmes conditions que le précédent pendant les dix dernières années, et qui est dans l'impossibilité de trouver un travail capable de le faire vivre.

Pendant plusieurs semaines, la Manufacturers' Association de Los Angeles, a essayé de convaincre un certain nombre de syndiqués d'agissements déloyaux, parce qu'ils avaient essayé de persuader les ouvriers de cesser le travail là où des grèves étaient en fermentation. Un jury disposé à tout a pu étra rassembler pour juger la première cause et d'autres causes ont été remises à plusieurs reprises, jusqu'à ce que, tout récemment, toutes les accusations contre les syndiqués, bénéficièrent de nonlieu.

Le succès financier de l'American Cigar Company est le résultat du travail à bon marché et l'emploi pour de longues heures de femmes, de jeunes personnes et d'enfants en âge de fréquenter l'école. Les produits de cette corporation, ceci soit dit à notre honte, sont achetés par des ouvriers, membres de syndicats du commerce et le travail non-organisé en général.

Le meneur sans scrupules, à la chasse de la popularité, dans les meetings de syndicats, ne fait jamais appel à l'intelligence et au bon sens, mais toujours aux passions et aux préjugés. Ses conseils en général sont sans valeur, car il n'est pas guidé par des principes et de l'expérience, et habituellement se trouve dans la plus complète ignorance des conditions commerciales.

Aucun homme ne peut obtenir de la trahison envers ses propres frères un gain durable pour lui-même. Quelquefois un grand financier peut s'en tirer pour de courts moments, mais la fin lui apporte inmanquablement le désastre. L'homme dans la moyenne peut espérer du gain uniquement dans la lutte pour sa propre espèce. C'est pourquoi les syndicats sont si universelle-

ment nécessaires. Ne vous isolez pas.—Coast Seaman's Journal.

Le parlement italien débat actuellement un projet de loi qui prévoit pour le gouvernement le monopole de l'assurance sur la vie. Le ministre de l'agriculture a expliqué la teneur de ce projet, faisant ressortir qu'elle encouragerait l'économie dans le peuple, et que le gouvernement utiliserait les profits des assurances sur la vie pour payer des retraites aux vieillards.

Nombreuses sont les grèves qui s'abattirent sur le monde industriel en l'année 1835. Le plus pathétique de ces dissentiments du travail fut celui d'un millier d'enfants employés dans les usines à Paterson, N. J. L'âge de ces ouvriers enfants était de sept à dix-huit ans, et ils tâchaient d'obtenir une réduction de deux heures à leur travail journalier qui était alors de treize. Le mouvement sympathique en leur faveur fut si grand, que leur effort fut couronné de succès.

La C. T. U. O. A. (Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America) a fait des progrès mirifiques pendant les dix dernières années. Elle a réussi à établir des tarifs, à faire augmenter les salaires, et à trancher des différends, et à faire d'autres choses utiles et qui présagent bien de l'avenir. La plus grande cordialité s'est établie entre la Rail Road Telegraphers et la C. T. U. O. A.

El pleito iniciado por C. W. Post, de Battle Creek, Mich., por inhibición y daños y perjuicios, por la suma de \$750,000.00 contra The Buck Stove and Range Company, y Samuel Gompers, Presidente de la A. F. of L., ha sido rechazado por el Sr. Juez Dyer, sobre la base de no jurisdicción.

El Profesor Willard C. Fisher, de la Wesleyan University, en un discurso ante la Unión Central de Labor de Hartford, Conn., a dicho: "La causa de las uniones de gremios es una que ha de alistar las simpatías de todos. Organización es la palabra de los siglos diez y nueve y veinte, y es fútil hacer que la labor se dispense de la organización.

El miembro que habla de los asuntos de su unión en la calle hace un daño grave a la causa. Las personas presentes solo oyen bastante para saber que hay criticismo ó disensiones interiores en la unión, y solo pueden tener poco movimiento al movimiento.

Si todos los miembros de las uniones de gremios se dieran la pena de hacer todo lo que les sea posible para emplear todo su fuerza de compra en favor de su propio interés, lo mismo que algunos de entre ellos lo hacen para debilitar su causa, sea rehusando de pagar sus cotizaciones, sea dejando de asistir a las reuniones ó presentando injustas críticas, el movimiento sería tan poderosa, que los padrones en todas las ciudades estarían listos ya á entrar en negociaciones para proporcionar á sus obreros mejor sueldo, horas más cortas de trabajo y condiciones más saludables.

La legislatura del Estado de Massachussets ha pasado una ley de ocho horas de trabajo que se aplica á todas las labores públicas, una ley de cincuenta y cuatro horas que se aplica á toda la labor de mujeres y de menores de menos de diez y ocho años de edad.

El Sr. Juez Harlan de la Corte Suprema de los Estados Unidos merece gran crédito por el coraje y la actitud viril que ha tomado en favor de la obediencia á las leyes sin consideración á los intereses de propiedad obtenidos por medio de conspiración. Sus opiniones disidentes en el caso de la Standard Oil Company y en el

de la American Tobacco Company quedarán como un monumento de independencia, virilidad y elevación de carácter.

Los productos de la labor barata en la industria del cigarro, no importa donde sean fabricados, se venden en todos los mercados y encuentran compradores listos. La distancia queda virtualmente suprimida por los trenes de carga rápidos, los vapores y los compañías de express. El remedio se encuentra en la organización de la labor barata; cuanto más pronto sea reconocido este hecho, cuanto más pronto los resultados.

Cuando las uniones de gremios se volverán tan activas como las órdenes fraternales para desarrollar sus ideas de benevolencia; para asegurar sus miembros contra toda clase de injurias en la vida, entonces su crecimiento y su desarrollo serán irresistibles hacia una civilización más elevada y mejor.

El artículo V, sección 6 de los Estatutos de la International Typographical Union, provee el pago de la pensión para los ancianos á cualquier miembro que haya alcanzado la edad de sesenta años y que haya seguido en buena condición hacia la asociación durante un espacio de veinte años ó cualquier miembro que haya alcanzado la edad de setenta años y haya estado en estado de buena condición por un período consecutivo de diez años y encuentre imposible de obtener un empleo que lo sustenga.

Todas las fuerzas de la reacción política; todas las fuerzas aliadas con la avaricia y la plutocracia, y todas las combinaciones opuestas á dar una medida equitativa á la labor organizada, denuncian el referendum de iniciativa y aún lo llaman una medida revolucionaria.

El éxito pecuniario de The American Cigar Company depende del empleo de labor barata, bajo todas las formas; del empleo de mujeres haciéndolas trabajar largas horas, de jóvenes y de niños que deberían estar en la escuela. Los productos de esta corporación, digámoslos para nuestra vergüenza propia, los compran obreros que forman parte de uniones de gremios obreros que no forman parte de ellas en general.

La primera tentativa de producción co-operativa en los Estados Unidos fué hecha por The Boot and Shoemakers' Union, de Filadelfia, Pa., en la primavera del año 1805. Siguió un juicio por conspiración en la corte del alcalde, en el mes de enero, en el cual el jury emitió un veredicto declarando que la aumentación de los sueldos era una conspiración criminal. Dos demandados recibieron una multa de ocho pesos y tuvieron además que pagar los gastos.

Las decisiones arbitrarias de las cortes al declarar la legislación de la labor inconstitucional, acelera el día que verá el público autorizado á anular las decisiones de los jueces.

Los más considerables fabricantes é importadores de tabaco de Puerto Rico son la American Tobacco Company; The United Cigar Stores Company; la Cazca Caguas Tobacco Company; The American West Indies Trading Company y la West Indies Cigar Company. Las importaciones de estas cinco compañías sumaron en una sola semana del año 1911 á 543 cajas, conteniendo cada una 5000 cigarros.

Los embarques totales de cigarros de Tampa, Fla., desde el 1.º de enero de 1911 al 4 de junio de 1911, sumaron 131,405,000, arrojando una aumentación sobre el período correspondiente de 1910 de 1,820,000 cigarros. El embarque más importante en la semana terminante del mes de junio de 1911, se elevó á 7,905,000.

Los informes comerciales para las Islas Filipinas indican una aumentación de actividad en la industria del cigarro de exportación, debida a la admisión sin derechos de los cigarros en el mercado americano. Las exportaciones totales, incluyendo los otros países, aumentaron de 151,457,000 en 1909, a 184,407,000 en 1910.

El miembro del congreso de Kentucky, Sr. Cantrill, pretende que la American Tobacco Company, bajo la decisión de la corte, se va a reorganizar y seguir su camino como antes. Esta es la opinión de muchas otras personas.

Durante los cuatro meses del año que cursa concluyendo el 30 de abril de 1911, la industria del cigarro ha ganado menos de cien millones, mientras que la industria de los cigarrillos ha ganado cerca de cuatrocientos millones.

La producción de cigarros en los distritos de réditos internos de los distritos de la ciudad de Nueva York, sobre los cuales se pagaron derechos en el mes de mayo 1911, se elevaron a 50,445,920. Esto indica una disminución considerable, comparándola a los años pasados.

El informe de la Federación General de Gremios en España indica la aumentación siguiente del movimiento en los cinco últimos años. El informe se presenta en el mes de marzo de cada año.

	Uniones.	Miembros.
1906.....	274	36557
1907.....	246	32405
1908.....	240	32612
1909.....	301	43478
1910.....	305	40948
1911.....	328	77749

La mayoría de los que dicen que creen en las uniones de gremios "si son conducidas debidamente" quieren decir que limitan su aprobación a las uniones que son pura y simplemente sociales y benéficas. Las uniones de gremios presentan generalmente esas características, pero no son estas las razones principales de su existencia. Los estatutos federales que proveen la incorporación de esas uniones mencionan estos puntos, pero especifican también, como objeto de las dichas organizaciones, "la reglamentación de sus salarios, de sus horas de trabajo y de sus condiciones de labor, la protección de sus derechos individuales en la prosecución de su propio gremio." Este punto, no lo aprueba la mayoría de los padrones. Cuando la unión principia a ejercitar su fuerza para regular los salarios o las horas o condiciones de trabajo, piensa él que sale fuera de su esfera de acción y se hace una amenaza para el bien estar de la sociedad.

Las exportaciones totales de cigarros de Habana, Cuba, en los cinco meses que concluyeron el 31 de mayo de 1911, se elevaron a 76,429,398, mientras que en los correspondientes meses del año 1910, las exportaciones fueron de 67,655,896. Esto indica una aumentación de 8,773,502 cigarros. Indica también condiciones mejores del gremio en la Isla de Cuba.

Der deutsche Metallarbeiter-Verband ist unfreier die größte Arbeiterorganisation der Welt unter zentraler Leitung.

Nach der soeben veröffentlichten Abrechnung hat der deutsche Metallarbeiter-Verband im Jahre 1910 beispiellose Fortschritte gemacht. Die Zunahme an Mitgliedern übertraf die aller früheren Jahre: Sie betrug 90,667. Die Zahl der männlichen Mitglieder stieg von 349,941 auf 426,989, die der jugendlichen von 7860 auf 13,355, die der weiblichen von 15,548 auf 23,672. Die Gesamtmitgliedszahl am Jahreschluss betrug 464,016.

Die Jahresrechnung bilanziert mit der Summe von 13,039,426.05 Mark. Die reinen Einnahmen waren: Beitrittsgehalt 86,784.20 Mark, Beträge 11,880,886.80 Mark. Sonstige Einnahmen 198,404.86 Mark, zusammen 12,166,075.86 Mark.

Für Unterstützung wurden aus der Hauptkasse gezahlt: Reisegeld 291,264.69 Mark, Umzugsunterstützung 98,787.03 Mark, Krankenunterstützung 2,745,838.73 Mark, Arbeitslosenunterstützung 1,536,318.11 Mark, Unterstüßungen bei Maßregelungen 149,500.40 Mark, Unterstüßung in besonderen Nothfällen 58,687.55 Mark, Sterbegeld 88,247 Mark, Rechtschutz 43,471.36 Mark, Streikunterstützung 2,803,476.40 Mark, zusammen 7,815,592.17 Mark.

Der Verband hatte im Berichtsjahre 1370 Lohnbewegungen zu führen, unter denen sich opferreiche Kämpfe befanden. Es sei nur erinnert an die Werftarbeiterbewegung, die 14 Millionen Mark kostete, an die Kämpfe in Hagen-Schwelm, Remscheid und Pforzheim, die ebenfalls bedeutende Summen erforderten.

Das Vermögen des Verbandes hat trotz der großen Ausgaben zugenommen. Es stieg in der Hauptkasse um 848,555.06 Mark, in den Lokalkassen um ca. 500,000 Mark, so daß das Gesamtvermögen am Jahreschluss 7½ Millionen Mark betrug.

Englische Genossenschaftsbewegung. Eine offizielle Publikation enthält Angaben über Entwicklung und Stand der englischen Genossenschaftsbewegungen im Jahre 1909. Es gab im Ganzen 2331 industrielle Genossenschaften, davon waren 250 reine Produktionsgenossenschaften, 901 reine Konsumgenossenschaften und 1155 sowohl Produktiv- wie Konsumgenossenschaften. Die Mitgliederzahl dieser Genossenschaften betrug am Jahreschluss 2,613,142, der gesammte Waarenumsatz 111,414,308 Pfund Sterling, ein vorher nie erreichter Betrag. Die Ausgaben für Gehälter, Arbeitslöhne und Betriebsauslagen betrugen mehr als 9 Millionen Pfund Sterling, woraus die Bedeutung der englischen Genossenschaften als Arbeitgeber zu ersehen ist. Die Jahresbilanz wies bei 1974 Genossenschaften einen Gewinn von zusammen 11,850,715 Pfund Sterling, dagegen bei 240 Genossenschaften einen Verlust von 31,503 Pfund Sterling auf. Von den Gewinnen sind 88,761 Pfund Sterling auf Erziehungszwecke verwandt worden. Außer diesen industriellen Genossenschaften gab es in England noch 136 Landeinkaufsgenossenschaften mit 18,819 Mitgliedern und 146 Kleinbauerngenossenschaften mit 7925 Mitgliedern.

Nach der Fabrikstatistik vom 5. Juni 1901 waren in der schweizerischen Tabakindustrie 7521 Arbeiter beschäftigt, davon 1852 männliche und 5669 weibliche, 504 derselben waren Hausarbeiter.

Von diesen 7521 Arbeitern männlichen und weiblichen Geschlechts waren 6334 (84,2 Proz.) Schweizer, 215 (2,9 Proz.) Deutsche, 145 (2,1 Proz.) Franzosen, 773 (10,3 Proz.) Italiener 41 (0,5 Proz.) aus anderen Ländern.

Die eidgenössische Betriebszählung von 1905 ergibt 10,163 in der Tabakindustrie beschäftigte Personen, 2963 männliche und 7389 weibliche, davon waren 389 in der Hausindustrie beschäftigt. Rechnet man hierbon die Betriebsinhaber ab, so ergibt dies die Zahl von ca. 9500 Arbeitern und Arbeiterinnen. Die gegenwärtige Zahl der in der Tabakindustrie beschäftigten Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen kann sicherlich auf über 10,000 geschätzt werden.

Seit dem Jahre 1857 hat sich nach vorhandenen statistischen Angaben und Schätzungen die Arbeiterzahl vervielfacht.

Aus dem vom Schweizer Handels- und Industrieverein erstatteten letzten Bericht über den Geschäftsgang der Tabak- und Zigarrenindustrie geht hervor, daß derselbe im Jahre 1909 etwas besser war, als im Vorjahr, immerhin zeigte sich kein Mangel an Arbeitern, wie in früheren Jahren.

Die Rohmaterialien blieben mit wenig Ausnahmen gleich theuer wie im Vorjahr.

Weiter wird geklagt, daß die Tabak- und Zigarrenindustrie auch im Jahre 1909 bei den hohen Tabakpreisen und Schwierigkeiten im Betrieb genug zu kämpfen hatte, ebenso wird über die starke Konkurrenz geklagt.

Zentralisation der britischen Gewerkschaften. Seit der Gründung des Allgemeinen Gewerkschaftsverbandes (General Federation of Trade Unions) im Jahre 1899 hat man in Großbritannien ernstliche Versuche gemacht, die zersplitterte Gewerkschaftsbewegung zu zentralisieren. Der Verband hat sich unter anderem das Ziel gesetzt, die Gewerkschaften nach Berufen zu vereinigen, um den Gefahren begegnen zu können, die der organisierten Arbeiterschaft seitens des sich immer stärker zentralisierenden Kapitals drohen. Wie erinnerlich sein wird, beschloß der letzte britische Gewerkschaftskongreß, Schritte zu thun, um die zersplitterten Berufsorganisationen zusammenzubringen. Der Aufforderung des Gewerkschaftskongresses haben nun schon eine Reihe Gewerkschaften Folge geleistet. Dank der Initiative des Gewerkschaftsverbandes haben sich schon die Töpfer und die Gold- und Silberarbeiter Sheffield's zu einem Zentralverband zusammengeschlossen. Der Zentralverband der Töpfer umfaßt die vier früher selbstständigen Töpfergewerkschaften, und der neue Verband der Gold- und Silberarbeiter Sheffield's wird von 13 alten Gewerkschaften gebildet. Eine weitere bedeutende Zusammenföhrung von Gewerkschaften derselben Berufe wird in nächster Zeit perfekt werden. Sie betrifft die Eisengießer, die bisher in sechs verschiedenen Gewerkschaften organisiert waren. Diese Organisationen haben zusammen 34,900 Mitglieder. Fünf von ihnen mit einer Mitgliederzahl von 33,500 haben sich zum Zusammenschluß mit großer Majorität bereit erklärt; nur die Kernmacher stehen noch abseits. Man hofft jedoch, daß diese Organisation nicht lange außerhalb des Verbandes stehen wird. In einer großen Reihe anderer Berufe beschäftigt man sich zurzeit mit dem Gedanken des Zusammenschlusses; in einigen sind schon die nötigen Vorbereitungen getroffen worden, um den Gedanken in die That umzusetzen. Es ist daher sehr wahrscheinlich, daß auf dem diesjährigen britischen Gewerkschaftskongreß die Zahl der Organisationen, die jetzt etwa 1150 beträgt, bedeutend geringer sein wird.

Soudní pře vyvolaná C. W. Postem v Battle Creek, Mich., na soudní zákaz a náhradu škody v obnosu \$750,000 ve prospěch Buck Stove and Range Company proti Samuelu Gompersovi, presidentu americké federace práce, byla soudcem Dogerem vyškrtuta na základě právní neplatnosti.

Prof. Willard C. Fischer z university Wesleyan pravil ve své řeči před ústřední dělnickou unií v Hartford, Conn.: Soudní případ dělnické unie měl by si získati všeobecnou sympatii. Organizace jest heslem devatenáctého a dvacátého století a dělnictvo nemůže se obejti bez ní.

Člen, který prozrazuje spolkové jednání neb vynáší jej na veřejnost, škodí nejvíce dobré věci neb ti, kdo nejsou spoluúčastni mohou si učiniti nesprávný pojem a úsudek, což podstatě dobré věci jest na újmu. Pročez vnitřní jednání v unii neb organizaci mělo by býti respektováno a nepodléhati kritice mimo rámec unie neb spolku.

Soudce Harlan od nejvyššího soudu Spojených Států zasluhuje všeobecného uznání pro své mužné vystoupení, které zaujal při vynucování zákona na ochranu majetkových zájmů proti spiknutí. Jeho odlišné mínění v případech Standard

Oil a tabákového trustu jest důkazem samostatnosti, mužného jednání a pevného charakteru.

Výrobky laciné práce tabákového průmyslu, at' zhotoveny jsou kdekoli, jsou prodávány všude a nachází hojnost odkupníků, neboť k jejich rychlé dopravě napomáhají dráhy, parolodě a expresní společnosti. Náprava spočívá jediné v organizování této laciné práce a čím dříve k tomuto náhledu se dojde, tím spíše dočká se dobrých výsledků pro budoucnost.

Jakmile by řemeslné unie zahájily činnost jako bratrské řády a leže s dobročinným charakterem, pojišťující své členstvo v každém případě znešťastnění života, jevíly by se ihned následky toho v pokroku vyšší a lepší civilizace.

Finanční rozmach American Cigar Comm. jest podmíněn zaměstnáváním laciné práce, zaměstnáváním práce ženské, mladých lidí a škole nedostupných dětí po dlouhou dobu pracovní. A výrobky tohoto druhu jsou kupovány k naší ostudě dělnictvem zapsaným v řemeslných uniích a pak ovšem neuniovými dělníky vůbec.

Arbitrační rozhodnutí soudní, prohlašující zákonodárnu práci za neústavní, bude uvedeno v nívece, jakmile lid uvědomí si svoji sílu a počne bráti podíl na vydávání zákonů této země.

Americká protiboykotová společnost a národní občanská aliance užívají každého způsobu, aby odradily odkupníky od bojkotu výroby Buck Stove and Range Company, poněvadž opáčně by to prospívalo dělnictvu.

Legislatura státu Massachusettsu přijmula osmihodinový zákon, vztahující se na všechny veřejné práci a padesátí čtyřhodinový zákon pro všechny pracující ženy a nezletilce do 18 roku

Kdyby všichni členové organizované práce použili svého plného významu co třída konsumentů, důsledek toho byl by tak mocným, že v žádném městě by se nikdy více ničeho nemohlo podniknouti proti dělnictvu.

V prvních čtyřech měsících tohoto roku, to jest do 30. dubna 1911, získala tabáková industrie nejméně sto milionů, neboť výroba cigaret stoupla skoro o čtyři sta milionů kusů.

Výroba doutníků ve třetím Internal Revenue distriktu v městě New Yorku, za kterýž byly zaplacený daně v měsíci květnu 1911, obnášela 50.445.920. Na rozdíl od dřívějších let, vyjímaje rok 1907, kdy řádila finanční panika, převyšuje výrobu doutníků o 80—90 milionů měsíčně.

Výroba doutníků v devátém Internal Revenue distriktu ve státu Pennsylvanii, za kterýž byly zaplacený daně v měsíci květnu 1911, obnášela 61.972.920 kusů. Ježto v minulém roce za stejný čas byly zaplacený daně z 59.005.740 kusů, zvýšila se letos výroba o 2.967.180 kusů.

Úhrnná zásilka doutníků z Tampy, Fla., obnášela od 1. ledna 1911 do 4. června 131.405.000, převyšuje tedy za stejnou dobu v minulém roce o 1.820.000 doutníků. Největší zásilka za první týden v měsíci červnu 1911 obnášela 7.905.000.

Obchodní zpráva z Filipinských ostrovů oznamuje značné zvětšení doutníkové výroby pro export na základě volného dovozu na americký

trh. Úhrnná zpráva, počítaje v to i ostatní země, oznamuje stoupnutí z 151.457.000 v roce 1909 na 184.407.000 kusů v roce 1910.

Kongresník Cantell z Kentucky prohlašuje, že American Tobacco Company následkem soudního pronásledování bude zreorganizována na dřívějším obchodním podkladu. Tento náhled se potvrzuje také i z jiných stran.

Každý muž i každá žena, zaměstnaní v tabákové industrii, měli by býti organizátoři pro získávání členů do unie. Není-li váš známý, přítel neb spolupracovnice v dílně členem unie, proč neučinit krok, abyste jej získali a tím tak pomáhali ku zlepšení podmínek našeho řemesla?

Výroba doutníků v prvním Internal Revenue okresu v Pa., který zahrnuje město Philadelphii, obnášela v prvních pěti měsících běžného roku 293.748.410 doutníků oproti stejné době v minulém roce, kdy byly zaplacený daně za výrobu 269.225.510 kusů. V tom se jeví zvětšení výroby o 24.492.900.

Co jest nám třeba? Spojení veškeré činnosti na prospěch našich zájmů a výhod. Potřebujeme větší a lepší organizace v každém směru výroby. Hnutí naše necht' jest sjednoceno, uceleno a spojeno pod jedním praporem.

Tabáková industrie v Rakousku jest vládním monopolem, založeným císařem Leopoldem I. 20. května 1701 a císařem Josefem II. 8. května 1784 podřízené úplně vládní kontrole. Tabáková režie má pod svojí kontrolou 30 tabákových továren, 7 úřadoven k nakupování tabáku od pěstitelů a 18 prodejových stanic. Zaměstnává 700 úředníků, 450 vypravčích a 40.000 dělníků, z nichž jest asi 86 procent žen. Roční výroba obnáší asi 1.250.000.000 doutníků 31 druhů, 6.000.000.000 cigaret 22 druhů, 25.000 tun kuřáckého tabáku 28 druhů a 1100 tun šňupavého tabáku 24 druhů. Vývoz obnáší ročně od

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)

Charter	.....	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	.....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	.....	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	.....	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	.....	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five	.....	.22
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate	.....	.25
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid	.....	.50
1 200-page label register, prepaid	.....	.60
1 100-page label register, prepaid	.....	.40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/4 x 1 1/2 in.	.....	.25
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 in.	.....	.25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid	.....	.40
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	.....	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamps canceler, good for five years	.....	.15
*Union seal (state when organized)	.....	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	.....	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	.....	1.00
300-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.....	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.....	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	.....	2.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	.....	3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	.....	.50
*Letter heads, 550 sheets, prepaid	.....	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	.....	1.25
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	.....	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	.....	1.25
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	.....	1.25
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	.....	1.00

The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50¢ In. fee stamps; 30¢ due stamps; 20¢ due stamps; 15¢ due stamps; 10¢ due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; 15-yr. with'l cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipt blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; financial secs. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID DURING FEBRUARY, 1910.

No. of Union.	No. of Card.	Date of Initiation.	By Union	Cause of Death.	Age.	Amt.
4. C. Dietz	13424	June, 1895	4	Heart disease	56	\$350.00
4. Rose Hinzag	10073	Sept., 1901	4	Tuberculosis	28	200.00
4. Fred Bernerich	8895	May, 1893	4	Tuberculosis	51	550.00
4. John Grossheim	10917	Sept., 1893	4	Enteritis	53	550.00
4. Geo. Fischer	77700	June, 1895	4	Cirrhosis of liver	51	196.50
6. Peter Klein	5353	May, 1880	6	Corditis heart	62	550.00
6. Wife of M. W. Dillon	83178	Nov., 1900	6	Neuralgia heart	50	40.00
7. F. Hillenbrand	82157	Nov., 1897	7	Acute gerania	39	350.00
9. Mother of John J. Reilly	97152	Feb., 1903	9		48	40.00
10. Walter Wigfall	64362	Sept., 1892	94	Hemorrhage brain	45	550.00
14. Geo. Gaiser	70664	Mar., 1892	14	Suicide, shooting	55	550.00
17. Aug. H. Koklauner	34842	July, 1885	17	Typhoid fever	42	550.00
22. M. Kwiatkowski	15120	Feb., 1895	22	Dropsy	52	350.00
22. Nic Spangler	56639	July, 1882	90	Bowel trouble	67	550.00
27. Wife of E. Venne	95319	Mar., 1901	58	Yellow janders	26	40.00
27. Francis Fox	72275	Sept., 1893	27	Cancer	60	550.00
33. Henry Lehr	106874	Dec., 1903	33	Softening brain	74	50.00
33. A. A. Groves	60784	Nov., 1887	35	Gastritis	72	350.00
38. Chas. Gebhardt	22670	Nov., 1881	99	Blood poison	58	550.00
39. F. Ferdinandus	81666	Feb., 1898	39	Pul. tuberculosis	31	350.00
42. Wife of C. Frantz	43983	April, 1890	236	Pleurisy	39	40.00
44. H. Friedlander	934	July, 1899	44	Diabetes	61	50.00
66. Ed Herbst, Jr.	85093			Total disability		300.00
87. G. Davis	17383	June, 1881	87	Cerebral apoplexy	56	550.00
87. A. Barnett	11150	April, 1881	87	Chr. nephritis	80	550.00
90. Henry Wagner	80307	July, 1898	42	Pul. tuberc.	47	350.00
90. Abr. Finkelstein	58390	May, 1905	90	Pul. tuberc.	22	50.00
90. Vac Svoboda	57432	Aug., 1890	90	Chr. intestinal trouble	64	550.00
90. Henry Sydekum	56645	Mar., 1888	90		27	40.00
97. Wife of J. E. Savard	82848	July, 1901	66	Pneumonia	50	130.00
97. M. Simmon	35375	April, 1885	97	Tuberculosis	35	40.00
102. Wife of Ed Waldo	86674	May, 1903	286	Cancer stomach	48	50.00
132. Max Weinberger	98414	June, 1902	132	Consumption	42	350.00
138. Jno. Hluboky	81716	Jan., 1900	101	Cancer of the organs	60	550.00
141. Marie Kamehel	44252	June, 1893	141			40.00
144. Wife of M. Landman	15685	Nov., 1897	144	Accident	51	350.00
144. M. Sakin	75504	Aug., 1899	165	Pul. tuberculosis	45	550.00
149. Jno. Hegel	45926	Mar., 1886	149	Tuberculosis	27	200.00
165. D. E. Wilbur	25817	Feb., 1903	165	Hemorrhage	32	350.00
215. Chas. Brown	80647	Feb., 1897	215	Heart failure	82	550.00
228. E. Flynn	52731	Mar., 1889	228	Asthma	46	550.00
228. Louis Wild	44727	Mar., 1886	228		29	300.00
238. W. H. Ritter	106084	Aug., 1903	238	Diphtheria	22	50.00
238. W. Pascoe	67377	Oct., 1905	238		50	40.00
240. Mother of Fred Reese	99612	Feb., 1905	295	Phth. pulm.	48	200.00
291. A. C. Josselyn	80745	April, 1901	228	Dropsy	63	50.00
301. Wm. Zerbe	103924	Nov., 1905	301	Heart trouble	58	50.00
311. Chas. Smith	85247	Nov., 1901	283	Cancer stomach	51	40.00
312. Wife of D. McMahon	6518	Sept., 1888	235	Consumption	33	200.00
316. E. T. Fisher	98493	Feb., 1902	316	Rheumatism heart	36	350.00
422. H. E. Sare	71156	Nov., 1898	278			

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- ‡ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 Albert Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
- *405 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
- *433 Chas. Peterson, 531 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith.
- 441 E. B. Graupner, 800½ Main st., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 Matt Lewis, Room 103, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- †228 Robt. Ricker, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
- Chas. I. McKinney, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
- †238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- †253 J. Aronson, 453 8th st., Oakland.
- 291 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
- *332 O. H. Harkness, 957 4th st., San Diego.
- 338 Carl Swap, 612 4th st., Box 264, Eureka.
- 453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242 Nevada City.
- 469 J. R. Reed, 1810 L st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- †27 John Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
- *55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
- 158 A. Gariepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- *59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Brantford, Ont.
- 140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
- *211 J. Lovell Smith, 2515 Rose st., Victoria, B. C.
- 278 Wm. Heslop, 93 Albion st., London, Ont.
- R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
- 349 J. J. Donovan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
- 357 John C. Feuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
- *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 378 H. J. Waldron, 235 5th st., Brandon, Man.
- 411 J. H. A. Fortier, Box 36, Brockville, Ont.
- 414 S. Bateman, 318 Dufferin ave., Winnipeg.
- *420 J. Pearce, Box 154, 20 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- 422 S. Welheuser, Troy st., Berlin, Ont.
- *424 James Hagarty, 179 St. David st., Stratford, Ont.
- *432 H. S. Pike, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
- 459 A. Rice, Box 25, Saskatoon, Sask.
- 461 Francis H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
- 465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
- 486 Herman Knudsen, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.
- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
- *306 J. J. Listerman, 628 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
- 492 C. W. Platner, 306 Cameron ave., Colorado Springs.
- 499 James Daly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 13 Lincoln ave., S. Norwalk.
- †39 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
- *42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central Row, Box 340, Hartford.
- 103 J. Zeigler, 18 Clifton ave., Ansonia.
- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
- 156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Soufield.
- *180 John H. Riley, 147 Main st., Danbury.
- *282 Geo. Engelhard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 737, Middletown.
- *321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
- 395 Val. Hahn, 27 Irion st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
- *398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
- *407 R. A. Krohn, 1 Tyler ave., Norwich.
- *484 Herman Mayer, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 Ralph Allmatt, 814 D st. N. E., Washington.
- W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 Joe L. Howard, 322 Cleveland st., Jacksonville.
- 248 A. R. Cruz, 745 W. Duval st., Jacksonville.
- 289 Wm. S. Hill, Box 405, Miami.
- *336 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 262, Ybor City (Tampa).
- 337 Wallace Pinder, 301 Eliz. st., Key West.
- 354 Jose Alvarez, Box 438, Key West.
- Jesus Aenlle, Box 438, Key West.
- 356 Miles P. Hunter, Box 176, Palatka.
- *384 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 1, St. Augustine.
- †440 R. M. Cabarrony, Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Jose Bustillo, 1504 Morgan st., Tampa.
- 462 R. Torres, Francis and Main sts., Box 135, W. Tampa.
- 464 Stephen Zaragoza, Box 333, Pensacola.
- L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.

- 480 D. L. Hawley, 402 Starkey st., Orlando.
- 493 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa.
- Angel Alonso, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa.
- 500 Geronimo Garcia, Box 102 (Ybor City), Tampa.
- Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102 (Ybor City), Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- 252 W. L. Harvey, 1915 Albany st., Brunswick.
- 344 Andrew L. Lee, 420 Klisser Bldg., Atlanta.
- 383 Lundy Williams, Box 72, Waycross.
- W. P. Sims, 3 Williams st., Waycross.
- 471 W. H. Ingram, Box 215, Americus (Macon).
- 485 Wm. Fix, Box 638, Augusta.

IDAHO.

- 256 John Jedlick, Box 596, Boise.
- 380 John L. O'Meara, care Wallace Cigar Co., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lentz, 211 W. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
- †15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
- 20 Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
- *38 H. Bogaske, 1452 N. 8th st., Springfield.
- 41 M. Rausch, 490 N. Lincoln ave., Aurora.
- *Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
- 47 Alex. Roswog, 729 N. 22d st., Quincy.
- J. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
- *57 Jno. Dempsey, 501 E. Green st., Urbana (Champaign).
- 71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
- *73 F. Kremer, 217 E. 2d st., Alton.
- *80 A. C. Zimmerman, 831 Johnston st., Danville.
- 99 Frank D. May, 1419 Columbus st., Ottawa.
- *Phil Seifert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
- *114 L. P. Hoffman, 535 Reid st., Jacksonville.
- *118 Louis Stroebler, 1406 N. Perry st., Peoria.
- *127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
- 154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
- *157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton ave., Rockford.
- *174 Geo. Hauser, 118 Raub st., Joliet.
- 178 Wm. Wetzelau, Box 144, Olney.
- *183 H. D. Kindig, 805 Guile av., Mendota.
- 191 Otto Ludwig, 304 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
- *200 Gus C. Rausch, 357 E. Ferris st., Galesburg.
- 201 H. J. Hulsbrink, 831 4th av., Rock Island.
- 207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 228 Adams st., Carthage.
- 217 Benjamin Cohen, 3064 92d st., South Chicago.
- 222 Ed. Zacher, 1516 2d st., Peru.
- *227 Nic. Medinger, 2931 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
- 243 Chas. Mazur, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 Frank Seldel, 624 E. York st., Blue Island.
- *250 Henry Wilhelm, 13 N. Airy st., Belleville.
- 258 P. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., Streator.
- *259 W. J. Livings, 207 W. Mill st., Bloomington.
- *274 G. E. Ricketts, 409 Court st., Pekin.
- *297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A., Canton.
- *305 F. A. Peterson, 1315 S. 6th st., Monmouth.
- 319 H. F. Fitts, 135 N. Genesee st. (upstairs), Waukegan.
- 365 L. A. Nichols, Havana.
- 389 R. C. Rives, 226½ W. Court st., Paris.
- 394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
- *409 Chas. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
- 410 Ammie Schultz, 110 N. Locust st., Centralia.
- 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
- 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
- *437 Eugene Shiffert, 902 Poplar st., Cairo.
- 438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
- *451 John W. Hunt, Bushnell.
- C. H. Anderson, Box 87, Bushnell.
- 455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 Chas. Balser, 87 West av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108½ W. Court st., Connersville.
- Chas. Gartien, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
- *33 Carl Ott, 718 N. Spring st., Indianapolis.
- *Fred J. Keefer, 949 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
- 37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
- 50 E. W. Sterner, 1105 S. 2d st., Terre Haute.
- H. Hoff, 521 S. 17th st., Terre Haute.
- *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
- *62 Chas. Heckman, 609 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 Jos. Gaekle, 138 Madison st., La Porte.
- 158 J. W. Russell, 241 S. 4th st., La Fayette.
- 159 Frank Hilley, 364 E. Grant st., Marion.
- 195 Frank Sims, 654 Catterlin st., Frankfort.
- 197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
- 204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
- *214 Emery B. Goff, 427 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
- *215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
- *221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
- *235 Ed Bender, 113½ S. Broadway, Peru.
- 237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
- *300 C. B. Wakefield, 2714 Franklin st., Michigan City.
- 308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
- *335 Aug. Ebert, 743 Sohl st., Hammond.
- 352 Thos. Feltz, Brookville.
- *379 C. V. Cronard, 122 W. 8th st., Rochester.
- *382 Omer Collier, 409 Sexton st., Box 4, Rushville.
- 389 Julius Yungmans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
- 406 John J. Collins, 407 Elm st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.
- *60 Al Hunter, 18'0 Palean st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
- *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 Fred Barkalow, 1409 Carpenter av., Des Moines.
- *120 Jno. C. Nietzel, 609 Linn st., Muscatine.
- 150 M. Musselman, 322 4th st., Sioux City.
- 155 Henry Bickenboch, Mt. Pleasant.
- *172 Emil Jones, 1615 Liberty st., Davenport.
- *177 P. H. Heuermann, 412 N. 22d st., Council Bluffs.
- *181 Geo. Rieffenach, 1116 Second st., Fort Madison.

IOWA.

- 223 O. T. Leach, 209 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
- 239 Ed Kamer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
- *270 Neil Murphy, Hower blk., Ft. Dodge.
- 277 T. W. Ware, 710 A Ave., E. Oskaloosa.
- 328 L. C. Wareham, 121 Adams st., Creston.
- *454 Robt. Drevikosky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 W. E. Bennett, care W. G. Wood Cigar Co., Albia.
- *490 Robt. Bauman, Fairfield.
- 495 C. Murray, 109 N. 5th st., Marshalltown.
- T. Buchwald, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- 496 O. C. Wagner, 44 Cascade ave., Waterloo.
- A. M. Grassley, Cottage st., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 804½ Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 J. C. Corkery, 518 N. 7th st., Leavenworth.
- 163 John Luther, Marysville.
- 286 H. W. Noltermeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
- 345 W. D. Morrison, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
- 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.
- 419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
- 489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 John Gimbel, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
- *105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
- 185 F. A. Vincent, 1021 N. 10th st., Paducah.
- 187 R. Anstead, Jr., 13 E. 5th st., Newport (Covington).
- 53 Miss Katie Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
- †220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne st., New Orleans.
- *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

LOUISIANA.

- 40 H. A. Berube, 80 Pool st., Biddeford.
- *68 C. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
- 179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 126, 34 Sanford st., Bangor.
- 278 Wm. J. Healy, 26 Park st., Rockland.
- 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.
- 21 Edgar Crannel, 165 E. Main st., Marlboro.
- *28 S. J. T. Wall, 112 Elm st., C. L. U. Hall, Westfield.
- 49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
- *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
- *51 Jno. W. Russell, 36 Essex st., Holyoke.
- *65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
- *92 Geo. Apholt, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
- †97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *160 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
- 208 T. J. F. Riordan, 48½ State st., North Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 138 Essex st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
- 324 Louis Urquhart, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
- C. D. Saunders, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
- 326 J. M. Dennis, 54 Weir st., Taunton.
- 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 J. J. Kelleher, Box 94, Fitchburg.
- 494 Geo. B. Pollard, 105 Locust st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Fred DePlanty, Emmitt av., Metzger Heights (Sault Ste. Marie).
- †22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
- 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 135 Michigan ave., Grand Rapids.
- 67 Wm. Wissink, 124 Columbus st., Grand Haven.
- 69 Chas. T. Mallo, Jr., 119 Hoffman st., Three Rivers.
- *130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
- *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
- *169 Wm. F. Geyer, 203 B st., Cheboygan.
- *184 A. W. Leifer, 110 W. Thomas st., S. A. Bay City.
- 186 T. J. Broderick, 309 E. 2d st., Flint.
- *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
- †208 E. C. Warline, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 594, Kalamazoo.
- 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
- *263 John G. Terbill, 15 Compney st., Adrian.
- *268 Wm. Haglund, 425 S. Jennie st., Escanaba.
- *272 N. J. Moers, 1023 Walnut st., N. Lansing.
- 302 A. G. Heldenreich, Box 498, Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
- *314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
- *330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
- 340 Carl O. Erickson, 226 E. 10th st., Traverse City.
- 366 Leo. J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
- *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
- 397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
- 403 Henry Phillips, 816 N. First st., Ishpeming.
- *408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
- *413 J. P. Meehan, 141 Iroquois st., Laurium (Calumet).
- 452 Ervin S. Hernley, 608 Rush st., Petoskey.
- *467 Amos D. Hill, 808 Michigan ave., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
- *468 Harry V. Isaacs, Box 487, Pontiac.
- 468 A. W. Kamp, 115 W. Walnut st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Nic Schlueter, 156 E. 4th st., Winona.
- †77 Ernest Rode, 28 S. Wash. ave., Minneapolis.
- *98 Frank Rapp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
- 271 J. W. Hogan, 302 S. Broadway, Rochester.
- 294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. E. Frem, 606 2nd st. S., St. Cloud.

- 331 Fred Schuler, 129 Lincoln ave., Crookston.
 *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 Carl Malshaw, Box 433, Hibbing.
 434 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Faribault.
 448 P. J. Buttermann, 416 S. 5th st., Brainerd.

MISSOURI.

- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 M. Anthony, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Jas. E. Butler, 1801 Grand ave., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 Clyde M. Brown, 110 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 *1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 Chas. A. Patterson, 111 E. 8th st., Joplin.
 353 Geo. C. Berry, 516 W. 3d st., Louisiana.
 442 Ed. Kuge, 114 Main st., Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 R. Schmutz, 721 2d ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 905, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 F. W. Hulet, 2412 Cumming st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 C. C. Lightner, 409 So. Locust st., Grand Island.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Henry Reimers, 416 S. Main st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 Emil Lorke, 135 3d st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
 *Ernest Bender, 33 Hamilton ave., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 72 Manhattan ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *131 Thos. E. Bartley, 67 Van Cleef st., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Jno. J. Keller, 42 Baldwin st., New Brunswick.
 Adam F. Paulus, 431 George st., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 205 Bergenline ave., Union Hill.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
 199 Andrew P. McCrosson, 21 Bowlers Terrace, Atlantic City, N. J.
 230 F. Wathier, 434 High st., Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Delius, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klaiber, 16 Dresden ave., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 442 Daniel O. Bannon, 401 Bridge st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- *12 Fred Weigel, 271 Genesee st., Buffalo.
 15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Chas. Reiff, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
 19 Thos. A. Richards, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Willson, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 12 H. L. Williams, Box 261, Oneida.
 *E. C. Hunter, 30 E. Elm st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 436 W. 5th st., Elmira.
 *68 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 Jas. L. McHale, Room 23, Beaver blk., Albany.
 74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 Chas. H. Hahn, 122 Main st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 *84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 350 Gates ave., Brooklyn.
 *89 N. M. Murphy, 10 Chestnut st., Schenectady.
 190 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 106 John Glennan, 52 Morris st., Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 F. H. Tucker, Box 286, Cherry st., Homer (Cortland).
 121 P. McKale, 520 W. Buffalo st., Box 141, Ithaca.
 E. Bupp, 321 E. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Grey, 725 Mill st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 *132 Theo. Billinghamer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 129 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 181 Woodbine st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 534 Hoffman st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Sam. Nachman, 323A East 89th st., New York.
 Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First ave., New York.
 *218 John F. Wardell, 114 Pearne st., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 117 Front st., Binghamton.
 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.

- 1241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 Patrick F. McMahon, Box 1648, Salamanca.
 *251 C. L. Lindlaw, 1474 First av., New York.
 *265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, 34 Robinson Terrace, Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 *283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange st., Geneva.
 292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick ave., Brooklyn.
 298 R. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 311 J. Stahliberger, 72 Walnut st., Auburn.
 327 J. E. Brown, Jr., Box 2, Coxsackie.
 334 W. A. Phillip, 2 Clark st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Jas. H. Murray, Malone.
 *348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 370 T. C. Cox, 111 W. 2d st., Jamestown.
 392 Celestino Fidalgo, 319 E. 73d st., New York.
 Nazario Menendez, 295 Jay st., Brooklyn.
 *417 Jos. Walter, 17 N. Gazelle st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *430 F. L. Henner, 255 W. 5th st., Fulton.
 483 Chauncey Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 130 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
 *43 Ed Ryan, 228 Loudon st., Urbana.
 45 L. E. Horlacher, 227 N. Light st., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 75 Frank Harold, 360 Siebert st., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 424 McDonough st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudeman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Chas. Newcomer, 741 Union st., Canton.
 123 Carl Gagle, 532 N. 7th st., Hamilton.
 *A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Jos. Kettl, 22 E. Main st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 118 E. Boardman st., Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 J. F. Ledy, 512 Putnam ave., Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 33 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
 249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batt, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerheim, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 *416 L. C. Colson, 21 1/2 Maple st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 22 1/2 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 M. E. Forsyth, 13 National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 E. J. Stack, 270 1/2 Alder st., Portland.
 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, Box 164, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 M. Fisher, 105 1/2 E. Main st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schults, Box 137, Penn st., Meadville.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matleher, 2628 Cochran st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 525 E. Bald Eagle st., Lock Haven.
 *122 E. J. Tribout, 20 Eddy st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 129, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 103 Lincoln ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoeber, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 M. C. Kreck, 282 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 Geo. H. Ulrich, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, Box 144, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nae, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 *A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
 John E. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 22 E. Filbert st., Lancaster.
 267 Irvin D. Endy, R. D. No. 2, Green Lane (Summerville).
 288 U. S. G. Witmyer, Manheim.
 *Chas. F. Fisher, Manheim.
 295 Geo. Goether, 309 So. Ninth st., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 1114 W. Locust st., Scranton.
 301 LeRoy Mohn, Box 46, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *303 Edgar Styer, 129 7th st., Perkasie.
 309 Wilson Enck, Box 103, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Box 94, Rothsville.
 *316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrytown.
 *317 John H. Schmidt, 21 McCaragher st., Wilkes Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 Wm. Kinsinger, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 Edw. H. Nace, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
 *439 W. T. Held, 66 Pearl st., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Enrique Vazquez, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 Esteban Colon, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 P. Vega Santos, Viracarrondo st., Caguas.
 A. Ferrer, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Pedro Montanez, Gurabo.
 Avelino Candelario, Gurabo.

- 194 Bernardo Vega, P. O. Box 8, Cayey.
 Asclepiades Lopez, Box 8, Cayey.
 333 Rafael R. Ramirez, Luna st., No. 32, San Lorenzo.
 Felipe Laboy, Luna st., No. 32, San Lorenzo.
 374 Francisco Dobal, Mayaguez.
 Luis Gullbot, Mayaguez.
 376 Antonio Roman, Utuado.
 Salvador Lune, Utuado.
 386 Antonio Peres, Tamarindo st., Ciales, P. R.
 Manuel M. Rechani, Fronton st., Ciales, P. R.
 *388 Juan Vasquez, Washington st., Box 163, Utuado.
 Enrique Jordan, Box 163, Grue Storie st., Utuado.
 418 Marcos Seviliano, Maceo st. 18, Bayamon.
 Juan Ibern, Santa Cruz st., Bayamon.
 449 Eladio Ayala Moura, Flores, 32d st., Ponce.
 Enrique Ramirez, St. Castillo 38, Ponce.
 458 Juan R. Manzanarez, Cidra, P. R.
 Angel Rodriguez, Cidra, P. R.
 460 Santiago Carreras, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 Pedro Garcia Andigar, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 467 Pedro T. Prodriguez, Box 337, Arecibo.
 Francisco Caban Acaba, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 George Rivera, Box 127, Juncos.
 Augustin Miranda, Balderioti st., Juncos.
 474 Felix Aponte, Caguas.
 Acisclo Gimenez, Caguas.
 481 Jose Vellon Fuentes, Vega st., Box 163, Bayamon.
 Cirilio Aviles, New Town, Box 163, Bayamon.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachmann, 150 Carpenter st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 128 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 Robt. M. Jackman, Box 446, Sioux Falls.
 275 Fred. A. Riedel, 217 5th ave. S. W., Aberdeen.
 *387 Wm. Horst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
 491 Geo. McMurray, Box 149, Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 Jake Schapfer, 212 Public sq., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 93 So. 3d st., Memphis.
 318 Wm. E. Eckenrod, 11 Market Sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 M. Sanchez, Box 673, El Paso.
 Genaro Menes, 309 Chihuahua st., El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2413 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
 364 H. P. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 Ed. C. Sevier, 123 1/2 E. Lamar st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 809 Congress av., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 A. C. Fieldtz, Box 432, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 64 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 786, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 J. J. Reedy, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 J. S. Owen, 3628 E. Broad st., Richmond.
 N. J. Smith, 914 N. 28th st., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 C. L. Halbleib, care Old Dominion Cigar Factory, Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
 *412 John G. Ross, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Millette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 Jno. Frederickson, Box 881, 94 1/2 S. E. st., Tacoma.
 188 J. Kokesh, 5603 Rainier ave., Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, Box 1844, 222 2d ave., Spokane.
 *391 J. G. Duppenthaler, 723 12th st., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 A. J. Lieberschal, Box 48, Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Fred M. Templin, 2502 Lloyd st., Milwaukee.
 John Reichert, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 *34 W. C. Halbleib, 815 Mansfield st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Jos. J. Wagner, 946 Hood st., La Crosse.
 *85 Jos. Meyers, 234 Balcom st., Eau Claire.
 *135 C. Meydam, 659 Appleton st., Appleton.
 *162 Wm. Umberhauer, 1273 Stuart st., Green Bay.
 168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 H. McDonald, 1211 14th st., Superior.
 Fred. Toepfer, 1912 21st st., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
 *287 Arthur Dittman, 1826 Sherman st., Marinette.
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 618 Caroline st., Janesville.
 304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 341 Chas. Kreblin, 134 2nd ave., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurms, 216 Arcadian ave., Waukesha.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Theo. Zick, 318 E. Water st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman st., Kenosha.
 *477 Jos. Schmitt, 1915 Western ave., Manitowoc.
 *482 V. J. Splaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS OFFICIAL JOURNAL

MONON BLDG.

CHICAGO ILL

HEADQUARTERS
440 S. DEARBORN ST.

VOL. XXXV—No. 12.
NOVEMBER, 1911



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•PRESIDENT•

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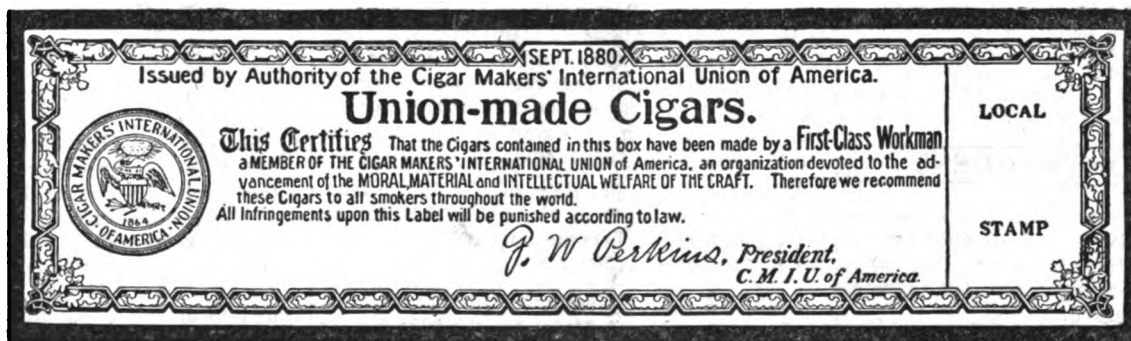
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WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER



OFFICIAL · PAPER · OF · THE · C · M · I · U · OF · A ·
PUBLISHED · MONTHLY · AT · CHICAGO · ILL ·

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

404 Austin	100	453 Nevada City....	\$100
407 Norwich	100	457 Benton Harbor ..	100
409 Kewanee	100	461 Edmonton	100
412 Newport News..	100	462 W. Tampa.....	100
421 Burlington	100	463 Pontiac	100
426 Hibbing	100	464 Pensacola	100
427 Rahway	100	466 Easton	100
428 Trenton	100	483 Gloversville ..	100
431 Litchfield	100	486 N. Westminster	100
432 Nelson	100	487 Baker	100
434 Faribault	100	490 Fairfield	100
443 Albuquerque ..	100	491 Huron	100
444 Walla Walla ..	100	495 Marshalltown ..	100
445 Billings	100	498 Everett	100
451 Bushnell	100	500 Tampa	100

NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS.

When applying for retiring card read the Constitution.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

NOTICE.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards, in possession of the union, should be returned to the International Union.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

Any secretary holding card of Max Miller (100015) please send it to this office for inspection.

Any secretary holding card of A. B. Callender, please send it to this office.

Notice to Secretaries and Members.—Please be on the lookout for Geo. D. Rapp, card No. 23335, initiated May 20, 1911, by Union No. 457, Benton Harbor, Mich. He has only his due book with him. Disappeared Sunday, July 30, taking with him about \$75.00 secured through fraudulent transactions and forged checks. He also had in his possession \$10.00 which he collected from the members in Benton Harbor for dues and failed to turn over to the secretary. He is a little short fellow, about 5 feet, light hair, weight 145, age 44, and has only three fingers on his right hand. He is an old-time offender. His old card was No. 17185, initiated by Union No. 165, Philadelphia, in 1890. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please notify A. D. Hill, Sec'y No. 457, 303 Michigan Ave.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Before notifying their office of the death of a beneficiary member consult section 151 and comply with same, and if the member has a card deposited send it along with the notification, but take a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Correction.

In the September, 1909, Journal, William Niehoff was published as having been fined \$50.00 and suspended by Union 32, Louisville, Ky. The name should have been Harry J. Niehoff.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

Bertha Silvershare appealed against 90, New York, for suspending her for nonpayment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

Fred Gervig appealed against 76, Hannibal, for fining him \$10 in 1905. The appeal was not sustained.

H. Schwartz appealed against 22, Detroit, for suspending him for nonpayment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

M. J. Gallery and others appealed against 160, Milford, for accepting a boy to membership who had not served the full constitutional apprenticeship time. The appeal was sustained.

J. J. Dreese appealed against 90, New York, for refusing his claim for \$40 death benefit. The union replied that he was a twenty-cent member. The appeal was not sustained.

G. Robley appealed against 58, Montreal, for fining him \$10. The appeal was not sustained.

H. A. Stran appealed against 225, Los Angeles, for fining him \$2 for failure to parade on Labor Day. Member claims sickness and shows a doctor's certificate. The appeal was sustained.

Jose Alonso appealed against 225, Los Angeles, for fining him \$2 for failure to parade on Labor Day. The member shows doctor's certificate. The appeal was sustained.

F. Quinones appealed against 225, Los Angeles, for fining him \$50 for working two days in a non union shop. The fine is hereby reduced to \$25.

J. M. Lind appealed against 225, Los Angeles, for fining him \$2 for failure to parade Labor Day. Member claims sickness and shows doctor's certificate. Appeal was sustained.

Viola Alonso appealed against 225, Los Angeles, for fining her \$2 for failure to parade Labor Day. The member claims sickness and shows doctor's certificate. The appeal was sustained.

M. Oppenheim appealed against 251, New York, for finding him guilty of slandering a member and ordering the president to reprimand him and for not permitting him to attend meetings until he would permit the president to administer the reprimand. The appeal was not sustained.

S. J. T. Wall, secretary, appealed against 28, Westfield, for holding that a member who deposited his card after a running assessment was levied did not have to pay any part of the assessment. The appeal is sustained. The decision means that if a running weekly 25c assessment is levied and a member retires from the union after the first week, he only has to pay one week's assessment of 25c. If a member deposits his card after the first week he has to pay the remaining weekly assessments.

CORRESPONDENCE

Vancouver, Nov. 13, 1911.

Cigarmakers of Local 357, Vancouver, B. C., held their seventh annual blue label masquerade ball on Friday, Nov. 10. The large Dominion Hall was crowded with merry masqueraders, attired in every conceivable costume. The dress and demeanor of all classes, from the King and George Washington down to the professional hobo, was shown. The different walks in life of the female sex was portrayed by the queenly queen, the blushing bride, the enticing ballet dancer, the poor match girl, etc., etc. The colored race was

represented as usual by burnt cork artists. This merry throng, dancing to the music of a union orchestra, is one form of advertising the blue label which we can recommend as effective. Sister locals should try something along this line. It only requires a little energy. The dancers pay the bills.

Robert J. Craig.

Morris, Ill., Nov. 4, 1911.

Sent picture of our window display by messenger. Hope it pleases you. Concerning expense, will say a committee of Union 191 called on the leading drug firm of the city, and asked them if they would give the union the use of their window for one week for a cigar display. They said they would be glad to do so. We hired an expert to trim the window. The cost of display was about \$15 to the local union. We also advertised the display in the local papers and at the moving picture show at an expense of \$5 and got considerable free write-ups from the papers. The members of Union 191, Morris, Ill., think it was the best label ad. in their city.

Otto Ludwig, Secretary.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, 1911.

The so-called Marco smugglers, who were selling cigars in New England with the Cuban label on the box, have been driven out of New England through the Sherlock Holmes ad which you reproduced, and they are now working in the West, and especially in Missouri.

If the western union where they operate would get your cut and article run in Boston American and circulate it as we did, especially in Missouri, they could bring about the same results.

These fellows have their headquarters in Boston, and when asked by friends what spoiled their Boston trade they say "those damn newspaper ads."

To the rest we say, "Go thou and do likewise."

Henry Abraham, Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., 1911.

"I am not one of those addle-pated feather-heads, who in their arrogant conceit imagine they can move the world by hitching it on to a hobby, or a lopsided issue.

"(Signed) John S. Kirschner."

—In September Journal.

The above is supposed to be a sledge hammer argument. In the July and September Journal this juggler of words had two lengthy articles. He rather proudly refers to his defense of the Civic Federation as printed in the February Journal.

Mr. Kirschner quotes articles from the Miners' Magazine against me, and says: "I know nothing of the merits and care less." The quotations from the Miners' Magazine were simply used as an added proof to show the wicked inclinations of the Socialists to blackguard everyone right or wrong.

This is charged up to "Comrade O'Neill," editor, who does not happen to be a member of the Socialist party. With this fact established, Mr. Kirschner's logic and entire article falls like a house of cards.

In the August Journal, relating to attacks upon individuals, I said: "Personally, I regret unfair criticism of John Mitchell, or any other person in the trade union movement."

To this Mr. Kirschner replies, in substance, that if I did not abuse anyone myself, yet I am a sinner by omission, if not by commission, because I did not control the minds and tongues of thousands of persons, for I occupied "a position carrying with it great influ-

ence and power." It must be patent to all that such circumlocutory argument is the veriest rot.

But most of Mr. Kirschner's charges are born of his imagination, no specifications being given—only assertions.

What shall we say of the Cigarmakers' Journal on the same score? Is it not a fact that in the past ten years there has been a column of vituperation and abuse by Kirschner and others against members as true-blue unionists as their critics could be, for every paragraph against any present officer of a trades union? And this abuse was all because of a difference of political ideas.

In the next Journal I shall treat upon the merits of Mr. Kirschner's article which favored the Civic Federation, and also some of his later vagaries.

And then, as stated in the August Journal, "I would (will) be justified by reason of Kirschner's articles and all the surrounding circumstances to ask for the publication of the entire reports of these two trial committees." By both I was exonerated of the charges published in the Journal.

J. Mahlon Barnes.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1911.

After attending the convention of the O. F. of L., at Cleveland, I spent a few days visiting various cities and towns throughout the state in the interest of the cigar makers.

It was with much regret that I found the demand and the supply of union cigars far from expectations, and feel that if more of our locals throughout the state, particularly the cigar makers, would become a part of the state body, much would be accomplished toward bringing the union label to the front. I find that activity is especially needed in the different cities. Even in places where there is a strong central body the lack of agitation for the label is very noticeable, and I can trace it to no other cause than lack of interest and lack of demand on the part of the trade unionists. In towns where there are no labeled cigars one finds plenty of non-union brands, so this leaves but one conclusion, and that is that union men are smoking non-labeled goods.

In Akron I found 160 saloons, and but few of these places handling cigars bearing the blue label. There are only twenty members in the union at Akron, and I found only four employed in that city, the other sixteen members being employed in small towns nearby. When the question was put to the dealers they claimed there was no demand for labeled brands, but that there was no lack of it for the "Tom Keene" and the "Owl" cigars. Now this condition of affairs is deplorable, particularly when one considers that there should be 200 union cigar makers instead of twenty. Endeavored to sow the seed of unionism while there, but we will have to wait for results. In Canal, Dover and New Philadelphia I found similar conditions. At Dennison and Uhrichsville I found plenty of union brands, but no demand for them. The dealers speak in preference of the labeled brands as against the trust-made goods, and claimed that all needed is a demand. So it is up to the union men to get busy.

In Norwalk I found conditions in good shape. Labeled cigars are in demand and the men are working steady.

From experiences I think Cincinnati is the banner city of our state for union-labeled cigars. The Label Committee of No. 4 is out continuously working and advertising for the blue label, and, together with the good work

on the part of the organized workers, it is an easy matter to be supplied with good union brands. But in spite of all this agitation there is much room for work here; so much more is there where the label is neglected, and how necessary it is that committees be appointed to boost the label, not only that of the cigar makers, but of all trades.

It is discouraging to enter a town filled with union men and find such a lack of co-operation and interest toward our greatest weapon, the union label. Would call upon these men to get into the band wagon. Agitate for all you are worth. By so doing you will not only be strengthening your own cause, but living up to the principles of the trade union movement. Don't let it be said that trust goods have a greater sale in towns where union men are in the majority.

I hope the members in Ohio will take notice of this article and will get busy and wake up the members in the Central bodies and create more of a demand for our label.

I think a good State Label League would be a great benefit to our trade in this state.

So if one is started I hope all the locals in the state will do all they can to make it a success. I would like to hear from some of our members through the columns of our Journal on a State Label League.

John L. Gilliam,
President No. 4.

McSherrystown, Pa., Dec. 6, 1911.

Union No. 316 desires to call the attention of the membership to the amendment proposed by Union No. 25, Milwaukee, which provides that members of the International Union shall only be permitted to work in strictly union or label shops. No measure more calculated to injure the present stability of the International Union or more sure to retard the future growth can be conceived. At first glance a proposed law of such a nature is amusing, but when you consider that there is always a possibility of any amendment being enacted into a law, then it becomes serious.

What has been the history of the International Union? Was our organization started with "strictly union shops"? No. Was it "strictly union shops" which built up our organization to its present large membership and its power in the economic field? No. Any one conversant with the history and the up-building of our organization knows that our success has only been made possible by organization and agitation, and this work was not confined to any particular city or locality, but was country wide.

To illustrate the effect of the proposed amendment we will cite our own state, Pennsylvania. Do you know that in Pennsylvania, with its present membership of 5,000, less than 1,200 are working in strictly union shops. Do you know that there are at present from 20,000 to 25,000 unorganized cigarmakers in Pennsylvania? What chance of organizing the unorganized army will we have if they are only to be organized when they secure jobs in "strictly union shops"? We cigarmakers in Pennsylvania want complete organization, and we need your assistance. This is an uphill fight for us, but it is the same fight our older brothers made in other and more favored sections. Hundreds of members are being added to the International Union from Pennsylvania. Will you continue to encourage and assist us, or will you force us to cut our membership to practically nothing, as you surely will do if you pass this amendment?

If this is true of Pennsylvania, it is bad

enough; but that is not all. Do we mean to lose all that we have gained in Tampa, in fact the whole state of Florida? How many members of their 8,000 or 10,000 are working in "strictly union shops"? The International Union in its wisdom has also extended its power to our island possessions. Do you mean that practically all our membership in Porto Rico and Cuba are to be sacrificed? We hope not, we believe not.

The same conditions, that of a large part of our membership working in other than "strictly union shops" prevails in many other sections of the country, most notably in Ohio and New York. In New York City a play has been made by a sponsor of this amendment to gain support for same by trying to fool them into believing that a very small percentage of their membership will be affected if the amendment becomes a law. Fortunately for the International Union, New York will cast a large vote against this amendment if its true significance and effect is understood.

In conclusion we want to appeal to you to vote against this amendment. Thousands of dollars and years of effort have been spent in building up our organization to its present membership and efficiency, and we are sure that you will not nullify this by enacting into law a measure which is sure to cut our organization to pieces, a measure which will not only retard but which will stop all further organization in Pennsylvania, in Florida, in Porto Rico, Ohio and New York, as well as in many other parts of the country.

Seb. H. Weaver,
John E. Storm,
F. J. Eline,
Committee.

Warren, Pa., Dec. 5, 1911.

I have noticed the statements in the Journal of two old cigarmakers, and want to call your attention to Mr. Christian Strickfuss of Warren. He is 83 years old and has worked at the trade for seventy-seven years, starting stripping at the age of six years. Mr. Strickfuss works in his factory every day. Does his casing, stripping, packing and selling, and makes on an average from 600 to 700 cigars a week. He has been a member of Union 122, Warren, Pa., for nearly twenty-two years.

E. J. Tribout, Secretary.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 6, 1911.

Union No. 22, Detroit, Mich., desires to call your attention to the shameful labor conditions in Detroit and to the cheap non-union cigar shops where married women and children are working. They are sacrificed for the selfish interests of the aristocratic owners. They have a system of fines from 25 cents to \$2 per week for the girls and married women if they fail to make enough cigars out of a certain amount of tobacco.

A foreman in the Hemmeter Cigar Company factory, No. 386, First District, Michigan, 34 Woodward avenue, has taken 700 cigars in one week off a girl's table without pay. The foreman said the cigars were all right, and the firm sold them. He said that was the highest number of cigars taken from a girl; that means labor practically for nothing. The girls who work there say the foreman has taken from twenty to thirty cigars a day, telling those poor foreigners, married women and children, "Your cigars were taken because of bad workmanship." Those cigars are sold just the same.

Girls received from \$1 to \$2 and \$3 per week. Brothers, think of it. Six thousand to seven thousand of those poor slaves work under those

conditions at starvation wages, having nothing to say as to what they should receive in wages, hours or shop conditions. This system leads to white slavery, low wages, long hours and brutal treatment. Those inhuman monsters are grinding dollars out of the flesh and blood of the children and married women, some in a delicate condition, and are supported by smokers who do not give a thought to those bad conditions under which the cigars they smoke are made.

The working women should receive no less than \$10 and \$12 per week and work seven and eight hours a day, and half day on Saturday, and there would be less danger of girls forced to go wrong by circumstances over which they have no control.

Only too often the aristocratic employer himself or his subordinates, such as superintendents, managers and foremen and his aristocratic friends take advantage of such girls and married women in their employ. This is so frequent as to cause comment.

The people of Detroit and the State of Michigan are not showing any consideration against those aristocratic owners—not even a protest against the girl catchers. Their brutal persecutors have covered the cheeks of the women and children with tears. There is no other city or town in the land of the free and the home of the brave except Detroit, where they have such bad industrial conditions.

There will come a time when the people of Detroit will be ashamed of those cheap non-union cigar traps. Babies are dying year after year because of the fact that they don't get a mother's care. Those little babes are left in the cradle by their mothers, who are making cigars. Their lives are sacrificed for the selfish interests of the aristocratic owners.

In the November Journal we published a statement made by John W. Smith, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, to the Business Agent, that he would enforce the Michigan child labor law and the 54-hour week law for women, and that he would appreciate information from the Business Agent pertaining to any violations by the owners of Detroit non-union cigar factories.

The November Journal shows the evidence by D. S. Jones to the Commissioner pertaining to this matter and those reports are correct.

The Commissioner made the statement at a conference Thursday, Nov. 16, that it would be necessary in order to enforce the law that the Business Agent get names of the girls working in those non-union shops. This caused some more work for Union No. 22. However, we desire to report that we have been able to give Mr. Smith on Saturday, Nov. 18, the names of four girls working at the San Telmo cigar shop (non-union), Factory No. 990, 540 Forest avenue East: Bernice Lemanski, 972 Dubois street; Luci Celmanski, 582 Frederick, aged 15 years; Helen Jiosotarski, 1000 Dubois street; Sophia Jgrycryho, 1001 Dubois street. And here are two names of the lady members of Union No. 22 who gave the information, and they used to work for the San Telmo non-union shop: Celia Steck, 328 Grandy avenue; Francis Belitzke, 584 Frederick avenue.

The evidence given by all the girls shows the violations of the child labor law and the 54-hour week law for women.

Monday, Nov. 20, State Factory Inspector Mary C. Girardin investigated this matter and held an interview with those two lady members of Union No. 22, and they made good their statements again to the factory inspector. Business agent was present at this time.

Mary C. Girardin made the statement to D. S. Jones that she would swear out a warrant the same day against the San Telmo non-union cigar shop, charging them with violating the State child labor law and the 54-hour week law for women.

Owner of cafe, 521 Forest avenue East, near the San Telmo Cigar Co., 540 Forest avenue East, stated that the non-union cigar girls started to work at the San Telmo at 6:30 in the morning and worked till 11:30; started to work again at noon (12:15) and some started to work at 12, and remained at work till after 6 in the evening. He did not know that he was speaking to the Business Agent and another member of Union No. 22.

No action (no warrants) has yet been taken by the Deputy State Labor Commissioner. We wonder why. Union No. 22 is looking forward with impatience to find if Mr. Smith has the courage of his convictions.

We beg leave to suggest, brothers, that you explain the situation we are in regarding the shameful labor conditions in Detroit—cheap non-union cigar factories—to the various trades and labor councils, so that all friends will smoke union made cigars and that dealers when buying cigars will insist that the cigarmakers' union blue label be on the cigar box.

David S. Jones,
Business Agent.

Washington, D. C., December, 1911.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The proceedings of the thirty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Atlanta, Ga., is now ready for distribution, at 25 cents per copy, \$20 per hundred.

The book contains the reports of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Council, and all committees, and many other matters of an important nature. Send in your orders early before the edition is exhausted.

Fraternally yours,

Frank Morrison,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1, 1911.

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America takes this opportunity of extending to you and through you to your affiliated local unions, its sincere appreciation for the generous moral assistance rendered it during the year now coming to a close.

Our organization stands for the sanitary shop, for courteous and honest treatment of its patrons, and is opposed to the impositions and overcharges characteristic of the non-union shop with no fixed schedule.

Through agitation for our union shop card, members of organized labor have done much to assist us in organizing a large portion of the barbers of our country, and by so doing the labor movement has to a great degree aided us in stamping out the dread disease, tuberculosis, so prevalent among our craft, caused by the long hours of labor and Sunday slavery.

There are still many barbers in your city unaffiliated with us and we, therefore, earnestly appeal to you to aid us in our campaign for a more perfect organization. We trust that you will join us in a united effort to create a greater demand for union-made products, and by so doing aid materially in organizing the unorganized work-shops of all crafts throughout the country.

Again thanking you for your assistance, trusting that we may continue to have your enthusiastic co-operation during the year 1912, hoping that you will give this communication more than passing notice, and wishing you one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am,

Fraternally yours,
J. C. SHANESSY,
General Organizer.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 7, 1911.

Whereas, The American Medical Association is endeavoring to secure the enactment of a law by the Congress of the United States, providing for the establishment of a department of the Government to be known as the Department of Public Health, the head of which department will be a cabinet officer; and,

Whereas, The establishment of such a department would ultimately deprive us of the freedom

we now enjoy, viz., to employ any system of healing we choose and would compel us to submit to the dictation of a Government doctor; and,

Whereas, The National League for Medical Freedom has been organized for the purpose of protecting the people in one of their most sacred rights, the right of every man to select the practitioner of his choice in the hour of sickness; and,

Whereas, The National League for Medical Freedom will seek through publicity and education to unmask and oppose any legislation which endeavors to put into power any one system of healing and to use the Government prestige, money and machinery to enforce its theories and opinions upon citizens who believe in other forms of healing; and now, therefore, be it hereby

Resolved, That we, the members of Cigarmakers Union No. 129 of Denver, Colo., do announce ourselves as opposed to the establishment by the Government of the United States of a department of public health and do further announce ourselves as in sympathy with the National League for Medical Freedom in its efforts to prevent the establishment of such a department.

CIGARMAKERS UNION No. 129.
Denver, Colorado.

Logansport, Ind.

On Nov. 28, Union 215, Logansport, Ind., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. They gave a banquet and listened to speeches made by the various speakers. The proceedings were interspersed with song and music. C. W. Stewart, an old-time and celebrated cornetist, rendered several selections. Speeches were made by O. P. Smith, Secretary Horn, Mr. C. E. Carter, and by two members who twenty-five years ago signed the application for charter, and by a large number of members of the union, and by President Perkins. The employers were invited, most of whom were present and made short talks. The interesting fact was brought out that in the twenty-five years of its existence the union has not spent one dollar for strike benefit, and yet it enjoys one of the best bills of prices in the state. This, it is claimed, is a record. Everyone declared that the occasion had been one of pleasure and interest to all who attended.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER.

Homestead, Pa., Dec. 5, 1911.

Since last report I have visited Gilbertsville, where some months ago an effort was made to form a local union, which I feel confident will yet be accomplished, as there is a current of favorable sentiment among the cigarmakers employed there and vicinity.

York is very active and admitted a large class of members during the past month.

Lancaster has an active organization committee. They are continuing visits to nearby unions and assisting very much in awakening the indifferent members. Wherever the rank and file are active results are always forthcoming.

Reading is enjoying prosperity in every respect. Several applicants for the use of the label. Bartenders are well organized, which is a great benefit to the cigarmakers.

Perkasie, which was recently organized, is doing well. Admitted several members and will hold a meeting for the unorganized.

Quakertown is still active in their campaign. A central body was recently formed there, also a local of musicians, which was partly due to the activity of the cigarmakers. Meetings were held under the jurisdiction of this union which in the past were never reached. Several were attended by nearly 100 cigarmakers, especially so at Richlandtown and Trumbauersville.

The Pennsylvania Blue Label League is assisting in the work of organization by furnishing literature and mailing labor papers to the non-unionists, which will surely produce results in the near future.

Philip Wagaman

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

16 Binghamton	\$100	221 South Bend	100
61 La Crosse	100	228 San Francisco	100
76 Hannibal	100	273 Rockland	100
153 Sioux Falls	100	301 Akron	100
172 Davenport	100	320 Athens	100
211 Victoria	100	340 Traverse City	100
219 Mobile	100	341 Neenah	100

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

148 Caguas	\$1.00	53 New Orleans	1.50
246 Salamanca	.50	151 Habana	2.00
48 Toledo	1.50	131 Jersey City	.60
52 Elmira	.50	399 Vincennes	1.00
427 Rahway	2.00	76 Hannibal	.50
280 Owego	1.00	210 Rome	1.00
35 Dayton	1.50	454 Cedar Rapids	.50
213 New York	3.00	5 Rochester	1.50
6 Syracuse	1.00	200 Galesburg	.50
283 Geneva	1.00	879 Rochester	.50
293 Ft. Smith	1.00	437 Cairo	.10
235 Peru	4.10	367 Ogden	.15
232 Sellersville	3.00	209 Coldwater	2.00
500 Tampa	10.00	429 Niagara Falls	1.00
50 Terre Haute	1.00	70 Winona	1.50
447 Kenosha	.50	251 New York	1.50
340 Traverse City	1.00	268 Escanaba	.50

STATIONERY.

66 Lewiston	\$3.50	448 Brainard	2.40
14 Chicago	3.50	2 Buffalo	7.00
5 Rochester	1.75	131 Jersey City	.60
211 Victoria	4.25	395 Waterbury	2.75
102 Kansas City	1.75		

MISCELLANEOUS.

123 Hamilton, supplies	\$	.60
425 Astoria, supplies		4.25
473 Calgary, supplies		14.27
J. A. B., Binghamton, supplies		1.35
J. A. B., Brooklyn, supplies		1.60
339 Kokomo, supplies		9.90
146 Williamsport, supplies		2.50
42 Hartford, supplies		1.50
311 Auburn, supplies		1.25
18 Brattleboro, supplies		3.90
149 Brooklyn, supplies		3.00
347 Fargo, supplies		13.25
350 Valdosta, supplies		5.00
164 Ft. Collins, supplies		13.02
431 Litchfield, type		.22
231 Amsterdam, type		.22
39 New Haven, dates		1.00
437 Calro, dates		.16
126 Ephrata, ink pad		.35
14 Chicago, ink pad		.35
49 Springfield, ink pad		.35
429 Niagara Falls, ink pad		.35
126 Ephrata, cancelling stamp		.75
102 Kansas City, cancelling stamp		.75
471 Americus, cancelling stamp		.75
318 Chattanooga, label cuts		.65
138 Newark, label cuts		1.00
32 Louisville, label cuts		.90
231 Amsterdam, label press		6.00
Cigarmakers of Fargo, charter		5.00
Cigarmakers of Valdosta, charter		5.00
Cigarmakers of Ft. Collins, charter		5.00
Cigarmakers of Manati, charter		5.00

Balance Oct. 31.....\$1,586.64
 Total.....\$3,224.72

Total.....\$4,811.36

EXPENDITURES FOR NOVEMBER, 1911.

Office rent	\$	90.00
Salary to International President		120.00
Salary to clerks		418.65
Printing strike applications, Nos. 111, 332, 333, 449 and Tampa		35.00
Printing Chicago amendment and voting blank		6.50
Printing 3,005 blank cards of membership		60.10
Printing circular reference "smoker question"		4.50
Printing 3,000 postals, Form 1		6.00
Printing stationery for office		7.50
Printing stationery for local unions		8.40
Printing and numbering 2,880,000 labels		345.60
Printing October Journal		349.51
60 reams Journal paper		184.30
Wrapping paper and twine		12.20
Electro of label		.88
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as Financier		220.00
Frank Celcis, salary and expense as Organizer		200.00
E. S. Lopez, salary and expense as Organizer		97.90
E. E. Greenwalt, salary and expense as special Organizer		50.00
J. T. Smith, salary and expense as Delegate to A. F. L.		100.00
T. F. Tracy, salary and expense as Delegate to A. F. L.		150.00
Sam'l Gompers, expense as Delegate to A. F. L.		108.00
A. Strasser, salary		50.00
Dan Harris, salary and expense to Syracuse and New York		38.75
J. E. Farrell, salary and expense to Louisville		50.60
Wm. Strauss, salary and expense to New York		81.50
International President, expense to Buffalo		38.50

J. H. Brennan, salary and expense to Kokomo	19.20
International President, expense to Atlanta	87.60
J. T. Smith, salary and expense to Denver	49.70
International President, expense to Logansport	8.55
Expressage on labels and supplies	128.40
Postage on letters and cards	52.48
Postage on October Journals	29.40
Telephone service	22.85
Electric light	1.26
Spanish translation	4.40
Carting supplies to Chicago unions	1.50
Expressage on package from Norwalk	.35
Expressage on package from Milwaukee	.30
Exchange on checks	.35
Office supplies	2.75
20 telegrams not prepaid	13.01
Expense for November	\$3,206.49
Balance Nov. 30, 1911	1,604.87
Total	\$4,811.36

WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER.

(Edited by the Officers of the American Federation of Labor.)

A STATEMENT.

To the American Public on the McNamara Case:

The McNamaras stand before the world self convicted of great crimes. They have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment—J. B. during his natural life, J. J. for fifteen years. The position of labor in connection with the effort made to afford these men an opportunity for adequate defense before the courts has been attacked and misrepresented to such a degree as to require a clear statement at the hands of the undersigned, who are in the best position to make an authoritative statement at this time—a statement that will be strengthened by some review of the principal points of the case.

Was there an explosion of gas in the Los Angeles Times building when it was destroyed? Immediately after the disaster, the press reports stated that men who had been at work in the building spoke of an odor of gas for some time previous to the explosion. Gas leakage in the building, it came out later, had been known to others. Many conservative trade union officials, newspaper writers and publicists, on making an investigation in Los Angeles, soon after, were positive in assuring the public that they believed gas had destroyed the building. Among the mine workers, not one man, so far as information has reached us, has believed the destructive explosive was dynamite. Prominent officials of the United Mine Workers, cautious, honorable men, whose word is taken as truth by all who know them, who are familiar with mining explosives, declared that the effect of the explosion was not that which follows a discharge of dynamite. Were all these men speaking from blind partisanship or from honest conviction? Were they utterly mistaken? The answer has now been supplied by the prosecution. While the "gas theory" was being hooted at by enemies of the unions, while even so late as last Friday night, an editor of the New York Times was indicting a contemptuous slur at John Mitchell for supposing "that proof would be adduced to show that an explosion of gas destroyed the Los Angeles Times building," the prosecution knew that gas was an agency in the explosion and a great factor in the destruction which ensued. W. J. Burns in a press interview Saturday last said: "Why, McManigal told us in his first confession that McNamara turned open the stopcocks of the gas mains of the building when he set the bomb. We knew all the time that a part of the explosion was due to gas." Now, the possible terrific force of a gas explosion, even in the open air, was shown in the wreckage caused by the accident at the Grand Central Station, New York, December 19, 1910, while the Los Angeles disaster was being discussed throughout the country.

The fact of a gas explosion led all others in importance in the minds of the organized workers! Nearly all of them were convinced that it was an established fact. The most cautious reasoners among them regarded the possibilities of the fact sufficient to hold to belief in it until proof to the contrary could be produced. They were willing to suspend conclusive judgment while awaiting evidence.

The public also wanted such facts regarding the circumstances of the explosion as could be accepted as evidence of the way it came about. What was given the public, first and foremost? On the instant, at the hearing of the explosion, H. D. Otis broke into a savage denunciation of trade unionists, accusing them of having caused the disaster, and he has ever since declared it was the result of dynamite. By this course, he diverted the case from one in which citizens in common should have proceeded, through legal methods alone, to search for the truth. He threw the unions on their defense, outraged them, insulted their officials, raised animosities that could have been avoided. He was at once backed up by the small circle of bitter enemies of trade unionism whose fulminations were largely made up of transparent falsehoods leveled at trade unions in general and at the leaders of trade unions.

Despite all clamor it must be remembered that with few exceptions, the international trade unions, more than 120 in number, are and have usually been in normal business relations with

the employers of their members. Many of them have for years arranged their differences and their working conditions with employers through trade agreements or other methods resulting in a minimum of loss through suspension of work. Violence in cases of dispute are not common to them. Trade unionists have been made aware, by experience, that stories of disorder by unionists during strikes or lockouts have been systematically exaggerated.

Therefore, aware of the necessity of trade union organization, of the incalculable amount of good in various forms done by and through their unions every year, of the long and bitter campaign carried on by Otis, Kirby, Post and others, to destroy trade unionism, and perceiving the intention of these plotters and their detectives to ignore the apparent, and to their minds, proven cause of the Times disaster, and to turn that terrible event solely to account as a means of discrediting trade unionism, the unions energetically stated their side of the case to the American public as they saw it at that time.

When, after six months, the McNamaras were arrested, it was in Russian style, not American. Holding the members of the executive board of the Structural Iron Workers in confinement without warrant, hurrying J. J. McNamara away from Indianapolis in an automobile and by circuitous routes taken to California—what were these but features of high-handed irregularity, and tyrannical lawlessness, known in arrests in Russia that precede transportation of prosecuted citizens to Siberia? And, when Detective Burns has through-out been doubted by so great a part of the American public, it has been largely the fault of his proceedings at this point, and of his own defouling the reputation of his craft, for has he not said: "Private detectives, as a class, are the worst lot of blackmailing scoundrels that live outside of prisons." (See page 357, McClure's Magazine, August, 1911).

J. J. McNamara had not been of sufficient prominence among labor men to be the subject of discussion as a leading figure, but what was generally known of him was to his credit. He was seen at conventions as a man of pleasing appearance and of mild manner. He was spoken of as self-educated and a faithful secretary of his organization. His speech and his writings for his magazine were reputed to be conservative. When placed under arrest, and throughout his imprisonment, his bearing was undemonstrative. His letters and telegrams to officials of the A. F. of L. and the Atlanta convention were concise and without suspicious characteristics. In no wise, to common observation, had he shown abnormal traits.

Did organized labor properly express its condemnation of violence on hearing of the Los Angeles disaster? It did by interviews, addresses, and publications. The hundreds of union labor papers, in their issues succeeding the event, contained what, taken together, would make volumes, declarative of the sentiments of their editors and of the rank and file of union membership on the subject. All recognized the case as one of mystery, the feeling shown being that of horror at the possibility of any union man being implicated in it. Unions framed resolutions in meetings, declaring that trade unionism was not to be advanced by murderous acts. Union labor officials, and many others, were quoted to similar effect. The president of the American Federation of Labor, the day after the disaster occurred, as published by the St. Louis Star, said:

"Labor does not stand for such outrages, nor contemplate such crime. I cannot believe that a union man has done it, and I deeply hope no one who was connected with the labor movement will be found to have done it. It is inconceivable that a union man should have done this thing. And yet, if it is found that a union man has done it, unionism cannot be blamed by fair-minded men for the deed of a man devoid of any human feeling, as the perpetrator of this horrible catastrophe must have been. It was the act of a madman. No one with an ounce of sympathy in his makeup could do aught but contemplate such a crime with the deepest abhorrence."

These facts were further fully presented in the June, 1911, issue of the American Federationist, in a seventeen-page article entitled the "McNamara Case," in which the leading facts up to that time were reviewed. Speaking before the St. Louis Central Labor Union on Sunday, October 2, 1910, the day after the disaster, President Gompers asserted he would "immediately turn the dynamites over to the proper authorities if he could lay hands on them." The Globe-Democrat also quoted him as saying: "I only wish I knew the actual perpetrators and if I did, take my word for it, I would turn them over to justice." The universal condemnation of a murderous deed in labor circles, ought to be a fact so far beyond question, so easily ascertainable from accessible records, that no man with any regard for his reputation for veracity could deny it. Yet, the New York Times, in an editorial last Saturday, printed this sentence: "From the day when James B. McNamara's bomb blew his twenty-one victims into eternity, down to the present time no authoritative voice in the ranks of labor has been raised to express the hope that the murderers would be brought to justice, even should they prove to be union men."

Relative to other phases of the McNamara case, the article in the June American Federationist contains these passages:

"It may be said that from that time (the kidnapping) to the present, Detective Burns, Attorney Drew, Editor Otis, C. W. Post, and the active agents of the extremists in the Manufacturers' Association in general, have all played to perfection the hysterical characters to which we are accus-

tomed in the pages of cheap fiction and on the boards of the Bowery class of theaters."

"Nothing more surprised us in the series of audacious acts committed by Detective Burns than his saying to a reporter of the World, May 7, 1911:

"Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor knows by this time that there was no frame-up and that the arrests of the McNamaras and McManigal were not the result of a plant. Why? Because Gompers has been conducting an investigation of his own at Indianapolis that has convinced him that there was no frame-up and no plants."

"These assertions of Burns were entirely without foundation. Nothing was brought to our knowledge in Indianapolis or elsewhere that could be used as evidence against the prisoners or to show that the Structural Iron Workers' Union has been conducting a dynamite campaign against the Erectors' Association."

Since the McNamaras' confession Burns has been reiterating this charge. The only "investigation" in which President Gompers participated in Indianapolis was the meeting of the prominent trade unionists held last May 10-12, called by officials of the eight international unions which have their headquarters in that city, and the meeting of the officials of a large number of trade unions called by authority of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and held at Indianapolis, June 29, 1911. What President Gompers learned there was precisely what everyone attending the conference learned, and that was nothing that helped to solve the mystery of the Los Angeles disaster, or, of criminality of any kind.

Indeed, the unlawful and un-American kidnapping of McNamara formed one of the chief factors of fixing in the minds of the working people of our country that he was innocent. They reasoned as they had a right to reason, that if there existed evidence of McNamara's guilt of the crime charged, every protection would and should have been accorded him to demonstrate before the courts of Indiana that he was innocent of the crime with which he was charged. His protestations of innocence, his demands to be represented by counsel, were all ruthlessly ignored.

Violence, brutality, destruction of life or property, are foreign to the aims and methods of organized labor of America, and no interest is more severely injured by the employment of such methods, than that of the workers organized in the labor movement. Therefore, quite apart from the spirit of humanitarianism and justice which prompts the activities of the organized labor movement, policy and hopes for success, forbid the resort to violence. The American labor movement and its men are loyal Americans and seek to obtain the abolition of wrongs and the attainment of their rights within the law.

Organized labor of America has no desire to condone the crimes of the McNamaras. It joins in the satisfaction that the majesty of the law and justice has been maintained and the culprits commensurately punished for their crime.

And yet it is an awful commentary upon existing conditions when any one man among all the millions of workers, can bring himself to the frame of mind that the only means to secure justice for labor is in violence, outrage and murder.

It is cruelly unjust to hold the men of the labor movement either legally or morally responsible for the crime of an individual member. No such moral code or legal responsibility is placed upon any other association of men in our country.

In so far as we have the right to speak, in the name of organized labor, we welcome any investigations which either federal or state courts may undertake. The sessions of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor are held with open doors that all may see and hear what is being said and done. The books, accounts, and correspondence of the American Federation of Labor are open to any competent authority, who may desire to make a study or an investigation of them.

Will the National Manufacturers' Association, the Erectors' Association and the detective agencies extend the same privilege for public investigation and examination of their books and correspondence?

When we were selected as a committee on Ways and Means to raise and disburse funds for the defense of the McNamaras and the prosecution of the kidnapers, we were fully impressed with the innocence of the accused men. That impression was strengthened by their written and oral protestations of innocence. We here and now, individually and collectively, declare that the first knowledge or intimation of their guilt was conveyed by the press in their confessions of guilt. From the outset we assured all contributors and the public generally, that we would publish an accounting of the moneys received, from whom received, and to whom paid. This assurance will be fulfilled. A report in full will first be made to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at its meeting to be held at Washington, D. C., January 8, 1912.

The American labor movement has done so much for the workers of our country in improving their condition, in lightening the burdens which the workers have had to bear, bringing light and hope in the homes and in the lives, the factories and the workshops of our country, that it challenges the world of investigators. The organizations of labor of America have been the most potent factors in the establishment and maintenance of the largest measure of industrial peace. Their course is of a conciliatory character, to reach trade agree-

ments with employers, and the faithful adherence to agreements. When industrial conditions become unsettled, they are more largely due to the unreasonableness of employers, who regard every effort of the workers to maintain their rights, and to promote their interests, as an invasion of employers' prerogatives, which are resented with consequent struggles. If employers will be but fair and tolerant, they will find more than a responsive attitude on the part of organized labor, but, of one thing all may rest assured, that with existing conditions of concentrated wealth and industry, the organized toilers of our country realize that there is no hope from abject slavery outside of the protection which the organized labor movement affords.

The men of organized labor, in common with all our people, are grieved beyond expression in words at the loss of life, and the destruction of property, not only in the case under discussion, but in any other case which may have occurred. We are hurt and humiliated to think that any man connected with the labor movement should have been guilty of either. The lesson this grave crime teaches will, however, have its salutary effect. It will demonstrate now more than ever, the inhumanity, as well as the futility of resorting to violence in the effort to right wrongs, or to attain rights.

In view of the great uplift work in which the men of the labor movement have been and are engaged, and the industrial problems with which they have to contend, we insist that our organization of labor should be judged by what they do and aim to do, rather than to be opposed and stigmatized because one or a few may be recreant to the good name and high ideals of labor, and we appeal to the fair minded citizenship and the press of America for fair treatment.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor, Chairman.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary American Federation of Labor.

JAMES A. SHORT, President Building Trades Department.

WM. J. SPENCER, Secretary Building Trades Department.

JAS. O'CONNELL, President Metal Trades Department.

A. J. BERRER, Secretary Metal Trades Department.

JOHN B. LENNON, President Union Label Trades Department.

THOMAS F. TRACY, Secretary Union Label Trades Department.

Constituting the McNamara Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1911.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Efforts Are Being Put Forth to Have Labor's Bill in Congress Enacted into Law the Coming Session.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The American Federation of Labor has been for the past several years championing the passage of an industrial vocational education bill. Congressman Wilson introduced at the extra session, H. R. 12156, "to co-operate with the states in encouraging instruction in agriculture, the trades and industries and home economics in secondary schools, in maintaining instruction in these vocational subjects in State normal schools, in maintaining extension departments in State colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure." The companion bill in the Senate is, S. 3, introduced by Senator Page of Vermont. While the American Federation of Labor has been the pioneer in the agitation to secure this character of legislation, there are several forces at work along the same line.

Paper Is Right.

Reynolds' Newspaper editorially says: "It is false economy on the part of the employer to attempt to cut down expenses by placing young and inexperienced persons in positions of trust. The Central London Railway has just prosecuted a boy booking clerk for stealing tickets. Apart from the shareholders' interests, it is not fair to the boys to place them in positions of such responsibility before their characters are formed and hardened."

Refuse to be Strike Breakers.

Fourteen boilermakers, not members of the Boilermakers' union, were offered jobs at Albany, N. Y., but upon arriving found they were to be used as strike breakers. Although the men were without money they refused to go to work, having been deluded into coming to accept regular employment.

Label Trades Election.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 18.—The Union Label Trades Department, after transacting a large volume of business and making provision for the coming year, proceeded to election of officers, as follows: President, John F. Tobin, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union of Boston; first vice president, John W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union of Indianapolis; second vice president, Jacob Fischer, secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of Indianapolis; third vice president, Owen Miller, secretary of the American Federation of Musicians of St. Louis; fourth vice president, T. A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of Chicago; fifth vice president, A. McAndrew, president Tobacco Workers' Inter-

national Union; secretary-treasurer, Thomas F. Tracy, Cigarmakers' International Union of Boston.

Prisoner in Own Jail.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—Former Sheriff John E. Shields of Westmoreland County, who was sentenced to two years and four months in the Western penitentiary for perjury, is a prisoner in his own jail, his conviction growing out of the coal strike in the Westmoreland fields last year. Shields was one of the active spirits in fighting the sheet and tin workers during the strike against the Steel Trust at New Kensington, Apollo and Vandergrift in 1909. He made himself conspicuously obnoxious in various ways to Organizers Arthur E. Holder and Jeff Pierce of the American Federation of Labor, during the progress of the strike; these organizers having been detailed to assist the strikers. At last, Shields "got his."

Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh will make the pension retirement system for Government clerks a feature of his annual report to Congress.

Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 18.—The strikers on the Illinois Central railroad were proffered and accepted the First Baptist Church in which to hold a mass meeting recently. Addresses were made by prominent labor men and the auditorium was packed and the auditors enthusiastic.

FIGHT ON CIVIC FEDERATION LOST.

Socialists are Badly Routed in Their Fight on the Floor of American Federation of Labor Convention.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 25.—The much heralded fight against the officers of the American Federation of Labor who are members of the National Civic Federation has taken place. Since the United Mine Workers in convention amended their constitution prohibiting any member of the Mine Workers from becoming a member of the National Civic Federation, and the withdrawal of John Mitchell from the trade agreement department of the National Civic Federation as the result of the action of the Miners' convention, the Socialists have been actively engaged in an effort to procure sufficient strength to pass a resolution at the Atlanta convention prohibiting officers of the American Federation of Labor from holding membership in the National Civic Federation. The Miners' delegation to the American Federation of Labor came instructed to make an effort to have the convention take similar action as did the miners. This gave the Socialists a nucleus of 2,504 votes to start with. Three resolutions were introduced, all being practically in the same tenor, seeking to prohibit officers of the Federation from becoming members of the National Civic Federation, or continuing membership therein. These resolutions were referred to the Resolutions Committee which made an exhaustive investigation in an effort to discover whether there was any valid reason why the resolutions should be passed. Finding none, the Resolution Committee reported unfavorably. In the discussion which followed Duncan McDonald, Tom Lewis and E. S. McCullough of the Miners, and Max Hayes spoke against the adoption of the report of the committee, while Dennis Hayes, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, W. B. Wilson, James M. Lynch, John Walker, W. D. Mahon, T. W. McCullough of Typographical Union, Tim Healy, and President Gompers spoke in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee. While the Miners' delegation was instructed to vote for the resolution and did vote for it, yet John Mitchell and W. B. Wilson spoke in favor of the adoption of the committee's report, although stating that they would be compelled to vote against it owing to the instructions from their organization. In his speech John Mitchell made the charge that the convention of the Miners which amended the constitution forbidding membership in the National Civic Federation had been "packed" by permitting men to act as delegates who were not entitled to sit as such; that credentials were illegally issued, and stated that he was prepared to produce the proof. Delegate Walker of the Miners substantiated the charges made by Delegate John Mitchell. Almost the entire day was consumed in the debate upon this question and when the roll call was had the vote stood: In favor of the report of the committee 11,851; opposed 4,924.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 18.—The Supreme Court of this state has just handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

It is reported by officials in charge of the work on the Panama canal that there is now a surplus of labor in the zone.

BRUTALITY.

Southern Pacific Official Denies Water to Striker's Wife and Babe, Even Though Payment Was Offered.

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 25.—According to "The Voice of the People," published in this city, the Southern Pacific officials are indeed desperate and have resorted to exceedingly brutal tactics, that the strikers on the system may be crushed. The paper states: "Even a Digger Indian or a Papago buck on the war path, will turn over a rock and allow a squaw with a new born papoose the first pick of the fat grubs which may be found beneath

it, but it has remained for an official of the Southern Pacific railroad, Superintendent J. H. Dyer, of the Tucson division, which extends from El Paso to Yuma, to refuse a drink of water to a striker's wife with a new born babe at her breast.

Ministers for Labor.

Winnipeg association takes action against employers and extends support to leather workers.

According to a preliminary report of the Census Bureau, the average wages per year of men employed in the manufacture of explosives only reaches \$686 per man per year in this dangerous industry.

Violator Mulcted by Fines.

Muskogee, Okla., Nov. 25.—Nelson Brothers, contractors of public work, pleaded guilty in the superior court to violating the 8-hour law and working men and teams below the scale. A fine of \$50.00 and costs was assessed in two cases, and a number of other cases that had been filed against the contractors were dismissed. The State Labor Department is using great activity in the enforcement of the 8-hour law in this state.

Want Higher Pay for Women.

Boston, Nov. 25.—Public hearing was recently held by the Commission appointed to consider the wisdom of establishing a scale of minimum wages for women and minors in this state.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 25.—Under direction of the State Bureau of Labor there will be a State conference of employers and employees in the Twin Cities, on December 7 and 8, to discuss the problems of safeguarding machinery and prevention of accidents. Inspection of manufacturing plants in the cities will be made to view safety appliances in use. Addresses on various kindred subjects will also be had.

New York, Nov. 25.—Eighteen manufacturers were recently arraigned in special sessions to answer charges of violating labor laws. The charges including improper sanitation in workrooms, bolted doors in factories, improper dressing rooms for women, and working minors overtime. Most of the defendants pleaded guilty and sentences were suspended; while for flagrant cases, or second offenses, fines were imposed of from \$10 to \$25. Further prosecutions are to follow.

Members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers have been notified that all operators, towermen and agents on the New York Central lines have been given an increase in wages; the increase beginning November 15. More than 6,000 men are benefited.

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Rezin Orr, international secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and John J. Scannell, organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, have been badly beaten. They allege that the attack was made by hired sluggers of the local traction company.

The report of James Duncan (the delegate representing the American Federation of Labor at the International Secretariat at Budapest this year), presented to the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L. is considered a classic in labor literature.

The Federation will be represented next year at the British Trade Union Congress by G. L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and John H. Walker, of the Coal Miners. John T. Smith, Cigar Maker, will represent the Federation as fraternal delegate to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which meets next September at Guelph, Ontario.

AMALGAMATION PLANS.

Atlanta Convention of American Federation of Labor Directs Amalgamation of Wood Working Organizations.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor through its adjustment committee, gave much consideration to the jurisdiction dispute which has been long occupying the stage, between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and the Amalgamated Wood Workers. The adjustment committee in reporting on the conditions existing between the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters made the following recommendation, which was adopted by a vote of 15,491 for, to 425 votes against, those not voting representing 1,324 votes:

"Your committee recommends that the president of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to arrange a conference between representatives of the two organizations involved within ninety days from the adjournment of this convention, with a view of arranging a basis of amalgamation of the two organizations, and in case of disagreement upon the terms of amalgamation agreed upon and submitted by the president and executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the differences shall be referred to the president and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for a final decision, which decision shall be rendered not later than June 1, 1912. Should the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners fail to amalgamate with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on or before July 1, 1912, the

president of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners."

In the jurisdictional controversy existing between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, the committee made an identical report with the one just quoted, the roll call vote being 15,374 in favor, with 409 votes against; 1,457 votes not being recorded either way. If these amalgamations take place the jurisdiction disputes among the wood working unions will be entirely eliminated.

Papers Make False Statements.

Washington, Dec. 2.—During the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor, newspapers in Chicago and Cincinnati carried a statement that a "split in big labor duty is imminent and organizations of miners secretly lay plans to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor—Reld faction of electrical workers follow movement to form independent federation." Delegate F. J. Hayes, vice president of the United Mine Workers, called attention to this statement on the floor of the convention and denied it in order that the position of the United Mine Workers might be made clear. "Our international president is not here and as I am the next in official capacity I take this opportunity to deny the statement. The article goes on to state that the delegates of the Western Federation of Miners and United Mine Workers of America held a secret conference the other night to carry out this proposition. I take this occasion to brand the statement as a deliberate falsehood."

A BRUTAL ATTACK.

Traction Sluggers Seriously Cripple Amalgamated Association Official and Beat Up Another Organizer.

Toledo, O., Dec. 2.—While on their way from the Central Labor hall a few nights ago, Resin Orr, treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Men, and John J. Scannell, organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, were assaulted by three thugs alleged to be in the employ of the local traction company. Resin Orr was struck with a "billy," so the attending physician claims, and the sight of one of his eyes has been permanently destroyed. Scannell was knocked down and kicked, but his injuries are not considered serious. Fortunately one of the sluggers was caught, and on preliminary hearing was bound over in the sum of \$1,000. Orr has been organizing the men employed by the traction company and the company, as usual, are pursuing the tactics commonly employed by street railway companies to thwart organization of their employees.

FEDERATION PLEA OVERRULED.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia Denies Petition of American Federation of Labor.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Since the handing down of the decision of the United States Supreme court in the Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison alleged contempt case there have been many attempts made by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to punish the Federation officials for the alleged contempt of court. These efforts, however, have been met by various pleas and motions, the last one of which, that of the statute of limitations, having been orally argued before the entire District Supreme Court. The District Supreme Court has now overruled the contentions as to the statute of limitations and ordered that a commissioner or examiner be appointed for the purpose of taking testimony and presenting it to the court. Mr. Albert Harper has been appointed as commissioner, the Federation having waived none of its rights in this appointment. While it may appear that the case is drawing to a close, yet it is quite probable that it will be a long time before the case is finally disposed of.

The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor has raised the per capita tax of national and international unions from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent per member per month. The executive council in its report recommended the increase. The matter was referred to the laws committee and that committee brought in a favorable report. An increase in the per capita tax had become necessary in order to extend the activities of the Federation. The recommendation of the committee was carried by a vote of 123 to 27.

The next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Rochester, N. Y.

Denver, Dec. 2.—In the celebrated contempt of court case, in which a number of striking coal miners were sentenced to jail, the miners by their attorneys, went before the Supreme court and succeeded in having granted a supersedeas and the miners were released pending a review by the higher court.

Initiative and Referendum.

The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor, in dealing with the question pre-

sented in a resolution of electing its officers by a referendum vote, decided: "That the question of the practicability and desirability of electing the officers of the American Federation of Labor by referendum vote be referred to the executive council for investigation, with the understanding that they report on this subject to the next annual convention for its consideration."

During the sessions of the American Federation of Labor convention a large display of union label products was exhibited. Collars and cuffs, neckties, ladies' underwear, hosiery and Cardigan jackets, men's underwear, socks, and a large line of children's and infants' underwear, stockings, knit caps, jackets—all bearing the union label—was a revelation to many of the new delegates.

Vote of Confidence.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Among the many telegrams which have reached A. F. of L. headquarters since the confession of the McNamara's, the following is one from Indianapolis, and is self-explanatory: "Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 5, 1911.

"Samuel Gompers, 801-9 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

"The conference of executive officers of the International trade unions, with headquarters in Indianapolis, at a meeting today, taking into consideration the aspersions that have been made against you by representatives of hostile associations and private detective agencies, by unanimous vote, adopted a motion declaring their continued confidence in your honesty of purpose and integrity, and expressing the opinion that in your connection with the McNamara case you did only your full duty as the head of the trades union movement on this continent, in view of the circumstances and conditions as we all understood the situation as it then existed. James M. Lynch, President: Frank Duffy, Secretary."

Harriman Defeated.

Los Angeles, Dec. 9.—Job Harriman, Socialist candidate for mayor, together with all other Socialists on that ticket, were defeated by approximately 25,000 majority.

Strike Vote Being Taken.

London, Dec. 2.—The railroad employees of this country, incensed at the conclusions reached by the commission of inquiry, appointed as the result of last summer's strike, are now taking a strike vote to determine whether the report of the commission shall be accepted on trial or cease work until their grievances are adjusted. There appears to be an unanimity of opinion and it is predicted that a large percentage of the men will vote for the strike. The last day for the return of the voting to the headquarters Unity House, is Dec. 5.

Concessions Being Given.

London, Dec. 9.—While the strike vote among Great Britain's railwaymen is in progress, a number of the railroad companies are announcing concessions. It begins to look as though the attitude of the railroad employees is responsible for the concessions being made by the companies.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago post-office. By order Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since last issue of Journal: None.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 491, Huron, S. D., for G. C. Jeter, J. H. Froelich, Holger Larson and Charles Free.

Union 44, St. Louis, for John Shively, Oscar Backus, A. J. Halloran, Louis Pearlman, Theo. G. Schoenhoven.

Union 81, Peekskill, N. Y., for Barney Flynn.

Union 312, Livingston, Mont., for Geo. E. Hams, F. J. Clifford and John Lopez.

Union 304, Racine, Wis., for Harry Christman.

The International President, for Edward B. Hill, Roy W. Vance.

Union 268, Escanaba, Mich., for D. Cunningham, No. 54211.

Union 102, Kansas City, Mo., for Fred Kaufman and Wm. W. Rogers.

Union 447, Kenosha, for Joe Malliff, W. E. Stacy.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., for M. Petzold, Robt. S. Batey, Herbert Beane, Robt. Clark.

Union 225, Los Angeles, Calif., for H. I. Larison.

Union 156, Suffield, Conn., for Dan Burns, Carl Schneider.

Union 286, Wichita, Kans., for W. E. Knight.

Union 235, Peru, Ind., for Joseph Shanley.

Union 276, Aberdeen, S. D., for Edward Hill (2).

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, November 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription price \$1 00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.
Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 15, 1911.

Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year to all.

Condemning any illegal act or wrongdoing on the part of anyone regardless of whether he is identified with organized labor or not, we say in view of what follows, the trade union movement stands on its record,

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT STANDS ON RECORD.

with no apologies to make and no excuses to offer for its existence. The trade union movement stands ready to compare its record for obedience to the law with that of any other organized institution or unorganized mass. We include the church, the federal officials and legislature, the state officials and legislatures, municipal officials and aldermen, fraternal or other organizations. There are directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor one hundred and twenty-two National and International unions. Each one of these unions has from one to four executive officers. We don't recall in the past thirty-two years, the time of our own personal membership, activities and efforts in the trade union movement, one single instance where a National or International officer or an Executive in the great trade unions tried and convicted, of any crime of any kind. They have not even been tried and found guilty of any crime by their own organizations. We challenge any other institution on earth to bring forward a cleaner record.

Murder, arson, treason, thievery, conspiracy and all crimes in the calendar occur in some walk of life nearly every day of the year and receive only passing notice, but when the labor movement has the misfortune to have a McNamara in its midst, a great hue and cry goes up against the labor movement.

We said editorially in our Official Journal, at the time the McNamaras were arrested: "Organized labor does not believe in nor does it countenance the use of violence in the settlement of any question." We reaffirm that statement. It is true that Organized Labor raised funds for the defense of these men. And why? Because at that time it believed them innocent, and the very things associated with their arrest and their kidnapping justified and warranted it in so believing.

No one need feel any alarm over the effect this case will have upon Organized Labor. Organized Labor does not depend upon any one or two persons. Because these men have done wrong does not prove that the labor movement is wrong or will be destroyed any more than the acts of ministers of the gospel, who have committed murder and other crimes, will destroy Christianity or prove that it is wrong. Because some member of a community commits murder it does not prove that all people in the town or city are murderers, or that such place should be destroyed. The earnest, loyal, law-abiding men and women of Organized Labor deeply deplore these crimes

which occur in all walks of life, which, however, are only incidental in the evolutionary development of the human family.

The organized labor movement deeply deplores the McNamara crime, but has no apologies to make for the action it took in the McNamara case. Organized labor, as well as all right-thinking citizens, was aroused, and justly so, by the spectacular manner in which the McNamaras were kidnaped and spirited out of the state. It is this one thing more than all else that prompted organized labor to declare its belief in their innocence and to raise funds through which they might be able to obtain a fair trial. There is an old and true saying, recognized by the law and society at large, which is, "All men are entitled to be held innocent until tried and proven by due process of law to be guilty." Organized labor simply applied this theory in the McNamara case, and we ask in all fairness, is it not right that we should have done so? Would those who are now throwing brickbats at labor have us believe, and would they have society at large believe, that everyone was guilty the minute some individual, some paper, or some detective agency says he is? If we were to regard our fellow men in that light, no man or woman would be safe. Some vindictive soul, out of a spirit of revenge, might point the finger of accusation at any man or woman, who in reality was as pure as the driven snow, and declare him or her guilty of some crime, and we would have to believe it.

With a full knowledge of what the words mean and imply, we say no person who is mentally sound will do what the McNamaras say they did. We believe that all of the real, true facts connected with this outrage have not been told. We make no charges nor insinuations, but others have broadly hinted that if a searching investigation be made and all the real facts brought into the light of day, some power outside of the labor movement may be involved.

With the assistance of Attorney General Wickersham, the American Tobacco Company scored a notable victory. It has been dissolved in the law reports; reorganized with the approval of the government and the Appellate division of the Federal Court of New York. It is now a legal institution, and to all intents and purposes, exempt from the provisions of the anti-trust law.

The New York Times, a paper owned by Chas. R. Flint, the head of the Rubber Trust, writes:

"The tobacco concerns, in their new clothes, are in a position of ease and luxury, and immune from prosecution under the law."

Part of the opinion rendered by Judge Noys reads:

"The successful reconstruction of this organization should teach that the effect of enforcing this statute against industrial combinations is not to destroy, but to reconstruct, not to demolish, but to re-create with the condition which Congress has declared shall exist among the people of the United States."

This opinion is a plain subterfuge, surrounded with legal cunning and a misstatement of facts. There is no provision in the anti-trust law which authorizes the judiciary to organize or reorganize any corporation, or combination of corporations, declared to be a criminal concern and operated in violation of law. No such power is vested by the constitution or by any statute in the judiciary; it is an act of usurpa-

tion and nothing else, and deprives Congress of its legitimate functions to legislate.

The reorganization will not restore competition; neither will it deprive the artificial division of the Tobacco Trust, in four parts, of its power to continue in the monopolization of the tobacco trade. The prime object of the law was to prevent monopoly and acts which are in restraint of trade; the new plan will accomplish nothing of that sort. That this opinion is shared by many others, there is no doubt. In this connection we quote from a speech of Senator Borah, during the last session of Congress. He said in part:

"What would be the difference if one corporation had control of the cigarette business, another of the smoking tobacco business, another of the chewing tobacco business, and another of the licorice, and they were all in existence? Who would make them compete or give to the American people any particle of benefit from the dissolution of one corporation into four? It would result, in precisely what happened after the Northern Securities case was decided. They would proceed to do in another way that which they were not permitted to do as a matter of convenience to them in the way which they first chose."

The whole procedure, from beginning to the end, was a miscarriage of justice. The attempt to fool the people, engaged in any part of the tobacco trade, is a conspicuous failure.

The apologists for the high cost of living in this country, which increased much faster than wages, rarely mention the real cause. In recent years they have discovered a new excuse; they point to a general increase in the cost of

FOOD CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

living in foreign countries, which is only partially true. They fail to mention, however, that the increase abroad has not been at the same ratio as at home. One signal fact, also, escapes their attention, namely: Great Britain is not a food producing country, in the sense of being able to feed her own people on the land actually in cultivation. This fact is of vital importance, and cannot be ignored in making fair comparisons.

England imports more food for her population per capita than any other European nation; she depends on her manufacturing industry, and exports finished goods in exchange for food and raw materials. For these reasons the cost of living should be higher in Great Britain than in America. The cost of transportation by water and rail is no small item. But, strange to say, the cost of living is cheaper in England than at home. We can prove this by quoting from the report of the American consul to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The prices furnished were compiled by the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester, England. All quotations are in cents and fractions of one cent.

	1898.	1910.
Bacon and hams, one pound....	9.92	16.38
Butter, two pounds.....	45.40	51.48
Cheese, one pound.....	10.48	13.12
Flour, twelve pounds.....	33.36	29.52
Lard, one pound.....	6.48	13.80
Meal, one pound.....	2.46	2.32
Sugar, four pounds.....	11.92	16.24
Tea, one pound.....	32.32	30.88

The increased cost averages from 1898 to 1910 13.36 per cent. In this connection it is interesting to note flour, meal and tea have been reduced in price, while butter, sugar and lard are much cheaper than at home.

The increase in the cost of living in our own country is largely due to combination, manipulation and monopoly, both wholesale and retail. The average rate of profit is much higher than in Great Britain; the American middleman is an extortionist, ready to pick from the pocket of the consumer the last penny.

The high cost of living is due also, in no small degree, to the hoarding of all kinds of food in the cold storage plants. Eggs are purchased in the spring when prices are low, and sold in the winter when the natural supply is small and prices are high. The same rule applies to all other kinds of food held in the cold storage plants for speculation at the people's expense.

The laboring classes have an opportunity to protect themselves against these parasites by the organization of co-operative stores and factories. By starting on a small scale they can be developed to large proportions and made a power for the social well-being of the community.

Twenty-nine violators of the law, after many years of criminal operations, gathered together loot amounting in value to many millions of dollars. They were **THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR MADE EASY.** powers in the "business world." Public opinion at

last forced action on the part of the government, and after a snail-like progress, these violators of the law were declared to be such, and the "business" through and by which they had accumulated their loot, was also declared criminal by the supreme tribunal of the country and the combine was ordered to dissolve, to "disintegrate." The detail and supervision of the disintegrating process was devolved upon a court located in the center of the business interests of the country.

Ordinarily when a court decrees the dissolution of a corporation, a receiver is appointed and the property of the corporation is ordered sold, but in this case no such measure was to be resorted to until and unless these violators of the law failed to "reorganize," and so came up the question of reorganization.

Up to that time there had never been a theory that there were any property rights in criminally acquired accumulations, but the Attorney General of the United States, if he did not originate that theory at least promulgated it and time and again he announced his intention of avoiding any measure that would result in the destruction of this property or the disturbance of business interests.

When the people who suffered by the unlawful actions of the twenty-nine wanted to be heard they were given a very limited opportunity at a public hearing, but received no invitation to the many meetings behind closed doors where the representatives of the twenty-nine and the officers of the government discussed the plan of re-creating, nor was their presence at these meetings even permitted.

The protection of this "property" in such a manner as would preserve to the twenty-nine and their associates the full benefit arising from their criminal pursuits became the chief solicitude of the officers of the United States, whose duty, according to the unsophisticated mind, was to see that nobody should reap an advantage from his own wrong-doing.

The result of this decree of this court of equity (Lord save the mark) is that instead of one monopoly of fourteen businesses we are to have fourteen monopolies with one business for each.

The decree says that no two of the fourteen shall have the same board of directors, the same officers or the same agents. It does not say that none of the twenty-nine shall be a director in any of the fourteen companies, and as there are enough of them to furnish two directors to each of thirteen of the companies and three directors to the remaining one, and as these men are the strong men, the men who did "business," it would look to the innocent bystander as if these twenty-nine branded law violators could still control matters as completely as they have heretofore.

There is nothing in the decree that prevents the big twenty-nine from holding every-day conferences, nothing to prevent the companies from imparting to the others the prices they have established, and letting them know, too, what instructions have been or are about to be given to salesmen and purchasing agents.

These fourteen companies have stockholders equally interested in all of the companies; the officers and employees depend upon the stockholders for the positions they occupy and the emoluments pertaining to the positions. Has any person of sound mind a notion that these officers are going to exert themselves in any way to advance the interests of their company when such advancement would be a detriment or disadvantage to any of the other thirteen?

The fruits of their illegal acts have been preserved for them almost intact. Their career of wrongdoing has been a success, a great success. They have attained riches, power and social position and a kind and paternal government shrinks at the idea of depriving them of any part of the good things so skillfully acquired.

The decree says that none of these different companies shall extend financial aid to any of the others, but what is there to hinder any of the twenty-nine or all of them from extending such aid? This phase of the decree looks like buncombe, for it is hardly likely that any of the corporations will include the loaning or donating of money in its corporate powers.

After three years the big twenty-nine will have a free hand; after that time they may do openly and publicly what in the meantime they will probably do with more or less secrecy, that is, manage and control the affairs of all fourteen companies.

So far as shown the decision instead of acting as a damper upon those engaged in violating the law seems to have stimulated them to greater effort. "Stocks jumped" as a result of the decisions, and no wonder, for has not the administration assured them that they will be gently dealt with and all pains taken to preserve to them their spoils unimpaired?

The order to organize the new corporations is being obeyed. The officers and directors, more particularly the managing officers, are from the twenty-nine. Think of it: Fourteen corporations with branded law violators as their officers being organized by direction of a court of equity!

The small offenders throughout the country have a dread of the general government, that never strikes them in regard to the states. This decree may well remove that fear and give them hope that if they get away with the "stuff" the government will see to it that they shall not be deprived of its enjoyment.

The decree has received the indorsement of the President. His message shows plainly that he, too, believes that the welfare of Wall Street is the welfare of the country. His motto seems to be, "Take care of Wall Street and Wall Street will take care of the country."

The President, too, indorses Mr. Wickersham in his refusal to permit the independent cigar

men to become parties to the suit. It is well known that they sought to intervene so as to prosecute an appeal to the Supreme Court. Mr. Wickersham objected. The President indorses the objection. The President believes that the Supreme Court is able and honest. Was that the reason that he approves the action which denies the court an opportunity to review this shoddy re-creation scheme.

The "Outlook," a weekly magazine, writes: "Capital tried in England for years to break up labor unions by law. It had the power of money, Parliament, the courts, the press on its side—and failed. Capital has tried in this country, by private war, to break up the unions—and has failed." The above is not exactly correct. Capital in this country has used the same weapons as in England. It has enacted in the past conspiracy laws, some of which still remain on the statute books, as relics of the past. It has applied to and received from the courts injunctions destroying all liberties guaranteed by the constitution, pending the dispute over wages, etc. It has subsidized and purchased some of the leading papers of the country, which becloud the minds of the public by false reports and misstatement of facts. It has used the military arm of the government, both in the state and nation, to terrorize men on strike and to deprive them of their liberties. It has hired Pinkertons and other mercenaries to secure by force that which could not be secured by lawful methods. But despite all these obstacles, the labor movement is increasing numerically, developing greater strength, solidarity and usefulness.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Trade unions have succeeded in maintaining a fair rate of wages during periods of depression, and the following stagnation in business. They succeeded in preventing reductions in many instances; and the attempts to substitute unfair shop conditions, when trade was dull and employment impossible to obtain, were generally defeated.

In formulating bills of prices and making demands for an increase in wages, it is important to observe and to know whether the trade goes to the jobber, who is the middleman between the manufacturer and the retailer. The manufacturer selling to the jobber is not making the profit, which is obtained by the employer selling directly to the retailer. The jobber generally gets the lion's share.

Trades unions are endeavoring to educate the masses in using their purchasing power as consumers, for the betterment of their financial condition. The increased use of union-made goods, in preference to the product made by underpaid and scab labor, is a tendency in the right direction. While it takes time to educate the laboring classes on practical lines, the progress so far made is an encouraging sign for the future.

The commercial press is supplying trades unions with all kinds of advice, most of which is absolutely worthless and uncalled for. The labor movement, as a whole, is not responsible for the criminal acts of misguided individuals.

Strikes should be avoided until the chances for success are thoroughly discussed in a cool and deliberate manner. When trade is dull and employment scarce, then the prospects are poor; when the busy fall or spring season is

nearly over, then the outlook for success is not promising. When the trade is not fully organized, then the chances for success are very doubtful.

* * *

The opposition of some trades unions to the settlement of trade disputes by conference, conciliation and arbitration with manufacturers is not based upon common sense and experience. To deny the manufacturers the right to argue or to dispute the wisdom of any demand for higher wages, better conditions, etc., is not only a shortsighted policy, but also leads the public to believe the demands to be arbitrary and unjust. The opinion of the people, not directly interested, cannot be ignored.

* * *

The executive council of the so-called free trades unions of Germany issued an appeal in behalf of the locked out cigarmakers, etc., in Lippe and Westphalia, Germany. On October 12, 1911, the manufacturers' association discharged about 9,000 persons employed in the trade. The appeal calls for voluntary contributions from organized labor in general; it recites the importance of the struggle for the persons employed in the tobacco trade, whose average wages do not exceed fifty-two (52) cents per day.

* * *

During the past three years the Supreme Courts of the United States, and of Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Virginia and Missouri have decided that state legislatures may safeguard the health of women by limiting their hours of labor. The constitutionality of the laws, passed within the last year, by the states of Washington, California and Ohio, which provided for the reduction of the hours of females, are now contested in the courts of the respective states.

* * *

The average socialist classifies himself as a wage slave. Confused by his dogmas based on false premises, and his anxiety to destroy, by falsehoods and innuendo, anybody and everybody, opposed to his confusion on economic questions, he is not capable to debate the labor

question intelligently. His abject mental slavery is a fact and to be deplored; there is hope, however, that practical experience based on facts will emancipate him in time from this kind of slavery.

* * *

The Typographical Journal writes:

"The establishment of the eight-hour day, and the campaign for better sanitary conditions in the composing room, insures a longer life for the printer. In 1900 the average age at death of members of the International Typographical Union was 41.25. In ten years the average age has increased to 49.12."

* * *

The voters of the State of California adopted at the election, held in October, 1911, the following amendment to the constitution: "The Legislature may by appropriate legislation create and enforce a liability on the part of all employers to compensate their employees for any injury incurred by the said employees in the course of their employment irrespective of the fault of either party. The Legislature may provide for the settlement of any disputes arising under the legislation contemplated by this section, by arbitration, or by an Industrial Accident Board, by the courts, or by either, any or all of these agencies, anything in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding."

* * *

A union cannot accumulate financial strength in the shape of a strong treasury without the hearty co-operation of the members, by the prompt payment of dues, and special assessments, if necessary. The financial resources of a trades union are a powerful weapon in the eyes of the employers and manufacturers' associations.

* * *

The "Forum," a monthly magazine, writes:

"There is an era of strikes, of the consolidation of labor unions, of plans of campaign that give to industrial disputes the importance of paralyzing effects of international wars. There is grave need for reform in industrial affairs; the underpaid and overworked have not yet established what is supposed to be the inalien-

able right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

* * *

Trades unions are not a political organization in the ordinary sense of the term; they are superior in every shape or form. They advocate legislation in the interest of labor, which benefits and helps to uplift the whole community. They ignore political lines and divisions in the advocacy of beneficial measures.

* * *

The most powerful weapon of a trades union, either for aggressive or defensive purposes, is a strong treasury, coupled with a chain of benefits. This will have a tendency to make the members loyal to the organization, at the same time securing for them a fair return for their payments.

* * *

The "Workingmen's Compensation Acts" of the States of Washington and Wisconsin, which provide for a system of insurance on an automatic plan for all kinds of injuries during employment and in case of death by accident, have been declared constitutional by the Supreme Courts of those States. In the State of Washington 250 claims are pending for settlement by the Insurance Commission.

TRADE NOTES.

The production of cigars in the state of Florida, for which taxes were paid in the month of November, 1911, amounted to 35,596,520.

* * *

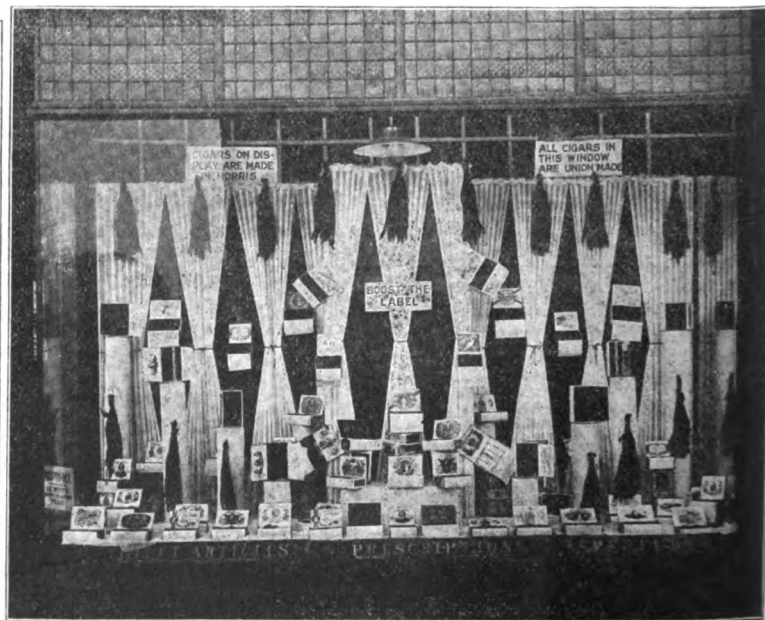
The government of Holland imposes a very low duty on the importations of leaf tobacco. The duty on one hundred Rilos is 70 cents in Dutch currency, which is equal to about 12 cents a bale in American money.

* * *

In 1909 there were 3,987 acres harvested in Florida producing 3,505,801 pounds of the value of \$1,025,476, or an average of about 29 cents per pound. In the period from 1899 to 1909 tobacco increased 1,931 acres, or 93.9 per cent. It has advanced from 90 acres in 1879 to 1,190 in 1889, to 2,056 in 1899 and finally to 3,987 in



A Display Booth of Union Goods at Everett, Wash.



Window Display of Union Cigars at Morris, Ill.

1909. The aggregate production in 1909 was 3,505,800 pounds; the average yield per acre 879 pounds; the average value per acre \$257.

The Turkish tobacco crop in 1910 amounted to about fourteen million pounds, as compared with 4,230,000 in 1910. There is room for extending the acreage for cultivation, providing general conditions are favorable.

The government commission which investigated the tobacco industry in Australia in 1904-05 reported that the combination controlling the business consisted of the States Tobacco Co., which was engaged solely in the manufacture of cigars; the British-Australian Tobacco Co., engaged solely in the production of manufactured tobacco; the American Tobacco Co. of Australasia, which manufactured and imported cigarettes, and Kronheimer, Limited, a jobbing house, which was under the direct control of the three manufacturing companies.

The following table shows the total number of cigars exported through the port of Havana during the last ten years:

Years.	Cigars.
1901.....	213,425,089
1902.....	208,508,550
1903.....	208,607,450
1904.....	217,645,082
1905.....	227,628,521
1906.....	256,738,029
1907.....	186,428,607
1908.....	188,846,784
1909.....	181,294,502
1910.....	171,428,724

The tobacco industry of Tampa, Fla., as reported by the census department for 1909 contains the following:

Number of establishments.....	215
Capital.....	\$11,610,000
Cost of materials used.....	7,373,000
Salaries and wages.....	6,593,000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	2,315,000
Value of products.....	17,653,000
Value added by manufacturers (products less cost of materials).....	10,280,000
Employees:	
Number of salaried officials and clerks.....	724
Average number of wage-earners employed during the year.....	8,996

Annual Internal Revenue Report—Official Statistics for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30 Last and the Calendar Year 1910.

Output of large cigars 6,810,098,416—Inc. 142,323,501
Output of small cigars 118,135,635—Inc. 75,112,076
Output of cigarettes 8,664,109,484—Inc. 1,827,657,049
The Tobacco Trade Paid \$67,005,950.56 in Taxes to the Federal Treasury during the fiscal year 1910-1911—An increase of \$8,887,493.53.

The total receipts from internal revenue taxes levied and collected on domestic and imported tobacco manufacturers paid by stamps, and including collections by assessment, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, amounted to \$67,005,950.56.

The total number of cigar manufacturers for whom accounts were rendered for the calendar year 1910 was 23,050, which includes 531 manufacturers of cigarettes.

The total number of cigars made weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000 was 6,810,098,416, an increase of 142,323,501 compared with the production of 1909.

The total number of cigars made weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000 was 1,118,135,635, an increase of 75,112,076 cigars as compared with the production for the previous year.

The total number of cigarettes made weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000 was 19,374,077, an increase of 1,579,914 over the previous year.

The total number of cigarettes made weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000 was 8,644,335,407, an increase of 1,825,477,135 over the previous year.

There was a decrease of 121 in the number of tobacco and snuff factories operated during last year as compared with the previous year.

During the past year the bureau has been investigating the matter of manufacturers giving away to their employees cigars and other tobacco products free of tax. Sporadic efforts have been made from time to time to enforce the statutory provisions in this regard, but it is clear that systematic investigation is necessary.

Production of Cigars and Cigarettes During the Past Ten Calendar Years.

These tables are compiled from an annual abstract statement of manufacturers' accounts, prepared by collectors of internal revenue for their respective districts at the close of each calendar year, and they relate to cigars and cigarettes manufactured in the United States.

Years.	Cigars		Cigarettes	
	Weighting more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighting not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighting more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighting not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.
1901.....	6,139,390,776	775,248,236	5,174,530	2,722,979,167
1902.....	6,231,714,558	676,115,995	10,131,315	2,961,229,132
1903.....	6,806,017,429	592,406,721	6,391,476	3,360,095,339
1904.....	6,640,482,483	736,187,259	7,103,193	3,426,890,229
1905.....	6,747,869,277	803,641,616	6,913,138	3,666,814,273
1906.....	7,147,548,312	989,751,253	10,742,354	4,501,254,483
1907.....	7,302,029,811	1,074,083,976	14,984,493	5,255,572,445
1908.....	6,488,907,269	1,072,512,540	17,668,772	5,742,832,524
1909.....	6,667,774,915	1,043,023,559	17,794,163	6,818,858,272
1910.....	6,810,098,416	1,118,135,635	19,374,077	8,644,335,407

Cigar Factories.

Cigar factories operated.....	22,519
Making cigarettes exclusively.....	531
Total.....	23,050

Summary of Cigar and Cigarette Manufacture.

Description of manufactures.	Lb. Quantity of leaf tobacco used in manufacturing.	Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000.	Manufactured.
Cigars weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.....	136,462,219	20.03	6,810,098,416
Cigars weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.....	4,654,241	4.16	1,118,135,635
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.....	172,994	8.92	19,374,077
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.....	31,099,325	3.59	8,644,335,407

Cigars.

Consolidated statement, by Districts, showing the number of cigar factories operated, and the number of cigars made during the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1910:

States.	District.	Number of factories.	Cigars manufactured.	
			Weighting more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.	Weighting not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.
Alabama.....	70	5,821,631		
Arkansas.....	29	1,668,595		
California.....	1	35,937,070		17,000
Do.....	123	9,238,497		
Do.....	6	13,477,483		
Total.....	497	58,653,050		17,000
Colorado.....	188	19,896,300		
Connecticut.....	435	83,869,280		73,500
Florida.....	451	290,873,975		
Georgia.....	90	17,559,949		

Illinois.....	1	1,594	232,309,859	
Do.....	5	142	28,973,521	
Do.....	8	481	59,110,043	
Do.....	13	208	16,955,702	
Total.....	2,425		337,349,125	
Indiana.....	6	448	76,040,545	
Do.....	7	157	61,823,289	
Total.....	605		137,863,834	
Iowa.....	3	150	19,028,617	
Do.....	4	298	71,943,873	
Total.....	448		90,972,490	
Kansas.....	243		22,841,141	
Kentucky.....	2	20	2,159,445	
Do.....	5	104	50,938,515	
Do.....	6	76	6,469,633	
Do.....	7	23	3,402,367	
Do.....	8	2	154,314	
Total.....	225		63,124,274	
Louisiana.....	34		39,957,447	
Maryland.....	470		100,710,925	411,712,540
Massachusetts.....	541		179,678,699	
Michigan.....	1	620	256,271,559	
Do.....	4	376	54,276,664	
Total.....	996		310,548,223	
Minnesota.....	409		71,863,203	1,500
Missouri.....	1	430	48,226,029	
Do.....	6	186	18,652,459	
Total.....	616		66,878,488	
Montana.....	164		12,868,241	
Nebraska.....	197		29,510,866	
New Hampshire.....	216		42,406,822	
New Jersey.....	1	151	60,178,251	
Do.....	5	505	432,630,421	20,050
Total.....	656		492,808,672	20,050
New Mexico.....	25		1,690,055	
New York.....	1	1,256	127,159,610	101,685,146
Do.....	2	342	137,435,654	17,615,380
Do.....	3	1,322	528,038,599	20,637,250
Do.....	14	769	127,649,274	
Do.....	21	528	189,478,148	
Do.....	28	614	59,584,094	
Total.....	4,831		1,169,345,379	139,937,770
North Carolina.....	4	14	14,396,449	
Do.....	5	5	110,244	
Total.....	19		14,506,693	
N. & S. Dakota.....	136		12,380,869	
Ohio.....	1	541	208,470,862	45,345
Do.....	10	278	135,787,410	
Do.....	11	216	113,811,160	
Do.....	18	624	193,169,885	8,400
Total.....	1,659		651,239,317	53,745
Oregon.....	80		8,609,256	
Pennsylvania.....	1	1,296	694,635,755	220,704,440
Do.....	9	2,016	715,999,485	716,100
Do.....	12	245	79,808,414	
Do.....	23	583	388,250,595	368,730
Total.....	4,140		1,878,694,249	221,789,270
South Carolina.....	12		23,703,370	17,400
Tennessee.....	49		8,590,950	
Texas.....	3	72	9,383,568	60,500
Do.....	4	45	3,039,495	
Total.....	117		12,423,063	60,500
Virginia.....	2	66	276,126,886	133,252,010
Do.....	6	49	12,350,869	211,200,350
Total.....	115		288,477,755	244,452,360
Washington.....	190		14,298,667	
West Virginia.....	134		136,710,462	
Wisconsin.....	1	660	76,210,872	
Do.....	2	296	35,986,229	
Total.....	956		112,197,101	
Total, calendar year 1910.....	22,519		6,810,098,416	1,118,135,635
Total, calendar year 1909.....	22,912		6,667,774,915	1,043,023,559
Increase calendar year 1910.....			142,323,501	75,112,076
Decrease calendar year 1910.....	393			
Total.....				Pounds.
Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000 large cigars.....				20.03
Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000 small cigars.....				4.16

**Census Report on Tobacco Manufacturers—A
Decrease in Five Years of 6 Per Cent in
the Number of Establishments and
of 24 Per Cent in the Amount
of Capitalization.**

Washington, Dec. 1, 1911.

A special report on tobacco manufactures in 1909, with comparisons for 1904, was made public today by the Census Bureau.

The report states that there were 15,822 establishments in the tobacco industry, as compared with 16,827 in 1904, a decrease of 6 per cent. The establishments in 1909 were capitalized at \$245,660,000, as against \$323,982,000 in 1904, a decrease of 24 per cent.

Full details are shown in the following tabular summary:

	1909	1904	Per cent of increase, 1904-1909.
Number of establishments	15,822	16,827	— 6
Capital	\$245,660,000	\$323,982,000	24
Cost of materials used	\$177,186,000	\$126,086,000	21
Salaries and wages	\$86,134,000	\$71,439,000	21
Salaries	\$16,779,000	\$8,800,000	91
Wages	\$69,355,000	\$62,639,000	11
Miscellaneous expenses	\$102,653,000	\$80,145,000	28
Value of products	\$416,695,000	\$331,111,000	26
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials)	\$239,509,000	\$205,025,000	17
Employees:			
Number of salaried officials and clerks	13,193	9,235	43
Average number of wage earners	166,810	159,406	5
Primary horsepower	28,514	24,604	16

*A minus sign (—) denotes a decrease.

The census includes chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, cigars and cigarettes. The report shows increases in all the items with the exception of the number of establishments and capital invested. The gross value of products increased 26 per cent; materials cost, 41 per cent; added value by manufacture, 17 per cent; number of wage earners, 5 per cent; amount paid for wages, 11 per cent; number of officials and clerks, 43 per cent; salaries, 91 per cent; miscellaneous expenses, 28 per cent.

The report states that the average capital per establishment was \$16,000 in 1909 and \$19,000 in 1904. The average value of products per establishment is estimated at \$26,000 for 1909 and \$20,000 for 1904.

The report notes that the most important item of miscellaneous expenses is the internal revenue tax. By reason of that tax the miscellaneous expenses are much larger in the tobacco industry than in other trades. The value of products and value added by manufacture also includes the tax.

THEY NEED A PRISON SENTENCE.

The law says women shall not be employed more than 54 hours in one week. There is not a business merchant in this city but is aware that this is the law; and, yet in their greed for gain, we find merchant after merchant violating the provisions of this statute. Judge Jeffries has had several of these cases before him, and we are pleased to find that he is handling the offenders with proper severity. One of these was the Trojan Laundry Company. He informed the head of that institution that the law was one of the best ever

passed by the legislature of Michigan, it being a measure that worked for greater civilization.

David S. Jones, business agent of the Cigar-makers' Union, No. 22, complains that a number of non-union cigar factories are working the women help overtime; and, moreover, they are employing girls under legal age. He reports that the San Telmo Cigar Mfg. Co., 540 Forest avenue east, and the Lilies Cigar Co. 222 Forest avenue east, in particular are offenders.

If these parties will not live up to the letter of the law they should be made to do so. These rich men are not troubled by being fined. What they need is a prison sentence to make them notice that others beside themselves have rights which should be respected.—Detroit American.

**FINES APPROVED BY INTERNATIONAL
EXECUTIVE BOARD.**

The International Executive Board approved the application of 144, New York, to fine Louis Weinberger, No. 88471, \$25 and suspend him for paying below the bill of prices and refusing to appear for trial. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 6; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 41, Aurora, Ill., to fine Joe Coplin, 36333, \$25 and suspend him for misrepresentations when making application for membership. Following is the vote: Affirmative. 7; negative. 0.

Approved the application of 4, Cincinnati, O., to fine M. C. Wood, No. 22962, \$100 for allowing himself to be suspended and going to work in a strike shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 186, Flint, Mich., to fine Sam Terrault, No. 58274, \$25 for working in the closed shop of A. Doris. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 9, Troy, to fine Wm. Treanor \$15 for working against the interest of the union. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 6; negative, 1.

Approved the application of 208, Kalamazoo, Mich., to fine John Dailey, No. 1112, and Roy Bowe, No. 1115, each \$50 for working in a scab shop; also to compel J. Johnson, No. 37941, to deposit \$25 on a \$100 fine he owes whenever he makes application to join the union. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 6; negative, 0.

Approved application of 272, Lansing, Mich., to fine Claud Milligan, No. 1386, \$50 for allowing himself to be suspended and going to work in the lockout shop of Sattler Cigar Company. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 77, Minneapolis, to fine Sam Brown, No. 101880, \$100, including the \$10 fine placed on him in 1903, for working in the flour mills during the strike and for repeatedly quitting a union and going to work in a non-union shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 5; negative, 1.

Approved the application of 32, Louisville, Ky., to fine Matt Schupp, No. 7337, \$50 for taking a job in a strike factory. Following is the vote: Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 229, Binghamton, to fine W. H. Trost, No. 72448, \$25 and annul his card for working in an unfair shop. Follow is the vote: Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Correction for December, 1911, Journal.

The November Journal account gives 86 Mansfield credit for \$1.16 (type), which should be credited to 186 Flint.

State of Trade, Dec. 1, 1911.

GOOD.	497 Norwich	200 Galesburg
	412 Newport News	202 Portland
	416 Norwalk	205 Battle Creek
12 Onelda	420 St. Thomas	214 Bluffton
27 Toronto	422 Berlin	215 Logansport
55 Hamilton	424 Stratford	220 New Orleans
107 Erie	435 Kenton	221 So. Bend
165 Philadelphia	437 Cairo	222 Peru
485 Augusta	455 Galena	225 Los Angeles
	470 Easton	231 Amsterdam
	471 Macon	233 Sedalia
	480 Orlando	239 Lyons
	483 Gloverville	246 Salamanca
	494 Meriden	247 Blue Island
	486 N. Westm'nstr	249 Findlay
FAIR.		250 Belleville
		257 Lancaster
		269 Bloomington
		260 Piqua
3 Patterson		263 Adrian
4 Cincinnati	DULL.	264 Rutland
5 Rochester		267 Summeytown
8 Hoboken		272 Lansing
9 Troy		275 Aberdeen
20 Decatur		279 Plattsburgh
21 Marlboro		280 Owego
26 So. Norwalk	6 Syracuse	282 Bridgeport
28 Westfield	17 Cleveland	286 Wichita
32 Louisville	18 Brattleboro	294 Duluth
34 Chippewa Falls	22 Detroit	296 Wilmington
41 Aurora	25 Milwaukee	297 Canton
46 Grand Rapids	36 Topeka	300 Michigan City
54 Evansville	37 Ft. Wayne	302 Tecumseh
62 Richmond	38 Springfield	311 Auburn
68 Albany	42 Hartford	314 Jackson
79 Sandusky	44 St. Louis	315 St. Cloud
84 Saugerties	47 Quincy	317 Wilkes-Barre
94 Pawtucket	49 Springfield	330 Alpena
112 Oneonta	56 Leavenworth	332 San Diego
114 Jacksonville	57 Champaign	341 Neenah
121 Ithaca	60 Keokuk	344 Atlanta
122 Warren	60 Lewiston	348 Corning
123 Hamilton	60 Three Rivers	349 St. John
125 Norwich	71 Elgin	351 Mankato
126 Ephrata	72 Burlington	352 Brookville
131 Jersey City	74 Poughkeepsie	355 Honesdale
134 Laporte	76 Hannibal	359 Atchison
135 Appleton	77 Minneapolis	366 Ann Arbor
140 St. Catharines	78 Hornell	367 Ogden
152 Youngstown	80 Danville	368 Pt. Huron
154 Lincoln	81 Peekskill	372 Marshfield
155 Mt. Pleasant	82 Meadville	373 Sherbrooke
160 Milford	85 Eau Claire	384 Sycamore
161 Denver	86 Mansfield	400 Red Wing
167 Owosso	88 Dubuque	404 Austin
168 Oshkosh	89 Schenectady	406 Crawfordville
171 E. Greenville	92 Worcester	409 Kewanee
182 Madison	93 Omaha	410 Centralia
191 Morris	95 St. Joseph	411 Brockville
192 Manchester	97 Boston	415 Elkhart
201 Rock Island	98 St. Paul	417 Dunkirk
206 No. Adams	99 Ottawa	419 Salina
209 Coldwater	108 Ansonia	427 Rahway
210 Rome	104 Pottsville	433 Mobile
232 Sellersville	108 Lockhaven	434 Faribault
236 Reading	106 Aberdeen	438 Olyphant
240 Norfolk	115 Canton	439 Carbondale
245 Ashland	120 Muscatine	442 Cape Girardeau
268 Escanaba	124 Watertown	443 Albuquerque
270 Ft. Dodge	127 Mattoon	444 Walla Walla
274 Pekin	129 Denver	447 Kenosha
278 London	130 Saginaw	450 Oklahoma City
288 Manheim	132 Brooklyn	452 Petoskey
290 Janesville	133 Richmond	454 Cedar Rapids
304 Racine	136 Hudson	457 Benton Harbor
305 Monmouth	137 Massillon	463 Pontiac
307 Reno	142 Lockport	468 Albion
310 Manistee	143 Lincoln	476 Pontiac
318 Chattanooga	145 Williamsport	479 Wheeling
320 Athens	150 Sioux City	482 Wausau
321 New Britain	156 Suffield	487 Baker
323 Sheboygan	157 Rockford	489 Iola
331 Crookston	158 LaFayette	494 Fall River
338 Eureka	162 Green Bay	495 Marshalltown
340 Traverse City	163 Marysville	497 Kanabos
353 Louisiana	172 Davenport	
363 Waukesha	173 Zanesville	
365 Havana	175 Kingston	
381 Watertown	178 Olney	
387 Yankton	185 Paducah	
393 Cadillac	186 Flint	
395 Waterybury	194 Cayce	
402 Quakertown	196 Grand Island	

International Jewelry Workers' Union.

The Union (double acorn) Label of the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America is stamped on jewelry of all descriptions, emblems, buttons and charms, fobs, badges and novelties in all metals other than tin or sheet iron. See that



the shop number is attached to label as per above cut. Shop number will be found on the end of label when stamped in rings. List of union shops will be furnished on request.

Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' International Union.

In placing your Auto, Carriage and Wagon work, new or old, bear in mind that it represents a mechanical efficiency, as well as a long stride towards a perfect civilization. Encourage the label. It



costs you nothing but the effort. Is used on new and repair work.

Laundry Workers' Union Label.



Stamped on Price List from all Union Laundries. SEE THAT YOUR LAUNDRY MAN HAS IT.

Washington News Letter.

Boston, is the first city in the United States to retire laborers on half pay after 60 years of age.

Incubating Another Trust.

A searching investigation of existing telegraph and telephone rates is believed to be foreshadowed by demands which have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the form of petitions, directing the attention of the commission "to the apparent purpose of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to monopolize all facilities for wire communication."

The Secretary of Agriculture is out with a statement declaring that the federal government should take a deeper interest in its civil employees, both while they are in active service as well as after they have reached the age of retirement.

Amicable agreements between the telegraph operators and officials of the Southern Railway and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, by which the employees of the former will receive an increase of 12 per cent and those of the latter a 6 per cent increase, have been reached. Shorter working hours and other concessions were also granted. The operators on the Southern Railway will receive \$120,000 more annually. The agreement on the Southern Railway was reached through negotiations conducted between the general manager of the road and representatives of the Telegraphers.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18.—What portended to be a serious wage difficulty between the butchers' union and a packing company in this city, has been amicably adjusted. A wage raise of from 2 to 5 cents per hour has been granted, and organization recognized.

Metal Trades Department.

James O'Connell has been re-elected president and will devote his entire time to organization under salary.

Ohio is in the list of progressive states; an overwhelming majority of the delegates to the constitutional convention being pledged to the initiative and referendum, with a splendid opportunity of incorporating the recall. About a dozen union men

have been elected as delegates, four having been elected from the city of Cleveland and the others from different portions of the state.

Amendment to be Urged.

It is reported that specific amendments to the Sherman Anti-Trust law to remedy defects in the original enactment and to eliminate from it the "rule of reason" test which the United States Supreme Court wrote into the law, have been prepared by Representative Henry of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Rules and ranking member of the Judiciary committee. It is asserted that Mr. Henry will press the bill for immediate consideration before the Committee on Judiciary. Violation of the law is made a felony with imprisonment in the penitentiary of from two to ten years.

The bill exempts from the operation of the law members of organizations or associations not formed for profit and without capital stock, and agricultural products or live stock in the hands of the producer or raiser. This latter exemption has been what the American Federation of Labor has been contending for, and if this exemption is enacted into law, the Sherman Anti-Trust law can then be enforced according to the original intentions of those who formulated and sought its passage.

It is further stated that the Judiciary Committee of the House has decided upon a revision of the injunction statutes and the laws regulating indirect contempt cases. A law providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt of court and modification of the injunction are regarded as necessary to carry out the pledges as expressed in the platform of the Denver National Democratic convention.

Several hundred clerks employed by the Southern Railway Company of this city, have been granted an advance in salary, ranging from five to fifteen per cent, according to length of service, the increase taking effect November 1.

The United Textile Workers of America at their last convention, took action to affiliate with the International Federation of Textile Workers' Association. The membership of the International Federation is approximately 430,000, with headquarters in England.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of 462, West Tampa, Fla., as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Amend Resolution 2 by adding at the end "and Italian language." Resolution to read: "That the Constitution of Cigarmakers' International Union of America be printed in the Dutch or Flemish and Italian languages."

Received the endorsement of 150 Sioux City, 315 St. Cloud, 68 Albany, 291 San Jose, 90 New York, 174 Joliet, 179 Bangor, 129 Denver, 25 Milwaukee.

The amendment of 25 Milwaukee, Wis., as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Strike out all of Section 200 and insert the following:

"On and after May 1, 1912, no member of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America will be permitted to work in any but strictly union shops under the jurisdiction of the International Union."

Received the endorsement of 297 Canton, 150 Sioux City, 291 San Jose, 491 Huron, 129 Denver.

The amendment of Union 144 New York, as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Strike out of Section 81 all on line 13 after the word "sustained," up to and including the word "decided," on line 15, and insert the following:

"Unless the shop or shops involved shall have voted by secret ballot whether an application for strike shall be made, and if the vote is in the affirmative, the same shall be referred to the Joint Advisory Board, who shall have the power to make an application for strike to the International Union without submitting the same to a referendum vote of the members affiliated with the Joint Advisory Board, but no application to strike shall be made unless a committee of the J. A. B. first visits the firm to investigate the grievance." Section to read accordingly.

Received the endorsement of 33 Indianapolis, 213 New York, 381 Watertown, 38 Springfield, 49 Springfield, 392 Brooklyn, 315 St. Cloud, 165 Philadelphia, 13 New York, 440 Tampa, 329 Fond du Lac, 90 New York, 154 Lincoln, 3 Paterson, 129 Denver, 25 Milwaukee.

The amendment of Union 144 New York, as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 213, by striking out all after the words "International Constitution." Section to read as follows:

"Sec. 213. All rules or regulations adopted by such unions must receive a majority vote of all members voting in such localities; this shall also apply to the sections of the Constitution relating to the label.

"It shall be optional with the local unions of New York so long as the open shop system is in operation to stipulate that any member joining the union cannot work in a label shop until he or she has been a member of the International Union for at least one year. This shall not debar apprentices who served their apprenticeship in a union shop from working in any union shop receiving the label, or cigarmakers coming from foreign countries that are accepted according to Section 67 of the International Constitution."

Received the endorsement of 213 New York, 292 Brooklyn, 165 Philadelphia, 13 New York, 329 Fond du Lac, 90 New York, 316 McSherrystown, 25 Milwaukee.

The amendment of 6 and 241 Syracuse, as published in the November Journal, as follows:

"That a 15-cent assessment be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members for the purpose of agitating directly against the products of Justin Seubert, Inc., strike shop of Syracuse, N. Y., the proceeds of the assessment to be under the supervision of the International President, who shall appoint a special agitator for the purpose of agitating in the territory where the above named firm market their goods."

Received the endorsement of 33 Indianapolis, 381 Watertown, 24 Muskegon, 257 Lancaster, 329 Fond du Lac, 52 Elmira, 49 Springfield, 213 New York, 3 Paterson, 154 Lincoln, 454 Cedar Rapids, 68 Albany, 13 New York, 125 Norwich, 304 Racine, 108 Ogdensburg, 2 Buffalo, 455 Galena, 415 Elkhardt, 174 Joliet, 171 E. Greenville, 129 Denver, 28 Westfield, 253 Oakland, 25 Milwaukee, 61 LaCrosse, 89 Schenectady, 212 Superior.

The amendment of 253 Oakland, Calif., as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 156 by striking out the last sentence and substitute the following:

But in no event shall a manufacturer be permitted to use the label who offers presents to the jobbers or retailers as an inducement for the sale of his goods. But this shall not debar manufacturers from offering articles as premiums in exchange of cigar bands, or other like methods, to consumers.

Received the endorsement of 68 Albany, 291 San Jose, 72 Burlington, 28 Westfield.

The amendment of 42 Hartford, Conn., as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Whenever the question of the holding of a session (convention) of the International Union is submitted to a referendum vote of the members, it shall be held under the same laws governing the regular election of International officers. The members shall be subject to the same penalties and exemptions as are expressed in paragraph 8 of Section 12 of the constitution.

Received the endorsement of 297 Canton, 314 Jackson, 315 St. Cloud, 13 New York, 90 New York, 179 Bangor, 28 Westfield, 25 Milwaukee.

Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., proposes the following amendment to Section 64 of the International Constitution, by adding after the words "except in places where the system has been already introduced," the following:

It shall be the duty of the chairman of the executive board to immediately take charge of the member, or members, and impart explicit and comprehensive instructions in reference to the purchase of union made products. Any member of the C. M. I. U. of A. who shall employ non-union labor, or purchase non-union made products, or accept the same gratuitously shall be fined not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$5.00 for each offense. Section to read accordingly.

The McNamara case having been settled there is no need to submit the amendment of 28 Westfield, Mass., proposing assessment, to popular vote.

LOST CARDS

20983, E. D. Kellog, init. July 30, 1910, reported Nov. 18, 1911, last dep. at 402.

66463, Jno. Hemlick, init. Dec. 11, 1909, reported Dec. 8, 1911, last dep. at 415.

10023, A. G. Brinkman reports loss of card. Secretaries please note that he lost card through suspension and must be reinstated to secure a card.

C. L. Treville also reports loss of card and due book, giving date and place of initiation that has no foundation in fact. Report is a fraud.

UNION NOTES

Secretary of 382, Rushville, Ind., writes "I grant loans from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. during the week and on Sundays from 9 until 10 a. m. Of course I will grant loans any time at my home but I live so far out I think you would not like to go so far."

Union 188, Seattle, would like to hear from Jos. C. Kirchendorfer (47731), reference \$3.90 for which he left his card one and one-half years ago, which the secretary still has; and from Harry E. Worrell (\$1061), who left his due book for \$1.00.

August Pingel is requested to write to T. B. Drisko, secretary 365, Havana, Ill.

Traveling cigarmakers are requested to stay away from Denver, Colo., until after the first of the year as there may be a long lay off owing to the fact that we have declined a reduction in our bill of prices proposed by the manufacturers.

Union 404, Austin, Tex., writes "The Ehlers Cigar Factory in Shiner, Texas, is open to union men."

Union 129, Denver, Colo., writes: "We turned out in a mask carnival parade last Saturday with large canvas cigar 16 ft. in length and about 3 ft. in diameter with 10 members costumed as Indians carrying the cigar and hand banners with home industry inscriptions and label signs, and were awarded first prize for best representation of our trade over the bakers who got second place. First prize \$50.00, second \$25.00."

Union 33, Indianapolis, writes: "Mr. Edw. Joyce (105704), who is traveling around the country telling of his good qualities of Socialism will please remember the following members of cigarmakers' union who helped him out financially when he was in Indianapolis: Ira Ornburn, Jos. W. Heyer, Otto Hackman and Ed. Hirschberger."

The secretaries holding cards of the following will please collect and forward 50c private loan to secretary of union 52, Elmira, N. Y.: (66708) J. F. Ryan, (94260) Haver Hubert, (86680) Jas. J. Pollard, (24608) W. Love, (86951) C. W. Eastburg, (76118) C. Gibson, (57250) Jas. Carman, (21301) J. A. Rhein, (1878) H. Dunlap, (83587) Thos. Sherwood, (26692) M. Murphy, (71527) Eug. Tanguay, (15426) Jas. Collins, (28518) A. M. Purtell, (103119) J. McCarthy, (8484) M. Riley, (61886) M. Jennings, (3456) Jos. Stedeler, (21377) Geo. Mann, (99861) C. W. Bernhardt.

The financial secretary of Quakertown, Pa., would like to hear from the following by next issue or the constitution will be enforced: Wm. Axt (10069), Wolf Berman (71314), Frank Goodrich (212), Frank Harding (54136), W. E. Stump (101418), J. H. Phillips (69458), W. Worley (76166), M. F. Burke (60525), Chas. W. Eastberg (86951), Stion J. Murphy (62204), Phillip Topper (24575), John H. Phillips (69458), B. F. Hendricks (84948), Wm. Randak (94140), Wm. P. Smith (54350), Wm. Love (24606), Chas. W. Bull (65062), Wilber H. Meyers (104232), Richard J. Stack (119891), J. B. Welsh (52063), Chas. Lochess (117275), Frank Smith (41123), Leonard Mayhoad (38385), Albert Weiss (81976), John Ryan (13101), H. G. Fester (104004), Robt. G. Schlott (97190), Jas. Gorman (51250), Frank F. Halleman (68646), Joe Dunning (108335), Harry Mumma (78982), Ira T. Good (95626), Edw. H. Nace, Sec. Union 402.

Secretary holding card of C. Franklin (65566) will please collect \$6.00 fine, amount of board bill left unpaid while in Ft. Madison, Iowa, and remit to secretary of 181.

Any secretary holding card of Willie Andre please communicate with his brother, T. Andre, through Union 128, Hamilton, Ohio.

Secretary holding card of John Wagner please notify secretary of 205, Battle Creek, as his mother is very anxious to hear from him.

Union 437, Cairo, would like to hear from Abe Miller and Harry Delear.

Secretary of 191, Morris, Ill., would like to hear from Geo. Gross (24647) at once; also Martin Flynn (185581).

A. Schultz (15356) owes Union 79, Sandusky, Ohio, \$3.00 illegal out of work benefit which he drew Jan. 17, 1910.

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of Herman Hemsath (62210) should notify Mr. Hemsath that Union 250, Belleville, Ill., has a sick benefit coming of \$5.00 which Mr. Hemsath drew illegally. Same must be repaid or the constitution will be enforced.

Secretary holding card of M. O'Neill (49091) please send it to this office.

Union 461, Edmonton, wants to hear from Wm. Kasper.

Union 3, Paterson, N. J., Dec. 4, 1911, suspended M. Fay (41795) for failure to pay percentage on loans.

C. P. Scully (51722) is requested by 3, Paterson, to show cause why he should not be fined \$5.00 for drawing illegal loan.

Wm. Degan, No. 8288, is requested to correspond with the secretary of 114, Jacksonville, Ill., at once and explain the Winchester affair, or further action will be taken.

Secretary holding card of L. R. Rawlings, No. 69562, please notify him that if he does not settle his indebtedness to Union 437, Cairo, Ill., they will take action at meeting Jan. 4, 1912.

Secretary holding card of W. E. Connor, No. 34748, please remind him of the promise he made to the secretary of 282, Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 6. By next issue of the Journal it will be advertised unless heard from in the meantime.

H. Beaudreau, No. 82036, is hereby requested to correspond with the secretary of 395, Waterbury, regarding local indebtedness.

Union 167, Owosso, Mich., would like to hear from Abe Miller, No. 84853.

UNION NOTES BY UNION 97, BOSTON.

Label committee succeeded in interesting Boston clubs in union made cigars; men who smoke union cigars in the club will buy them outside when they want a smoke. We are now after the hotels. Committee will run a Christmas ad in all of the daily papers. When getting up a label ad, see that the label is the principal feature of the ad. The output of cigars in Massachusetts for the month of October, 1911, was 1,531,617 over same month last year. The shorter work day, the living wage, better sanitary conditions are the aims and objects of the labor movement. No. 97 gave \$100.00 to button makers of Muscatine, our third donation. Don't forget to wear union collars and neckties; they cost no more. Label section of Boston C. L. U. publish a bulletin and it is well edited. Why not add an old age pension to our chain of benefits? Was the dissolution of the tobacco trust a farce or a comedy? Editorial comment on Boston made cigars in the public press was written by our president.

—Labor Omnia Vincit.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

The mother of Ovila Manning, No. 8714, is very anxious to hear from him or would welcome any news as to his whereabouts. Address Mrs. M. Manning, 1475 South Dominique St., Montreal, Can. By 58.

Louis Godfrey, No. 2480, is requested to immediately communicate with Charles Goodman of St. Louis, Mo., relative to the business transaction on the date he left St. Louis, January 28, 1910.

Mr. Herman R. Smith is requested to write to Mrs. H. J. Smith, 128 Lee Ave., Waycross, Ga.

M. F. Pryor would like to hear from Herbert Jones. By 16, Binghamton, N. Y.

Mrs. Lou Williams writes: "Geo. Knapper (St. Louis, Mo.), your brother Henry is dead and was buried Nov. 27. Write and let me know where I can write to you."

Important business awaits the address of H. Buerge, cigarmaker, about 55 years old. Anyone knowing him will confer a great favor by informing him or his brother, John W. Buerge, 13 W. Elder St., Cincinnati, O.

Carl Seefeldt, 902 Poplar St., Cairo, Ill., would like to hear from Steve Spane.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of J. W. Broadwell, cigarmaker, please notify Attorney C. M. Hines, care of G. W. Perkins, International office. Important to him.

Will John Lange, No. 89629, please write to his father. He is getting old and feeble and would like to hear from his son. Address Mr. H. Clemmen, 1313 Fourth Ave., Rock Island, Ill. By 172.

Ben Smith, care of Paulson's Cigar Factory, Rochester, Minn., would like to hear from Al Wood, No. 21566. By 271.

Mrs. Philip Lublin and children, in great distress, would like to hear from the husband and father, Mr. Philip Lublin, No. 38536. By Union 39, New Haven, Conn.

Frank Marquedreuck would like to hear from his brother, Cyrle Marquedreuck. Address 724 Elm St., Manchester, N. H., care of J. F. Conway. By 97, Boston, Mass.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of August Koepke, No. 76619, will please inform him of the death of his wife, and notify secretary of 102, Kansas City, Mo.

George W. Burt, your father would like to hear from you; or anyone knowing his whereabouts, please notify the secretary of 167, Owosso, Mich.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 196.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by the union, or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans, as provided by the constitution.

Union 38, Springfield, Ill., fined James A. Gasaway, No. 80851, \$10.00 for violating the apprentice law; also fined the following \$5.00 each for allowing suspension: Henry Yoggerst, No. 10034; John Morgan, No. 23221; John F. Power, No. 23225, and Fred J. Slenker, No. 20514.

Union 466, Easton, Pa., fined Clinton Fried and James Williams \$5.00 each for working in the closed factory of J. I. Bowman.

Union 11, St. Albans, Vt., placed a fine of \$4.99 on A. Van Wymersch, No. 91093, for beating shop collector out of eight thirty-cent dues. Secretary holding his card please place on his card \$2.00 due local No. 11 and \$4.99 fine due International Union. Fine when collected goes into International fund and amount owing for dues to Union No. 11.

Union 198, Roanoke, Va., fined J. J. Scanlon, No. 87894, \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 45, Springfield, O., suspended and fined Wm. Murphy, No. 15836, \$5.00 for allowing himself to be suspended for non-payment of dues and assessments. Also suspended and fined L. J. Hynes, No. 108791, \$10.00 for non-payment of dues.

Union 478, LaGrange, Ga., suspended Frank Torres, 7196, and L. I. Torres, 19077, and fined them each \$5.00 for non-payment of dues.

Union 484, Meriden, Conn., suspended Anton Cimbolek, No. 58030, for non-payment of dues, and fined him \$7.10, \$5.00 for unpaid board bill and \$2.10 for seven due stamps.

PRIVATE LOANS

Secretary holding the card of Clarence Smith, No. 32450, please collect \$1 private loan and forward same to secretary of Union 488, Middle town, N. Y.

Union 304, Racine, would like J. Reardon, No. 80171, to repay \$8 balance on private loan granted in 1908. Action will be taken by union at January meeting.

Union 157, Rockford, Ill., suspended for non-payment of private loans: S. G. Rogers, No. 9983; Ben Rickey, No. 12794.

Members owing Union 167, Owosso, private loans are requested to pay.

Members owing private loans to Union 3, Paterson, N. J., are kindly requested to pay same before next issue of Journal, or their names will be published.

Following members owing private loans to 357, Vancouver, will be acted upon in our January meeting: (77957) E. Wilson, \$4.00; (113633) C. O. Foster, \$4.00; (49383) O. Mayrlich, \$4.00; (11995) M. W. Balfour, \$4.00; (66930) James Brown, (1000) F. Schatter, \$4.00; (29021) A. H. Meyer, \$7.25; E. O'Brien (97889), \$2.00; F. Timler (1047), \$2.00; A. Oellers (112320), \$2.00; C. E. Lantz (96411), \$2.00; W. Merrick (99607), \$2.00; W. Nelson (106231), \$2.00.

All members owing private loans to Peru, Ind., for six months or longer are requested to pay up or their names will be published in next month's Journal. No more private loans will be granted by this union until the outstanding loans are repaid, as the funds are exhausted. So pay up and give the other fellow a chance.

Union 188, Seattle, has been waiting a long time for some of its private loans and if we don't hear from them within the next month, suspensions will follow: John F. Harmon, \$6.85; Fred Schiffman, \$7.00; Robt. Brasuhn, \$5.00; F. Monterey, \$15.00; Jos. C. Kirchendorfer, \$15.00.

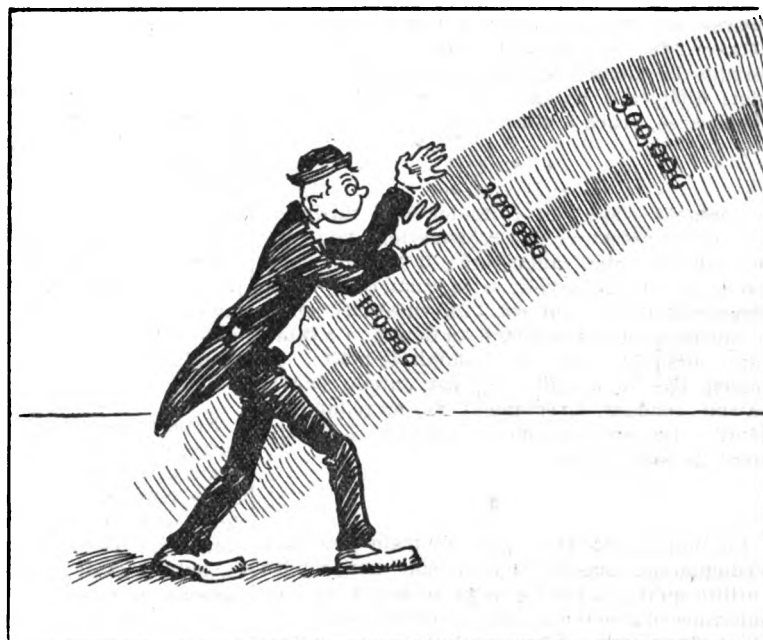
Members owe private loans to No. 457 as follows: John Massey (7963), 50c; F. Hirt (60467), 50c; M. Kelleher (51165), 50c; D. Ferguson (60670), 25c; Ed H. Benshaw (98066), 50c; Geo. H. Claypool (94374), 50c; S. G. Rogers (99833), 50c; Ray Sims (80978), 50c; Chas. Stater (75244), 50c; John Hitting (22863), 50c; Wm. Lowney (2961), 50c; J. C. Carnes (105655), 50c; John Trei (35974), 50c; Frank Fritch (42621), 50c; F. C. Jansen (18446), \$2.00.

The diminutive chains of habit are seldom heavy enough to be felt, till they are too strong to be broken.—Dr. Johnson.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING



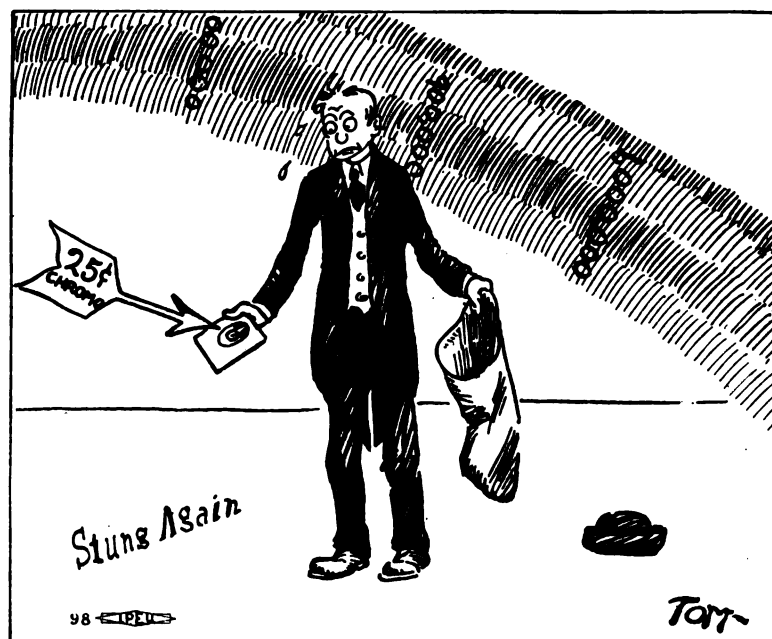
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In this issue we find Coupon Chumpo chasing the radiant rainbow in search of something for nothing, and see that he got the latter—nothing. After patiently smoking coupon cigars made by women and children at starvation wages and hugging the delusion of getting a valuable present, he finds himself, on reaching the end of the rainbow, holding the empty bag and stung again.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of respect and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 56, Leavenworth, Kan.—Mrs. Ann Kirkham.

Union 25, Milwaukee.—Peter Helemlich, No. 84013, who died November 24th.

Union 14, Chicago.—Fred Engelthaler, aged 49 years, died June 4, 1911; Chas. W. Van Guylder, aged 52 years, died June 25, 1911; Anton Duschaneck, aged 47 years, died June 28, 1911; Fred Nielsen, aged 57 years, died July 12, 1911; Thos. Carlos, aged 50 years, died July 26, 1911; John

Mock, aged 53 years, died Sept. 12, 1911; Thos. W. Cornwell, aged 52 years, died Sept. 20, 1911; Miss V. Przybytowicz, aged 44 years, died Oct. 26, 1911; Mrs. Lida M. James, aged 60 years, died Nov. 3, 1911; August Koss, aged 52 years, died Nov. 16, 1911; William Elsing, aged 57 years, died Nov. 22, 1911; Herman Pabst, aged 54 years, died Nov. 24, 1911; Jos. Kubicki, aged 52 years, died Dec. 2, 1911; Sidney Isaacs, aged 38 years, died Dec. 2, 1911.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Enrique C. Cepero, No. 119011, who died November 12th. Funeral in charge of the family. Interment Crown Hill Cemetery.

Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D.—Jos. L. Jelleneck, No. 79157, who died November 3d.

Les unions ouvrières ont réussi à maintenir un taux honorable de salaires pendant les paniques financières et les périodes de stagnation commerciale qui en ont résulté. Elles ont réussi à empêcher des réductions; et les tentatives en vue de substituer des conditions défavorables de travail dans les ateliers lorsque le commerce était mauvais et les emplois difficiles à obtenir, ont été généralement repoussées, grâce à elles.

* * *

Lorsqu'il s'agit de formuler des tarifs de prix et de présenter des réclamations pour que les salaires soient augmentés, il est important d'observer et de savoir, si le commerce va au commissionnaire, qui est l'intermédiaire entre le fabricant et le marchand au détail. Le fabricant lorsqu'il vend au commissionnaire, ne réalise pas le bénéfice qui est obtenu par le patron vendant directement au marchand au détail. Le commissionnaire prélève généralement la part du lion.

* * *

Les unions ouvrières sont en train d'essayer d'éduquer les masses, leur faisant comprendre l'utilité qu'il y a pour elles à se servir de leur puissance d'acheteurs pour améliorer leur situation financière. L'augmentation de l'emploi de marchandises fabriquées par des ouvriers affiliés aux unions, de préférence à celles produites par des artisans peu payés, est une tendance dans la bonne direction. Bien que cela demande du temps d'instruire les classes ouvrières dans les choses pratiques, le progrès réalisé dans ce sens n'en est pas moins un encouragement pour l'avenir.

* * *

Le Conseil Exécutif de la Fédération des solidaires unions des métiers libres d'Allemagne, ont fait un appel en faveur des ouvriers en tabacs, etc., "locked-out" à Lippe et en Westphalie. Le 12 octobre, 1911, l'association des fabricants renvoya environ 9,000 personnes employées dans ce métier. L'appel sollicite des contributions volontaires du labeur organisé en général; il fait sentir l'importance qu'à cette lutte pour les personnes employées dans cette branche de l'industrie, dont les salaires ne s'élèvent pas au-dessus d'une moyenne de cinquante-deux cents (0.52) par jour.

* * *

Pendant les trois dernières années, les cours suprêmes des Etats-Unis et des Etats de l'Illinois, du Michigan, de la Louisiane, de la Virginie et du Missouri ont décidé que les législations d'états peuvent sauvegarder la santé des femmes en limitant leurs heures de travail. La constitutionnalité des lois adoptées pendant l'année dernière par les états de Washington, Californie et Ohio, prévoyant la réduction des heures de travail des femmes, est à présent contestée dans les cours de ces états.

* * *

Le socialiste en moyenne se qualifie d'esclave du salaire. L'esprit confondu par des dogmes basés sur de fausses promesses et possédé du désir d'anéantir, au moyen de mensonges ou d'insinuations, tout ce qui s'oppose à ses vues erronées sur les sujets économiques, il est absolument incapable de discuter d'une façon intelligente la question du travail. Son abject esclavage mental est un fait et il faut le déplorer. Il y a cependant de l'espoir qu'une ex-

périence pratique, basée sur les faits mêmes, finira par l'émanciper de cette sujétion.

* * *

Le Journal Typographique dit ce qui suit: "L'établissement de la journée de huit heures et la campagne en faveur de conditions sanitaires plus avantageuses dans les salles de composition, assurent une vie plus longue aux ouvriers typographes. En 1900, la moyenne de la durée de la vie chez ces artisans n'était que de 41.25 ans chez les membres de l'Union Internationale des Typographes. En 10 ans, cette moyenne s'est élevée à 49.12 ans."

Ce qui précède prouve surabondamment que les unions ouvrières sont en train d'obtenir pour leurs membres des bienfaits plus durables que n'importe quelle autre agence, fût-elle sociale ou politique, peut espérer de leur avoir jamais.

* * *

Nous remarquons dernièrement une dépêche parue dans un quotidien, disant qu'une grève avait éclaté et était en progrès dans une certaine ville et que les directeurs du labeur dans cette ville avaient décidé d'entreprendre une campagne d'éducation. Ceci était, sans doute, ce qu'il y avait de mieux à faire dans les circonstances où ils se trouvaient, mais combien il eût été préférable que la campagne prévédât la mise en grève, au lieu de la suivre.

* * *

Le labeur organisé a commis des erreurs, mais lorsqu'on se rappelle les bienfaits étonnants qu'il a obtenus tout en luttant contre des résistances sans scrupule et toutes-puissantes, des excuses sont absolument inutiles. Le fait est que le labeur organisé a autant à lutter contre les préjugés enracinés créés par les gens à esprit étroit qui ne savent rien des besoins de l'ouvrier, que contre les capitalistes organisés les moins scrupuleux.

* * *

W. D. Mahon, président de l'Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employés, compile dans son dernier livre annuel, un grand nombre de faits du plus haut intérêt. Il démontre que \$60,612.42 ont été versés pendant l'année en bénéfices de maladie, d'incapacité au travail et de décès. Le nombre des agréments avec les compagnies de traction en force en 1910 s'est élevé à 150, contre 123 l'année précédente.

* * *

Clarence Darrow écrit ceci:

"Contre l'effort du patron et les lois du commerce de remplacer les habiles par les inhabiles, les intelligents par les ignorants, les forts par les faibles, les hommes par les femmes, les femmes par les enfants—contre la tendance d'augmenter les heures de travail, de fournir des outils à bon marché et peu sûrs et des conditions non sanitaires de travail, il n'existe qu'une seule force agressive et substantielle dans la société moderne. Et c'est l'unionisme des métiers."

* * *

L'opposition de quelques unions ouvrières à trancher les disputes de métiers par la voie de conférences, de conciliation et d'arbitrage avec les fabricants, ne se base point sur le sens commun ni sur l'expérience. Refuser de reconnaître aux fabricants le droit d'argumenter ou de discuter la sagesse des demandes de salaires plus élevés, de meilleures conditions de travail, etc., ce n'est pas seulement le fait d'une politique à vuebasse; mais cela mène

aussi le public à penser que ces demandes sont arbitraires et injustes.

* * *

Les grèves doivent être évitées jusqu'à ce que les chances de succès aient été discutées avec sang-froid et délibération. Lors que les affaires vont mal et que les emplois sont difficiles à obtenir, les chances sont mauvaises; lorsque la saison de printemps ou celle d'automne, où le travail est plus pressant, est près de se terminer, le succès est douteux. Lorsque le métier n'est pas complètement organisé, les chances sont très douteuses.

* * *

L'intérêt dominant de l'American Tobacco Company a présenté au Secrétaire de l'Etat de New Jersey des articles pour l'incorporation de la P. Lorillard Company, au capital de \$26,453,200 et de la Liggett, Meyers Tobacco Company, au capital de \$36,800,200. L'American Tobacco Company continue à exercer son monopole sous un nouveau nom.

Las huelgas han de ser evitadas hasta que las esperanzas de éxito hayan sido discutidas con detenimiento y de sangre fría. Cuando está malo el comercio y raras las colocaciones, entonces las esperanzas son pocas; cuando la estación de otoño ó la de primavera, cuando son más activos los negocios, ya está casi terminada, entonces las esperanzas de éxito no son muy numerosas.

* * *

Una unión no puede acumular fuerza pacuaria bajo la forma de una tesorería fuerte, sin por eso tener la ayuda generosa de los miembros, pagando estos con prontitud sus impuestos y aún sus cotizaciones especiales, caso fueran estas necesarias. Los recursos pecunarios de una unión de gremios son una arma potente en los ojos de las asociaciones de patronos y de manufactureros.

* * *

Las uniones de gremios no son organizaciones políticas en el sentido ordinario de la mencionada expresión; son superiores á estas bajo todo punto de vista. Ellas defienden las leyes favorables á la labor, lo que beneficia y eleva la comunidad entera. Ellas ignoran las líneas ó partidos políticos así como las divisiones en la defensa de las medidas benéficas.

* * *

En el curso de los tres años transcurridos, las cortes supremas de los Estados Unidos, así como las de los estados de Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Virginia y Missouri, han decidido que la legislación de los estados pueden proteger la salud de las mujeres, limitando las horas de trabajo. La constitucionalidad de las leyes adoptadas en el curso del año pasado en los estados de Washington, California y Ohio que proveen la reducción de las horas de labor de las mujeres, está contestada ahora en las cortes de esos estados.

* * *

La oposición de la parte de algunas uniones de gremios al ajuste de las controversias de gremios por medio de conferencias, conciliaciones y arbitraje con los manufactureros, no está fundada sobre el sentido común ni la experiencia. Negar á los manufactureros el derecho de discutir ó de combatir la oportunidad de cualquier demanda de salarios más

elevados, de condiciones mejores, etc., es no solo prueba de miopía moral, sino que también hace esto pensar al público que las demandas son arbitrarias é injustas.

* * *

Antes que organizaran las uniones sobre una base permanente, una tarifa uniforme de precios, sobre la cual las dos partes estaban de acuerdo, era un acontecimiento raro. Los obreros recibían diferentes tarifas de salarios por la misma clase de trabajo, si trabajaban a la pieza ó a la afa. Como individuos, no podían resistir con éxito a las reducciones de salarios y a las malas condiciones de los talleres, y en los casos donde la resistencia lograba éxito, las ventajas alcanzadas solo eran temporarias y las perdían en poco tiempo.

* * *

El Consejo Ejecutivo de la Federación de las intituladas uniones de gremios de Alemania, ha emitido una súplica en favor de los embaladores y cigarreros "locked-out" en Lippe y Westphalia, Alemania. El 12 de octubre de 1911, la asociación de manufactureros despidió unos 9,000 obreros. La súplica pide contribuciones voluntarias de la parte de la labor organizada en general, insistiendo sobre la importancia de la lucha de la parte de la gente empleada en el gremio de tabacos, cuyos salarios no superaban un promedio de cincuenta y dos (52) centavos por día.

* * *

El socialista en general se clasifica como un esclavo del salario, confundido por dogmas fundados sobre promesas falsas y su ansiedad de destruir, por falsedades é insinuaciones, todos los que se oponen a su confusión de cuestiones económicas que no es capaz de discutir de una manera inteligente. Su abyecta esclavitud mental es un hecho reconocido y que hay que lamentar; subsisten esperanzas, sin embargo, que una experiencia práctica, fundada sobre los acontecimientos mismos, llegarán a emanciparlo dentro de algun tiempo de esta clase de esclavitud.

* * *

Estimamos ser el deber nuestro recordar a los embaladores y escojedores, así como a los cigarreros, que el camino del éxito hacia mejores condiciones económicas y sociales, se encuentra en una organización completa del gremio. Cada hombre y cada mujer que trabaja para ganar su vida, se necesita en esta gran lucha. La agitación, la organización y la educación son cosas esenciales; no han de cesar hasta que esté completa la tarea.

* * *

Se lee lo siguiente en el "Weekly Bulletin" (Boletín semanal) de los "Garment Workers" (obreros roperos):

"Muchos miles de pesos y un gran esfuerzo han sido gastados por los obreros al formar uniones de gremios, que eran absolutamente necesarias, pero se han consagrado sumas de dinero y de energía superiores todavía a la dirección de huelgas y de "lock-outs," muchos de las cuales no tenían utilidad ninguna."

* * *

Las Uniones de los Obreros de Tejidos en los estados de Nueva Inglaterra, han hecho mucho para mejorar la situación de los trabajadores de la industria del algodón y de la lana.

Por medio de su influencia, las uniones han reducido las horas de trabajo gracias a leyes que han sido adoptadas, y así mismo han

favorecido la adopción de otras leyes para la restricción del trabajo infantil, para aparatos de seguridad, para condiciones sanitarias mejoradas y para la inspección de las fábricas. Ellas han aumentado también, por su vigilancia, la eficacia de las inspecciones de fábricas.

* * *

El "Forum," una publicación mensual, publica lo siguiente:

"Hay una era de huelgas, de la consolidación de las uniones de gremios, de planos de campaña que dan a las disputas industriales la importancia y los efectos paralizadores de guerras internacionales. Hay una grave necesidad de reformas en los asuntos industriales; los que reciben un saldo derisorio, los que se matan trabajando, no han establecido todavía lo que se supone es su derecho inalienable a la vida, a la libertad y a la prosecución de la felicidad."

Dice el "Typographical Journal":

"El establecimiento de la jornada de ocho horas y la campaña en favor de mejores condiciones sanitarias en las salas de composición, aseguran una vida más larga al impresor. En 1900, el promedio de la edad a la cual morían los miembros de la Unión Internacional era de 41.25 años. En diez años, el promedio se ha elevado hasta 49.12."

A esto agregaremos nosotros que no existe otra agencia ó asociación política del tipo más radical, que haya alcanzado tanto para el obrero como sus uniones de gremios.

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Dice el "Outlook" lo que sigue:

"El capital ha tratado durante años en Inglaterra de romper las uniones de gremios por medio de las leyes. Tenía él en su favor la fuerza del dinero, el Parlamento, las cortes, la prensa—y ha fracasado. El capital ha tratado en este país por medio de una guerra privada, de romper las uniones—y ha fracasado."

Lo que antecede no es correcto. El capital en este país ha empleado las mismas armas que en Inglaterra. Ha hecho promulgar las antiguas leyes de conspiración, de las cuales algunas permanecen todavía en los libros estatutarios de varios estados como reliquias del pasado. Ha pedido a las cortes inhibiciones, destruyendo todas las libertades garantizadas por la constitución, durante las disputas sobre salarios, horas de trabajo, etc. Ha dado subsidios y comprado los principales periódicos del país, para que obscurezcan la mente del público con informes erróneos y falsas declaraciones de toda especie. Ha empleado el brazo militar del gobierno, ámbos en el estado y en la nación, para terrorizar los huelgueros y privarlos de sus libertades. Ha alquilado Pinkertons y otros mercenarios para obtener por la fuerza lo que no podían obtener por métodos legales. Pero, con todos esos obstáculos, el movimiento de la labor ha ido aumentando y fortaleciéndose.

La demanda de una jornada general de ocho horas está justificada por el hecho que la producción de la industria hoy día es ampliamente suficiente para procurar salarios que permitan a los obreros de soportar a sus familias según el tipo americano de vida, y, en segundo lugar, que ocho horas por día es el límite del tiempo en que un hombre de fuerza y de salud ordinarias puede sostener el esfuerzo de sus facultades físicas y morales de manera que resulte bien hecho su tarea y que conserve sus facultades durante el periodo activo de su carrera.

Ódpor některých řemeslnických unií k vyrovňování dělnických otázek konferenci, poradou a arbitraci se zaměstnavatelem, nezakládá se na zdravém rozumu a zkušenosti. Odpíratí továrníku vyjednávání s ním o vyšších mzdách, lepších podmínkách atd. jest nejen krátkozrakou politikou, ale vede též často obecenstvo k převládání, že ony požadavky jsou nespravedlivy. Mínění lidu, třeba ne přímo sůčastněného, nesmí se ignorovati.

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Stávek jest se vystříhati, dokud všechny okolnosti nejsou chladnokrevně uváženy. Je-li obchod mdlý a zaměstnání málo, jsou též naděje slabé; blíží-li se pilná podzimní neb jarní sezona ke konci, jsou též vyhlídky na úspěch málo slibné.

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Řemeslnické unie dovedly si udržeti slušné mzdy během doby finanční tísně. Ony dovedly též předejiti snížení; a všechny pokusy změnití špatné tovární podmínky, když obchod byl slabý a zaměstnání těžko k dostání, obyčejně byly poraženy.

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Při určování cen a kladení požadavků za vyšší mzdu jest třeba věděti, zdali zboží jde k překupníkovi, který jest prostředníkem mezi továrníkem a maloobchodníkem. Prodáváči továrních zboží překupníkovi, nemá nikdy takový zisk, jako prodává-li zboží přímo maloobchodníkovi. Překupník obyčejně dostává lvi podíl.

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Řemeslnické unie činí pokusy vychovati masu lidu v ten smysl, získati sílu konsumentů pro zlepšení finančního stavu. Zvýšená spotřeba uniového zboží proti výrobkům zhotoveným špatně placenou a ekébskou prací, jest tendence pravého směru. Než vezme to ještě čas, vychovati pracující třídu v praktickém směru, ale postup učiněný jest povzbuzujícím znamením pro budoucnost.

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Výkonný výbor tak zvané federace svobodných řemeslnických unií v Německu vydal provolání ve prospěch vyhostění doutníků atd. v Lippe a Westfalsku v Německu, když jednata továrníků propustila 12. října t.r. přes 9000 osob z práce. V provolání se žádá o dobrovolné příspěvky organizovaných dělníků vůbec, a líčí se zápas osob zaměstnaných v tabákovém obchodě, kde průměrná mzda neobnáší více než 52 centy na den.

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V minulých třech letech rozhodnuto bylo nejvyšším soudem Spoj. Států a státní zákonodárnou státní Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Virginia a Missouri, chrániti zdraví žen obmezením počtu hodin pracovních. Zákon přijatý minulého roku ve státech Washington, California a Ohio, jímž postaráno bylo rovněž o zmenšení počtu pracovních hodin pro ženy, jest nyní kontestován u soudů ve zmíněných státech.

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Typografický "Journal" píše: Zavedení 8-hodinové doby pracovní a zahájení kampaně ve prospěch zlepšení zdravotních podmínek v tiskárně, zajišťuje delší život pro tiskaře. V r. 1900 průměrné stáří zemřelých členů mezinárodní typografické unie bylo 41.25. V 10 letech průměr stoupl na 49.12.

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"Forum", měsíčník, píše: "Ted" jest doba stávek, sloučení dělnických unií, návrhů, jež způsobují epory v průmyslu a doba ohromujícího vlivu mezinárodních válek. Je vážná potřeba reformy v průmyslových záležitostech. Špatné placení a přetěžování prací nemělo by býti udržováno, naopak směřovati k správnějšímu životu, který vede ku svobodě a k štěstí.

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Unie nemohou založiti finanční zdatnost prostřednictvím silné pokladny, bez spolupůsobení všech členů správným odváděním poplatků a zvláštních příspěvků v pádu potřeby. Finanční bezpečnost řemeslnických unií jest silnou zbraní proti zaměstnavatelům a továrníkům.

Průměrný socialista činí ze sebe placeného otroka. Jsa popleten ve svých názorech, podporován falešnými sliby špatných vůdců, způsobuje zmatek v hospodářských otázkách, aniž by byl schopen o dělnické otázky rokovat po způsobu inteligentních lidí. Jeho nízká duševní úroveň činí jej ještě větším otrokem a jest politování hodný. Zbývá jen naděje, že zkušenosti, které dává praktický život, jej časem osvobodí od tohoto otroctví.

Kontrolující zájem v American Tobacco Co. podal tajemníku státu New Jersey články inkorporační jménem P. Larillard Company, kapitál \$26,463,200, a jménem Liggett Meyers Tobacco Co., kapitál 36,800,200. Jmenované společnosti povedou svůj obchod nadále jako před tím.

Náhrada dělnictvu výnosem státu Wisconsin a Washington, která stanoví pojištění pro všechny druhy poranění při práci i pro případ úmrtí následkem nehody, byla prohlášena za ústavní nejvyšším soudem jmenovaných států. Ve státě Washington bylo 250 případů, čekajících na srovnání před komisí.

Dříve než se řemeslnické unie zorganizovaly, byla stejnoměrná mezdní škála velmi řídkou. Dělníkům byly placeny různé mzdy, ať pracovali na den nebo od kusu. Jako jednotlivci nemohli úspěšně odporovat snížení mzdy a špatným podmínkám továrním po delší čas; a v případech úspěšných byly úspěchy tyto jen časovými a trvaly krátký čas.

Práce byla a jest neodvislou od kapitálu. Kapitál jest pouze ovocem práce, a nemohl by existovati, kdyby práce nepředcházela. Práce jest představitelkou kapitálu a má se o ní více uvažovati. Nikdo nemá míti té důvěry, jako člověk z chudoby pocházející, jenž těžce pracuje a vše si poctivě zaslouží.

Aus Deutschland.

Die folgende Berichte über Streiks und Lock-outs der deutschen Tabakarbeiter sind dem offiziellen Organ entnommen:

Spenge i. Westf. Die Firma J. G. Dröge, mit welcher unser Verband ein Tarifvertragsverhältnis im Jahre 1909 eingegangen war, gehört dem Westfälischen Zigarrenfabrikanten-Verband an und sperrte die organisierten Arbeiter aus. Die Firma hat aus letzterem Grunde das Tarifvertragsverhältnis verlegt und ist deshalb aus der Liste der tariftreuen Firmen gestrichen.

Bremen.

Der Vorstand des Deutschen Tabakarbeiter-Verbandes.

Zur Tabakarbeiterausperrung. Die Ausperrung der organisierten Tabakarbeiter im westfälisch-lippischen Industriegebiet dauert unverändert fort. Insgesamt sind über 8200 Arbeiter, die dem Tabakarbeiterverband, dem Verband der Zigarrensortierer und Kistenbekleber Deutschlands, dem Holzarbeiterverband und dem christlichen Tabakarbeiterverband angehören, ausgesperrt. Viele mitarbeitende organisierte Frauen der Ausgesperrten und ein Teil nichtorganisierter Zigarrenarbeiter schlossen sich den Ausgesperrten an, so daß die Zahl der an der Ausperrung Beteiligten zurzeit 9000 beträgt. Mit dem Schluß dieser Woche werden noch mehr als 500 Arbeiter, die ihr Arbeitsverhältnis selbst kündigten, um Solidarität zu üben, oder gezwungen wurden, weil sie sich den Organisationen anschlossen, die Arbeit niederlegen. Die von der eingesetzten Neuordnungskommission eingeleiteten Verhandlungen sind unterbrochen, da der Vorstand des westfälischen Zigarrenfabrikanten-Verbandes es ablehnt, weiter zu verhandeln, solange diejenigen Ausgesperrten, die angeblich die Arbeit einstellen ohne Einhaltung der Kündigung, die Arbeit nicht wieder aufnehmen. Die Leitung der Ausgesperrten hat sich bereit erklärt, im Sinne dieses Verlangens zu wirken unter der selbstver-

ständlichen Bedingung, daß der Vorstand des westfälischen Zigarrenfabrikanten-Verbandes die Verpflichtung übernimmt, auch seinerseits dahin zu wirken, daß diejenigen Firmen, die einen Teil ihrer Arbeiter ohne Einhaltung der Kündigung auf die Straße setzten, diese Entlassungen zurücknehmen und die Gewähr bieten, daß keine Auslese bei Wiedereinstellung dieser Arbeiter vorgenommen wird. Seit Anfang dieser Woche stehen nun auch die Mitarbeiter der Hauptbetriebe in Hamburg-Altona, Achim, Bremen, Hemelingen, Burgdamm, Nitterhude, Langwedel, Osterholz-Scharmbeck und Verden im Ausstande, weil sie es ablehnen, Streikarbeit zu machen und nicht gewillt sind, ihren westfälischen Kollegen in den Rücken zu fallen. Die Arbeitseinstellung in den in Frage kommenden Betrieben erfolgte von Zigarrenmachern und Zigarrensortierern, Beklebern, Fertigmachern und Packern geschlossen. Die Ausgesperrten und Ausständigen sehen mit Ruhe und Entschlossenheit allen Maßnahmen der Zigarrenfabrikanten entgegen.

Bünde i. Westf. Die Arbeiter der Firma Krüger & Blumenau richteten an die Firma das Ersuchen, die Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse aufzubessern. Als Antwort erhielten die Arbeiter die Auffündigung, so daß sie seit dieser Woche sich im Ausstand befinden. Die Firma, die außer in Bünde noch Filialbetriebe in Eilshausen und Sidsenhausen unterhält, gehört dem Westfälischen Zigarrenfabrikanten-Verbande nicht an.

Bünde i. Westf. Eine bei der Firma Stute & Comp. eingeleitete Lohnbewegung führte zum Streik. Diese Firma gehörte dem Westfälischen Zigarrenfabrikanten-Verbande nicht an.

Berthel i. Westf. Der Streik bei der Firma G. W. Rohde dauert unverändert fort. Diese Firma gehört dem Westfälischen Zigarrenfabrikanten-Verbande nicht an.

Berthe i. Westf. Der Streik bei der Firma Grohschupf & Schröder (Sitz Bremen) dauert unverändert fort. Diese Firma gehört dem Westfälischen Zigarrenfabrikanten-Verbande nicht an.

Remgo (Lippe). Die Arbeiter der Firma G. Schröder befinden sich seit dem 4. Oktober im Streik. Da die Firma es ablehnt, bessere Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse zu gewähren. Diese Firma gehört dem Westfälischen Zigarrenfabrikanten-Verbande nicht an.

Berlin und Umgegend. Die von unserem Verbande und dem Verbande der Zigarrensortierer und Kistenbekleber Deutschlands eingeleitete Lohnbewegung führte bis jetzt dazu, daß 172 Firmen die Forderungen anerkannten.

Trebbin. Die Lohnbewegung bei der Firma Gerbitz (Sitz Berlin) ist mit gutem Erfolg beendet. Hoffentlich sind nun auch die anderen ortsnähe liegenden Firmen bereit, Lohnzulagen zu gewähren.

Cölbe. Die Lohnbewegung bei der Firma Eduard Traubisch zeitigte den Erfolg, daß die geringeren Sorten 75 Pfennig und die Sorten von 8.25 Mark an pro Mille 50 Pfennig Zulage erhielten. Der Minimallohn, welcher vor der Bewegung 7.75 Mark betrug, ist nunmehr auf 8.50 Mark erhöht. Außerdem soll am 1. Januar ein zweiter Lohnaufschlag für die besseren Sorten eintreten. Die beschäftigten Arbeiter stimmten der Vereinbarung zu.

Spandau. Die Lohnbewegung ist mit gutem Erfolg beendet. Die Firma Rob. Dursch, Wilh. Memmer, Otto Klose, Moos Wm., Max Nölke, Wilh. Pieper und Otto Wille bewilligten den für Berlin festgesetzten Minimallohn und eine täglich neunstündige Arbeitszeit. Die Firma Otto Lüdtke hat noch nicht bewilligt. Die Kollegenschaft wird es an Energie nicht fehlen lassen, nun auch diese Firma zu bewegen, die geforderten Lohnzulagen zu bewilligen.

Oberhausen. Der Streik bei der Firma W. Albracht ist, nachdem sich Arbeitswillige eingefunden hatten, für beendet erklärt.

Bischofswerda. Die Lohnbewegung bei der Firma C. Paulisch endete mit dem Abschluß eines Tarifvertrages, der einen Minimallohn von 8.50 Mark pro Mille bei aufgesetzter Decke, zubereitetem Umblatt und fertiger Einlage vorsieht. Die wö-

chentliche Arbeitszeit ist auf 55 1/2 Stunden festgesetzt worden.

Walsheim. Die bei der Firma A. Burthardt (Sitz Gera) eingeleitete Lohnbewegung endete mit einem Erfolge für die Arbeiter. Die Firma bewilligte Lohnzulagen von 50 und 75 Pfennig pro Mille.

Reimen (Baden). Die Firma Hauf & Joseph (Sitz Mannheim) bewilligte — nachdem die Arbeiter Forderungen gestellt hatten — auf mehrere Sorten Lohnzulagen in Höhe von 20 Pfennig bis 1 Mark pro Mille. Außerdem erhielten die Deckblattmacher und Einlageripper eine Lohnzulage von 1 Pfennig pro Pfund.

Lauffen a. N. (Württemberg). Der Streik bei der Firma Gust. Rugler dauert unverändert fort. Vor Zug und vor Annahme von Arbeit in Laufen, Güglingen, Weiler a. B., Ochsenbach, Maiefeld, Gleebronn, Leonbrunn, Pfaffenhofen, Untergruppenbach, ferner nach Kirchbach und Stettelfeld (Unterbaden), wo die Firma Filialen hat, wird streng getarnt.

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Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized).....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district).....	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate).....	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district).....	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five.....	.25
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate.....	.35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid.....	.50
1 200-page label register, prepaid.....	.60
1 100-page label register, prepaid.....	.40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 3/4 in.....	.20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/4 x 1 1/4 in.....	.35
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1908, five years, prepaid.....	.40
*One cancelling stamp, complete, for due stamps	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamps canceler, good for five years.....	.15
*Union seal (state when organized).....	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book.....	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect".....	1.00
300-page day book or ledger, charges "collect".....	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect".....	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect".....	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect".....	2.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid.....	.50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid.....	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid.....	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid.....	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid.....	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid.....	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid.....	1.00
The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.	

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; 15-yr. with'l cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipt blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; *financial secs. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- ‡ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 Albert Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
- *406 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
- *433 Chas. Peterson, 531 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith.
- 441 P. F. Dorsey, 311 W. Capitol ave., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 Matt Lewis, Room 103, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- †228 Chas. Drabek, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
- Henry Ibanez, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
- †238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- †253 J. Aronson, 453 8th st., Oakland.
- 291 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
- *332 C. H. Harkens, 957 4th st., San Diego.
- 338 Chas. Stebbins, Box 264, Eureka.
- 453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242 Nevada City.
- 469 J. R. Reed, 1810 L st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- †27 John Pamphilon, Room 106, 38 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
- *55 E. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
- †58 A. Gariepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- *59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Brantford, Ont.
- 140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
- *211 J. Lovell Smith, 2515 Rose st., Victoria, B. C.
- 278 Wm. Heslop, 93 Albion st., London, Ont.
- R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
- 349 J. J. Donovan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
- *357 John C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
- *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 378 Jos. Narbutt, Reno Hotel, Rosser ave., Brandon, Man.
- 411 J. H. A. Fortier, Box 86, Brockville, Ont.
- 414 S. Bateman, 312 Dufferin ave., Winnipeg.
- *420 J. Pearse, Box 154, 20 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- 422 S. Weihsener, Troy st., Berlin, Ont.
- *424 James Hagarty, 179 St. David st., Stratford, Ont.
- *432 H. S. Pike, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
- 459 A. Rice, Box 25, Saskatoon, Sask.
- 461 John M. Marshall, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
- 465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
- 473 E. J. Wendland, 322 E. 17th ave., Calgary, Alta.
- 486 Herman Knudsen, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
- 164 S. H. Manning, 140 N. College ave., Ft. Collins.
- *306 J. J. Listerman, 628 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
- 492 C. W. Platner, 515 W. Huertano st., Colorado Springs.
- 499 James Daly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 18½ Union st., S. Norwalk.
- †39 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
- *42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central Row, Box 340, Hartford.
- 103 J. Zeigler, 18 Clifton ave., Ansonia.
- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
- 156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Sumfield.
- *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Danbury.
- *282 Geo. Engellhard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 737, Middletown.
- *321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
- 395 Val. Hahn, 27 Iron st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
- *398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
- *407 R. A. Krohn, 1 Tyler ave., Norwich.
- *484 Herman Mayer, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aronburo, 23, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 Ralph Allmatt, 814 D st. N. E., Washington.
- W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 Joe L. Howard, 322 Cleveland st., Jacksonville.
- 248 A. R. Cruz, 321 E. Beaver st., Jacksonville.
- 289 Wm. S. Hill, Box 405, Miami.
- *336 G. P. Bradford, 1612 8th ave., Box 262, Ybor City (Tampa).
- 337 Wallace Pinder, 301 Eliz. st., Key West.
- 354 Nemesio Palacios, Box 438, Key West.
- Jesus Aenlle, Box 438, Key West.
- 356 Miles P. Hunter, Box 176, Palatka.
- *384 Walter Segin, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
- *Obe P. Goode, 103 Marine st., St. Augustine.
- 440 R. M. Cabarrony, Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Jose Bustillo, 1504 Morgan st., Tampa.
- 462 R. Torres, Francis and Main sts., Box 135, W. Tampa.

- 464 Stephen Zaragoza, Box 333, Pensacola.
- L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.
- 480 D. L. Hawley, 402 Starkey st., Orlando.
- 493 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa.
- Angel Alonso, Box 219 (Ybor City), Tampa.
- 500 Geronimo Garcia, Box 102 (Ybor City), Tampa.
- Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102 (Ybor City), Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *252 W. L. Harvey, 1915 Albany st., Brunswick.
- 344 Andrew L. Lee, 420 Kisser Bldg., Atlanta.
- 390 J. B. Tumpkin, Box 195, Valdosta.
- 471 W. H. Ingram, Box 215, Americus (Macon).
- 478 R. R. Cone, 336 Broad st., La Grange.
- 485 Wm. Fix, Box 638, Augusta.

IDAHO.

- 256 Geo. Anderson, Box 596, Boise.
- 380 John L. O'Meara, care Wallace Cigar Co., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lentz, 211 W. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
- †15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
- 20 Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
- *38 H. Bogaske, 416 W. Monroe st., Springfield.
- 41 M. Rausch, 490 N. Lincoln ave., Aurora.
- *Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
- 47 Charles L. Aldag, 1230 N. 11th st., Quincy.
- *Ph. Cornelli, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
- *57 Jno. Dempsey, 501 E. Green st., Urbana (Champaign).
- 71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
- *73 F. Kremer, 217 E. 2d st., Alton.
- *80 A. C. Zimmerman, 331 Johnston st., Danville.
- 99 Frank D. May, 1419 Columbus st., Ottawa.
- *Phil Seifert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
- *114 L. P. Hoffman, 535 Reid st., Jacksonville.
- *118 Louis Stroebble, 1406 N. Perry st., Peoria.
- *127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
- 154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
- *157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton ave., Rockford.
- *174 Geo. Hauser, 113 Raub st., Joliet.
- 173 Wm. Vetzau, Box 144, Olney.
- *183 H. D. Kinding, 805 Guile av., Mendota.
- 181 Otto Ludwig, 304 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
- *200 Gus C. Rausch, 285 E. Simmons st., Galesburg.
- 201 H. J. Hulsbrink, 331 4th av., Rock Island.
- 207 W. E. Trout, Box 292, 228 Adams st., Carthage.
- 217 Benjamin Cohen, 3110 92d st., South Chicago.
- 222 Ed. Zahner, 1516 2d st., Peru.
- *227 Nic. Medinger, 2331 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
- 243 Chas. Mazur, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 Frank Seidel, 624 E. York st., Blue Island.
- *250 Henry Wilhelm, 13 N. Airy st., Belleville.
- 258 F. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., St.reator.
- *259 W. J. Livings, 207 W. Mill st., Bloomington.
- G. E. Ricketts, 409 Court st., Pekin.
- *274 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. Avenue A., Canton.
- *297 F. A. Peterson, 1315 S. 6th st., Monmouth.
- 319 H. F. Pitts, 135 N. Genesee st. (upstairs), Waukegan.
- 365 T. B. Drisko, Havana.
- 389 R. C. Rives, 226½ W. Court st., Paris.
- 394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
- *409 Chris. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
- 410 Annie Schultz, 110 N. Locust st., Centralia.
- 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
- 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
- *437 Eugene Shiffert, 902 Poplar st., Cairo.
- 438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
- *451 C. H. Anderson, Box 87, Bushnell.
- 455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 Chas. Baier, 87 West av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108½ W. Court St., Connersville.
- Chas. Gartien, 101 Vermont av., Connersville.
- 33 Carl Ott, 1009 Broadway, Indianapolis.
- *Fred J. Keefer, 949 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
- 37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
- 50 E. W. Sterner, 1105 S. 2d st., Terre Haute.
- *Philip K. Reinbold, 659 Chestnut st., Terre Haute.
- *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
- *62 Chas. Heckman, 609 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 Jos. Gaekle, 133 Madison st., La Fayette.
- 158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
- 159 Frank Hilley, 364 E. Grant st., Marion.
- 165 Frank Sims, 654 Caterlin st., Frankfort.
- 197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
- 204 H. J. Sauer, 1724 State st., New Albany.
- *214 Emery B. Goff, 427 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
- *215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
- *221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
- *235 Ed Bender, 20 E. 1st ave., Peru.
- 237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
- *300 C. B. Wakefield, 121 Franklin st., Michigan City.
- 308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
- *335 Aug. Ebert, 743 Sohl st., Hammond.
- 339 D. O. Deane, 1001 W. Jackson st., Kokomo.
- *352 Thos. Feltz, Brookville.
- *379 C. V. Leonard, Rochester.
- *382 Omer Collier, 409 Sexton st., Box 4, Rushville.
- 399 Julius Yungbans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
- 406 John J. Collins, 407 Elm st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 Al Hunter, 18°0 Palkan st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
- *83 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 Fred Barkalow, 1409 Carpenter av., Des Moines.
- 120 Jno. C. Nietzel, 609 Linn st., Muscatine.
- 150 M. Musselman, 322 4th st., Sioux City.
- 155 Henry Bickenbock, Mt. Pleasant.
- *172 Emil Joens, 1125 W. 13th st., Davenport.

- *177 P. H. Heuermann, 412 N. 22d st., Council Bluffs.
- *181 Geo. Kientenach, 1110 Second st., Fort Madison.
- 223 O. T. Leach, 228 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
- 239 Ed. Kauer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 63, Lyons.
- *270 Nell Murphy, Hower blk., Ft. Dodge.
- 277 T. W. Ware, 710 A Ave., E. Oskaloosa.
- 328 L. C. Wareham, 121 Adams st., Creston.
- *354 Robt. Drevikovsky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 W. E. Bennett, care W. G. Wood Cigar Co., Albia.
- *490 Robt. Bauman, Fairfield.
- 495 C. Murray, 109 N. 5th st., Marshalltown.
- T. Buchwald, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- 496 O. C. Wagner, 44 Cascaden ave., Waterloo.
- A. M. Grassley, Cottage st., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 804½ Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 J. C. Corkery, 518 N. 7th st., Leavenworth.
- 183 John Luther, Marysville.
- 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
- 345 C. G. Warrington, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
- 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.
- 419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
- 439 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 John Gimbel, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
- *105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Mayesville.
- 185 C. G. Young, 1019 Jackson st., Paducah.
- 187 Jos. Samer, 314 Western ave., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Katie Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
- †220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne st., New Orleans.
- *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 H. A. Berube, 90 Pool st., Biddeford.
- *66 C. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
- 179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 34 Sanford st., Bangor.
- 273 Wm. J. Healy, 26 Park st., Rockland.
- 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 Edgar Crannell, 165 E. Main st., Marlboro.
- *28 S. J. T. Wall, 112 Elm st., C. L. U. Hall, Westfield.
- 49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
- *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
- *51 Frank J. Hickey, 84 Shammont st., Holyoke.
- 65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
- *92 Geo. Apohit, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
- †97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *180 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
- 206 W. J. Smith, 46 Eagle st., Box 366, No. Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 138 Essex st., Haverhill.
- *253 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
- 324 Louis Urquhart, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
- C. D. Saunders, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
- 326 J. M. Dennis, 54 Weir st., Taunton.
- 336 B. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Walter st., Fitchburg.
- 494 Geo. B. Pollard, 105 Locust st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Fred DePlanty, 275 Ridge st., Sault Ste. Marie.
- †22 Fred Wolf, 252 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
- 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 135 Michigan ave., Grand Rapids.
- 67 Clarence Over, 118 Washington st., Grand Haven.
- 69 Chas. T. Mallo, Jr., 119 Hoffman st., Three Rivers.
- *130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
- *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
- *169 Wm. F. Geyer, 203 B st. S., Cheboygan.
- *184 A. W. Leier, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A, Bay City.
- 186 T. J. Broderick, 309 E. 2d st., Flint.
- *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
- †208 E. C. Warline, 105 S. Burdick st., Box 594, Kalamazoo.
- 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
- *263 John G. Terbill, 15 Comney st., Adrian.
- *268 Wm. Haglund, 528 S. Mary st., Escanaba.
- *272 N. J. Moers, 1023 Walnut st., N. Lansing.
- 302 A. G. Heidenreich, Box 498, Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
- *314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
- *330 A. Rosenfield, 412 State st., Alpena.
- 340 Carl O. Erickson, 226 E. 10th st., Traverse City.
- 366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
- *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
- 397 Wm. H. Kenny, City Hall, Ionia.
- 403 Henry Phillips, 816 N. First st., Ishpeming.
- *408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
- *413 J. P. Meehan, 141 Iroquois st., Laurium (Calumet).
- 452 Ervin S. Hernley, 618 Rush st., Petoskey.
- *457 Chas. Archut, 904 Harrison ave., St. Joseph (Penton Harbor).
- *463 C. H. Shipbey, 23 Chandler ave., Pontiac.
- 468 A. W. Kamp, 115 W. Walnut st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Nic. Schluter, 156 E. 4th st., Winona.
- †77 Ernest Rode, 1301 N. Washington ave., Minneapolis.
- *98 Frank Papp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
- 271 J. W. Hogan, 302 S. Broadway, Rochester.
- 294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. M. Scharenbroich, 533 14th ave., S. St. Cloud.

- 331 Fred Schuler, 129 Lincoln ave., Crookston.
 *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 Frank Hasler, 214 Plum st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 Wm. Harlow, Box 433, Hibbing.
 434 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Fairbault.
 448 Fred T. Lux, 522 Norwood st., Brainerd.

MISSOURI.

- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 M. Anthony, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Jas. E. Butler, Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 Clyde M. Brown, 119 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 *1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 Chas. A. Patterson, 111 E. 8th st., Joplin.
 353 Fred Gervig, 400 Kentucky st., Louisiana.
 442 E. J. Messmer, 626 Good Hope, Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 R. Schmuts, 721 2d ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 905, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 F. W. Hulett, 2412 Cumming st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 Theo. Niess, 307 So. Wheeler ave., Grand Island.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Henry Reimers, 140 E. 3d st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 Emil Lorke, Sierra st. and Commercial row, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
 *Ernest Bender, 33 Hamilton ave., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 270 Webster ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *131 Thos. E. Bartley, 67 Van Cleef st., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Jno. J. Keller, 42 Baldwin st., New Brunswick.
 Adam F. Paulus, 431 George st., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 205 Bergenline ave., Union Hill.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
 199 Andrew P. McCrosson, 21 Bowlers Terrace, Atlantic City, N. J.
 230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 H. Dellus, 8th st., N. Bergen, Weehawken P. O., Sta. 2 (Guttenburg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klalber, 16 Dresden ave., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 A. E. Pickett, 615 So. High st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- *12 Fred Weigel, 271 Genesee st., Buffalo.
 75 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Chas. Reiff, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
 *Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
 19 Thos. A. Richards, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Willson, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 12 H. A. Williams, Box 261, Oneida.
 *E. C. Hunter, 30 E. Elm st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *62 E. G. Cuthbert, 436 W. 5th st., Elmira.
 *J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 Jas. L. McHale, Room 23, Beaver bl., Albany.
 74 Frank Daubert, 57 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 Chas. H. Hahn, 33 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 *E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 *84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 *37 James Orr, 350 Gates ave., Brooklyn.
 *39 P. M. Blesser, 862 Emmet st., Schenectady.
 *90 Adolph Groelinger, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 106 John Glennan, 52 Morris st., Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 F. H. Tucker, Box 286, Cherry st., Homer (Cortland).
 121 Wm. J. C. Wismar, 219 So. Plain st., Ithaca.
 E. Bupp, 321 E. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Grey, 725 Mill st., Watertown.
 *125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 *132 Theo. Billinghamer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 30 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 181 Woodbine st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 534 Hoffman st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 A. Schoenwirth, 426 E. 77th st., New York.
 Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First ave., New York.
 *218 John F. Wardell, 114 Pearne st., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 117 Front st., Binghamton.

- 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 John Metzler, 160 W. State st., Salamanca.
 *251 C. L. Lindlaw, 1551 2d ave., New York.
 *265 H. S. Lindsay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, 34 Robinson Terrace, Flattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Oswego.
 *283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange st., Geneva.
 *292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick ave., Brooklyn.
 298 R. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 Frank Rigby, 28 Chestnut st., Auburn.
 327 J. E. Brown, Jr., Box 2, Coxsack.
 334 W. A. Philip, 2 Clark st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Jas. H. Murray, Malone.
 *348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 111 W. 2d st., Jamestown.
 392 Celestino Fidalgo, 63 Tillary st., Brooklyn.
 Nazario Menendez, 295 Jay st., Brooklyn.
 *417 Jos. Walter, 17 N. Gazette st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *430 F. L. Henner, 566 W. 5th st., Fulton.
 483 Chauncy Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 132 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- 347 O. H. Hoffman, 524 Broadway, Fargo.

OHIO.

- 14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
 *43 Jno. Roth, 237 E. Market st., Urbana.
 45 M. L. Brown, 48 E. College ave., Springfield.
 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Schetter, 1221 Noble st., Toledo.
 75 Frank Harold, 360 Siebert st., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1125 Osborn st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudenman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Chas. Newcomer, 741 Union st., Canton.
 *123 A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 *137 Jos. Kettl, 22 E. Main st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 118 E. Boardman st., Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 Jos. A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 33 1/2 W. Main st., Newark.
 249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerheim, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 *416 L. C. Colson, 21 1/2 Maple st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 M. E. Forsyth, 13 National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 E. J. Stack, 270 1/2 Alder st., Portland.
 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, Box 164, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schults, Box 137, Penn st., Meadville.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matlehner, 2628 Cochran st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 525 E. Bald Eagle st., Lock Haven.
 *122 E. J. Tribout, 20 Eddy st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 30, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 148 Washington ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 M. C. Kreck, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 Geo. H. Ullrich, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, Box 144, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 *A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sligabee ave., York.
 John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 431 High st., Lancaster.
 267 Irvin D. Endy, R. D. No. 2, Green Lane (Summerville).
 288 U. S. G. Witmyer, Manheim.
 *Chas. F. Fisher, Manheim.
 295 E. G. Kottzwinkle, 419 Birch st., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 1114 W. Locust st., Scranton.
 301 LeRoy Mohn, Box 46, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *303 Edgar Styer, 129 7th st., Perkasie.
 309 Wilson Enck, Box 103, Rothsville.
 J. A. Shaar, Rothsville.
 *316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *317 John H. Schmidt, 21 McCarragher st., Wilkes Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetschins, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 355 Wm. Kinzinger, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 Edw. H. Nace, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
 *439 W. T. Held, 66 Pearl st., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Enrique Vazquez, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 Esteban Colan, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 P. Vega Santos, Box 131, Caguas.
 A. Ferrer, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Candelario Mangual, Gurabo.
 Pedro Montanez, Gurabo.

- 194 Bernardo Vega, P. O. Box 8, Cayey.
 Asclepiades Lopez, Box 8, Cayey.
 333 Rafael E. Ramirez, Luna st., No. 32, San Lorenzo.
 Felipe Laboy, Luna st., No. 32, San Lorenzo.
 350 Daniel Nunez, 7 Quinonez st., Manati.
 Julio Byron, 7 Quinonez st., Manati.
 374 Francisco Dobal, Mayaguez.
 Luis Gullibot, Mayaguez.
 376 Antonio Roman, Utuado.
 Salvador Lune, Utuado.
 386 Antonio Peres, Tamarindo st., Ciales, P. R.
 Manuel M. Rechani, Fronton st., Ciales, P. R.
 *388 Juan Vasquez, Washington st., Box 163, Utuado.
 Enrique Jordan, Box 163, Grue Storie st., Utuado.

- 418 Marcos Sevillano, Maceo st. 18, Bayamon.
 Juan Ibern, Santa Cruz st., Bayamon.
 449 Eladio Ayala Moura, Flores, 32d st., Ponce.
 Enrique Ramirez, St. Castillo 38, Ponce.
 458 Julio Navarro, Cidra, P. R.
 Angel Rodriguez, Cidra, P. R.
 460 Santiago Carreras, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 Pedro Garcia Andigar, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 467 Braulio Cortes, Box 337, Arecibo.
 Francisco Caban Acaba, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 George Rivera, Box 127, Juncos.
 Augustin Miranda, Balderloti st., Juncos.
 474 Roman Pena, Caguas.
 Acisclo Gimenez, Caguas.
 481 Jose Vellon Fuentes, Vega st., Box 163, Bayamon.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachmann, 150 Carpenter st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 123 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 Robt. M. Jackman, Box 446, Sioux Falls.
 275 Fred A. Riedel, 217 5th ave. S. W., Aberdeen.
 *387 Wm. Horst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
 491 Geo. McMurray, Box 149, Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 L. Burton, 212 Public sq., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 93 So. 3d st., Memphis.
 318 G. E. Trowbridge, 11 Market sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 123 M. Sanchez, Box 673, El Paso.
 Trinidad Ortiz, 416 San Francisco st., El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2413 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. C. Fleet, 832 Monroe st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 Ed. C. Sevier, 123 1/2 E. Lamar st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1500 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 Jos. Oliver, Box 416, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 64 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 13 D. H. Miller, Box 738, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 H. P. Page, 171 Silver st., Barre.
 *421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 J. S. Owen, 3628 E. Broad st., Richmond.
 N. J. Smith, 914 N. 28th st., Richmond.
 *193 J. L. Satterwhite, 101 1/2 Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 C. L. Halbleib, care Old Dominion Cigar Fact., Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
 *412 John G. Ross, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Millette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 Elmer Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
 188 J. Kokesh, 524 First ave., So. Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, Box 1844, 222 2d ave., Spokane.
 *391 J. G. Duppenhaler, 723 12th st., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 E. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 A. J. Lieberschal, Box 48, Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Fred M. Templin, 2502 Lloyd st., Milwaukee.
 *John Reichert, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 *34 W. C. Halbleib, 815 Mansfield st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Jos. J. Wagner, 948 Hood st., La Crosse.
 *85 Jos. Meyers, 234 Balcorn st., Eau Claire.
 100 C. A. Reynolds, Box 109, Edgerton.
 *135 C. Maydan, 659 Appleton st., Appleton.
 *162 Wm. Umberhaun, 1273 Stuart st., Green Bay.
 168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 325 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 H. McDonald, 1211 14th st., Superior.
 Fred. Toepfer, 1912 21st st., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
 *287 Arthur Dittman, 2020 Louis st., Marinette.
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 618 Caroline st., Janesville.
 304 E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *341 Chas. Kreibitz, 134 2nd ave., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurms, 216 Arcadian ave., Waukesha.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Frank E. Kopp, 901 Market st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman ct., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Golde, 913 So. 13th st., Manitowoc.
 *482 V. J. Spaine, 722 Washington st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS OFICIAL JOURNAL

MONON BLDG.

CHICAGO, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS
440 S. DEARBORN ST.



VOL. XXXVI—No. 1.
JANUARY, 1912

·EXECUTIVE·
·G. W. PERKINS·

·BOARD·
·PRESIDENT·

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Box 30, New York City, 1st Vice Pres.
THOS. F. TRACY, 11 Appleton St., Boston, Mass., 2nd Vice Pres.
A. GARIEPY, 239 Ave Hotel De Ville, Montreal, Can., 3rd Vice Pres.
W. H. FITZGERALD, 799 Division St., Portland, Ore., 4th Vice Pres.
G. P. BRADFORD, 1612 8th Ave., Tampa, Florida, 5th Vice Pres.
L. P. HOFFMAN, 535 Reid St., Jacksonville, Ill., 6th Vice Pres.
JOHN REICHERT, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis., 7th Vice Pres.
GIBSON WEBER, 1625 N. Bouvier St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treas.

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TRADE NOTES CORRESPONDENCE CARTOON OFFICIAL MATTER
WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER

SEPT. 1880

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a **First-Class Workman** a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.

All Infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

J. W. Perkins, President,
C. M. I. U. of America.

LOCAL
STAMP

OFFICIAL · PAPER · OF · THE · C · M · I · U · OF · A ·
PUBLISHED · MONTHLY · AT · CHICAGO · ILL ·

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

34 Chippewa Falls	\$100.00	144 New York	\$100.00
50 Terre Haute	100.00	180 Milford	100.00
55 Hamilton	100.00	185 Philadelphia	100.00
60 Keokuk	100.00	187 Owosso	100.00
69 Three Rivers	100.00	172 Davenport	100.00
77 Minneapolis	100.00	175 Kingston	100.00
84 Saugerties	100.00	206 No. Adams	100.00
86 Mansfield	100.00	207 Carthage	100.00
88 Dubuque	100.00	214 Bluffton	100.00
93 Omaha	100.00	217 So. Chicago	100.00
95 St. Joseph	100.00	218 Binghamton	100.00
97 Boston	100.00	222 Peru	100.00
118 Peoria	100.00	233 Sedalia	100.00
124 Watertown	100.00	236 Reading	100.00
125 Norwich	100.00	242 York	100.00

NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS.

When applying for retiring card read the Constitution.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

NOTICE.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards, in possession of the union, should be returned to the International Union.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

Any secretary holding card of Max Miller (100015) please send it to this office for inspection.

Any secretary holding card of A. B. Callender, please send it to this office.

Notice to Secretaries and Members.—Please be on the lookout for Geo. D. Rapp, card No. 23335, initiated May 20, 1911, by Union No. 457, Benton Harbor, Mich. He has only his due book with him. Disappeared Sunday, July 30, taking with him about \$75.00 secured through fraudulent transactions and forged checks. He also had in his possession \$10.00 which he collected from the members in Benton Harbor for dues and failed to turn over to the secretary. He is a little short fellow, about 5 feet, light hair, weight 145, age 44, and has only three fingers on his right hand. He is an old-time offender. His old card was No. 17185, initiated by Union No. 165, Philadelphia, in 1890. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please notify A. D. Hill, Sec'y No. 457, 808 Michigan Ave.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Before notifying this office of the death of a beneficiary member consult section 151 and comply with same, and if the member has a card deposited send it along with the notification, but take a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

NOTICE.

A party giving the name of Frank Sload, Card No. 840 (which no doubt is fictitious), is imposing on unions in various ways. He is described as about 6 feet and 7 in. tall, weight about 160, age about 48, light blue eyes, sallow complexion and hair just turning gray.

Notice to Secretaries and Members.—Please be on the lookout for Geo. D. Rapp, card No. 23335, initiated May 20, 1911, by Union No. 457, Benton Harbor, Mich. He has only his due book with him. Disappeared Sunday, July 30, taking with him about \$75.00 secured through fraudulent transactions and forged checks. He also had in his possession \$10.00 which he collected from the members in Benton Harbor for dues and failed to turn over to the secretary. He is a little short fellow, about 5 feet, light hair, weight 145, age 44, and has only three fingers on his right hand. He is an old-time offender. His old card was No. 17185, initiated by Union No. 165, Philadelphia, in 1890. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please notify A. D. Hill, Sec'y No. 457, 808 Michigan Ave.

DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1912.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by L. E. Henderson, of Union 25, of Milwaukee, Wis., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Fitzgerald, Hall, Bradford, Strauss and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was: Union 25 wished to loan money to buy bonds for the publication of an alleged trade union paper. Certain members appealed against the action of the union, claiming that this paper was a partisan political paper. The International President sustained the appeal of these members, whereupon the union appealed against the decision of the International President to the Executive Board.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That in the evidence submitted by the union is a letter from the Social-Democratic Publishing Company, urging them to buy bonds for the establishment of a daily paper. That this letter closed by saying: "Pledge its moral and financial assistance to the newly proposed daily newspaper." That the union has no right to loan funds raised by assessment for other purposes for the assessment of a partisan political party paper, any more than they would have the right to do the same for any other party, prohibition or church newspaper. That the right to assess certain members, though they be in the minority, for the benefit of any political party, is robbing them of their constitutional and political rights. That the claim that this was local money and that the union had a right to do with it as they chose, is not borne out by the facts. This money was raised by assessment and the union has no right to use certain money except for strictly trade union purposes, and for the purpose for which the money was raised. That the union cannot legally assess a member locally or otherwise for the benefit of a newspaper or political party, or both. This question has been settled in a number of other cases, involving precisely the same principle, and in each case the International President's decision was sustained by a unanimous, or almost unanimous, vote of the Executive Board.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained. Fraternally yours,
Samuel Gompers,
First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1912.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union 292, of Brooklyn, N. Y., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Fitzgerald, Hall, Bradford, Strauss and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was: The heirs of a deceased member of Union 292 claimed the funeral benefit of \$350, which the union claims they are entitled to. The International President refused to allow this claim. The union thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his deci-

sion upon substantially the following grounds: That this member, when joining the union, made a misstatement as to his age, giving it as 45 years, when his death certificate clearly proves that he was 50 years and 11 months old when his application for membership was received; that Section 67 of the Constitution plainly says:

"If it is found that a member has made a misrepresentation in any particular, such membership shall be declared void, all cards that may have been issued annulled, and all moneys paid, forfeited."

That this member should have been placed upon the 15-cent list and was not entitled to benefits already paid him, amounting to \$399.66; that in view of the Constitution, and the plain letter of the law, the International President cannot, in justice to the membership, approve the payment of this benefit.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained. Fraternally yours,
Samuel Gompers,
First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1912.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by J. E. Mange, et al., of Brooklyn, N. Y., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Fitzgerald, Hall, Bradford, Strauss and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was: The joint unions of Brooklyn levied an assessment for agitation purposes, each union voting separately on the assessment. The members appealing claim that under Section 194 of the International Constitution such assessment should have been voted on at a joint meeting of the locals of Brooklyn. These members appealed against the action of the local unions to the International President, who sustained the action of the unions. Thereupon they appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That Section 194 does not state that there must be a joint meeting; it simply says, "Assessments for the purpose of agitations may be levied at joint meetings." That there is nothing in the law making it compulsory to have a joint meeting to levy assessments for this purpose. That the Joint Label Committee proposed the assessment and it was referred to each local union to vote upon, and was carried by a majority vote. That the action of the joint unions of Brooklyn in this instance was constitutional, and it is therefore sustained.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained. Fraternally yours,
Samuel Gompers,
First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1912.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by George McGuire, of Manchester, N. H., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Fitzgerald, Hall, Bradford, Strauss and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was: Mr. McGuire

put in a claim for the sum of \$100 for miscellaneous expenses. This claim the International President decided he could not allow. Mr. McGuire appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That this claim, dating back twenty years, was for miscellaneous expenses in addition to the sum provided by the Constitution to be paid to agents, which, according to Section 101 shall be \$3 per day for salary and \$1 per day for expenses. That the President has not any constitutional right to pay the agent more than the amount stipulated in the Constitution. That the Constitutional rate had been paid this member throughout his services, and that twenty years after he puts in a claim for \$100 for miscellaneous expenses; that is, making social calls, and for the purchase of drinks and cigars. That there is no Constitutional authorization for paying such expenses, and the International President therefore refused to pay same.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained. Yours fraternally,
Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1912.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union 148 of Caguas, P. R., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Fitzgerald, Hall, Bradford, Strauss and Gompers

The basis of the appeal was: Union 148 of Caguas expended the sum of \$300 for providing comforts and protection for certain members arrested in connection with the conduct of the strike in that city. The International President claims that these expenditures were unwarranted and illegal. The union thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That according to the evidence in the case, all of the money, with the exception of \$80.50 for lawyers' fees, could not be regarded as legitimate expenses, for which the International Union is responsible; that the men incarcerated were released by the efforts of the General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor and the Organizer of the International Union for that district, and that the expenditure of this money by the local union cannot, in justice to the membership, be allowed; that if the members of local unions wish to provide comforts and other things for members in jail, they must do it as individuals, and cannot lawfully ask the International Union to foot the bills.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained. Fraternally yours,
Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1912.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union 293 of Fort Smith, Ark., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Fitzgerald, Hall, Bradford, Strauss and Gompers

The basis of the appeal was: That Union 293 proposed an amendment to the Constitution, changing the qualifications for members, prohibiting their affiliation with a certain body, said amendment to take effect thirty days after adoption. The International President claimed that this was not a proper amendment and refused to submit it to the membership.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That it is the duty of the President to safeguard and protect, insofar as he is able, the constitutional rights of any member or members who may be affected by a proposition which fundamentally affects his or their memberships, his rights in the organization and membership therein. That any one, a member of the organization, entitled to all the rights and benefits which the International Union provides, cannot be now confronted with new qualifications or penalties for anything that has not been unlawful up to the time of the proposition or the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution. That the amendment says, "Any member who is now a member," and that the words, "Who is now a member" make it retroactive and inadmissible. In other words, the Constitution would be creating a new offense, and if one had been guilty of that offense in the past, he would be expelled for that. That the International Union is a voluntary organization to members of the craft, who must conform to the laws and regulations of the same, and not have their membership put in jeopardy by their affiliation with any other organization, social, religious or political. That the aforesaid amendment is contrary to every principle of justice, is retroactive, and therefore could not legally have been submitted to the membership. That should such an amendment be adopted and any member choose to fight it, it could not be upheld in any court of the land.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained. Fraternally yours,
Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1912.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by the Joint Arbitration Board of Binghamton, against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Tracy, Gariepy, Fitzgerald, Hall, Bradford, Strauss and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was: The Joint Arbitration Board of Binghamton claimed strike benefit for certain members, claiming they were entitled to same by reason of the closing of the shop by order of the International Executive Board. The International President refused to allow same; whereupon the Joint Unions of Binghamton appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the factory in question was non-union, but that certain union members had been allowed to work therein, being only a small proportion of the force employed. Upon it becoming known that this factory was supplying cigars for a factory previously union, but now on strike, the shop was ordered closed to

union men. No application having been either made or approved by the proper authorities for a strike in the first named factory, strike benefits could not be paid under the law to those men who had to quit; that when the strike was ordered in the union factory in Syracuse, the men, had they continued to make cigars for the other factory, would have violated their obligation; that they were so notified and told that they must cease working there whether the shop was closed by the Executive Board or not; that an application to close a shop, if approved by the Executive Board or not, is not necessarily a cause for a strike; that in this case, there was nothing to strike for; the shop was non-union and simply closed to union men. Therefore no strike benefits could be paid.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained. Fraternally yours,
Samuel Gompers,
First Vice-President.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

H. Hans appealed against Nashville, 88, for fining him \$100 for quitting a union job in Nashville and going to work in a non-union shop in Louisville. According to the evidence he has also been fined for this offense by Louisville, 32. The fines are hereby reduced to a total all told of \$50 for the Louisville offense.

F. W. Carlson appealed against Decatur, 20, for suspending him for leaving town without his card and an unpaid board bill. The appeal was not sustained.

T. Snelvers appealed against Boston, 97, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

J. Foagy appealed against Elmira, 52, for fining him 25 cents for non-attendance at regular meeting. The appeal was not sustained.

W. Trainer appealed against Troy, 9, for fining him \$15 for conduct unbecoming a union member. The appeal was not sustained.

Rose Regan appealed against Binghamton, 218, for refusing her claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

W. J. Bauer appealed against Syracuse, 241, for fining and suspending him. The appellant did not first appeal to the union, hence the appeal cannot be recognized.

P. Van Poppel appealed against Boston, 97, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Owing to a mistake in his due book, which caused his suspension, the appeal was sustained.

A. Van Leafferinger appealed against Boston, 97, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Owing to extenuating circumstances the appeal was sustained.

M. D. Lammey appealed against Los Angeles, 225, for fining her \$2 for failure to parade Labor Day. Appellant claims she was unable to parade on that day. The appeal was sustained.

F. Heron appealed against Los Angeles, 225, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Owing to extenuating circumstances the appeal was sustained.

O. Kindt appealed against Detroit, 22, for fining her 25 cents for failure to attend meetings. The appeal was not sustained.

J. H. Lopez appealed against Tampa, 336, for fining him for working as foreman during the

strike. The officers in replying to the appeal state that the officers told him he could remain in the factory as long as strike breakers were not employed. The appeal was sustained.

F. C. Wegener appealed against Des Moines, 111, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The union admits he was suspended through mistake. The appeal was sustained.

John Weckessen appealed against Baltimore, 1, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Owing to extenuating circumstances the appeal was sustained.

M. Frank appealed against Brooklyn, 292, for levying a \$1 assessment to reimburse the funds, for amounts expended for death benefit in the case of a member who was not entitled to benefit, but who the officers of the union supposed was until informed by this office, that he was not entitled to the benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

P. W. Lopez appealed against Tampa, 336, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The union replied that he owed twenty weeks. The appeal was not sustained.

Sam Furley appealed against New Haven, 39, for fining him \$1 for failing to attend a shop meeting. Furley claims that he understood that owing to his age he was excused from attendance. The appeal was sustained.

A. Kevon appealed against Boston, 97, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Owing to extenuating circumstances the appeal was sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y., to suspend and fine the following \$200.00 each: Guseppina Gullo, No. 21,226, and Benney Gullo, No. 21,264, for working in Seubert's Mount Morris Factory in New York; W. H. Frost, No. 72,448, for working for Seubert in Binghamton, and P. Alvin, No. 117,786, for working for Seubert in Syracuse. Five members approved the fine. Six members approved the suspensions. One member approved a \$50.00 fine. Two members approved a \$25.00 fine. One member disapproved the whole application.

Approved the application of the J. A. B., Binghamton, N. Y., to fine the following \$25.00 each for working in the strike-bound factory of Guilfoyle: Thos. Murray, Mrs. Thos. Murray, Lizzie Brawley, Erza Kunkle, John Lawless, Joe De Roche, Lizzie Webster, Fanny Stever, Bid Frawley, Jennie Langdon, Emma Haley, Ed Ward, Ed White, Mame White, Lizzie Reardon, Ethel Brown, Cora Arndt, Chas. Hungerford, May Crowley, Maggie Beecher, Maggie Tuthill, Michael Crowley, Fred Dolloway, Virgil Mareau, Lizzie Schubunel, Chas. Landon, Mame Campbell, Annie Creagen, Kate McNulty, Julia Clark, George Woodruff, Nellie Gray, Lillian Burrows, Joe Beecher, Maggie Sherman, John Nichols, Carree Garney, Bert Niles, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. G. Stone, Kirk DeWright, Effie Leavenworth, Annie Galloway, Mrs. E. Powers, John Redmond, Fred Larrabee, C. Bockstaler, M. Rosencrantz, Mary Foley, Martin O'Neill, Adam Arndt, M. Wagener, O. Slater, Julia Clark, Norman Taggart, Lizzie Brawley, Charles Stephenson, Bernard Kelley.

Following is the vote: Affirmative—8; Negative—0.

Approved the application of 90 New York to fine Meyer Cohn \$25.00 for paying below the bill and for misconduct in the meeting of the Executive Board while investigating the case.

Following is the vote: Affirmative—8; Negative—0.

Approved the application of 58 Montreal to fine Vitalien Racette, \$50.00 for working against the organization for years, both as a foreman and boss. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8; Negative—0.

Approved the application of 266, Memphis, Tenn., to fine A. C. Klotz, No. 39,434, \$50.00 for conduct unbecoming a union man. Following is the vote: Affirmative—8; Negative—0.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT.

Galveston, Texas.

I found conditions, so far as organized labor is concerned, very good, indeed, with the exception of cigar making. This city has a population of about 40,000, of which number fully 4,500 are represented by delegates in the Central Labor Union of this city.

Nearly one-eighth of the number of inhabitants are members of local unions, and yet there are only two Buckeye manufacturers and one journeyman employed at cigar making, making in all three members of the International Union in the city—no non-union factory to compete against. A few years ago there were sixteen or more cigarmakers employed here, but through lack of agitation and other causes, our trade dwindled down to its present standing, nor can one lose sight of the fact that local organizations have not patronized home industry.

Houston, Texas.

By careful inquiry after my arrival here I found about the same conditions prevailing here as in Galveston, with this difference that the population is more than double, and six people employed at cigar making, all members of the International Union, two manufacturers and four journeymen, and a number at work about twelve miles from Houston, sufficient to organize a union. I was informed that it was the intention of those in Houston to send for a charter immediately. I started to inform the different local bodies to that effect, and the idea met with their approval, and it was also stated by the members of the locals that they were pleased to learn that the cigar makers had woke up, and that they would do everything in their power to assist them, but when the time came to put up the money necessary to send for a charter, one individual refused to put up his share, and the proposition fell through. I felt grieved because I had notified local unions that the question of sending for a charter was a sure thing, as I had every reason to believe that this was true. I am of the firm opinion that the cigar makers have made a great mistake in not organizing at the time.

Note: Both Galveston and Houston are under the jurisdiction of Nacogdoches Union, No. 364.

San Antonio, Texas.

This city, having a population of 90,000 or thereabouts, employs three journeymen.

I found here a non-union cigar factory employing (so I was informed) 100 Mexican women and girls with a sprinkling of females not Mexicans. Bunch breaking and roll-up system prevailed in the factory. The firm name is Finck's Cigar Factory. Three journeymen have work but half the time. There are several "Buckeyes." No agitation has been carried on for a long time. While here I brought the members together and we had a "heart to heart" talk, and promises were made that in the future efforts would be made of personal interest to themselves and the or-

ganization they represent. I also visited different organizations and central body.

Austin, Texas.

Two "Buckeyes" constitute the cigar producing capacity of this city, with perhaps one journeyman employed. While here I wrote a letter to the town collector of Waco, which place is under the jurisdiction of Dallas, asking the number employed there, also what chance there was to organize a union I received a prompt reply to the effect that there were five or six employed at present I was also informed that as soon as there was sufficient numbers at work a charter would be sent for, as they were desirous of forming a union, also that there were more than the number usually employed on account of the holidays.

Nacogdoches, Texas.

Here I found a little "dry" town, with one "Buckeye" doing a nice business, and every reason to believe that in the near future it will break out of the "Buckeye" class and become a fair sized shop.

Dallas, Texas.

Another large-sized city in this state, the largest cigar factory employing seven or eight. Quite a few small shops or "Buckeyes." Taking all things in consideration, our trade is in very poor shape, so far as wages and conditions are concerned.

Sherman, Texas.

On my way to this town I stopped off at Denison. Some time ago there were a couple of "Buckeyes." At present there is no factory. The town having gone "dry," compelled the little factories to give up business and leave town.

In Sherman a couple of small factories are located, giving employment to one journeyman in this section of the country. Times are very dull, indeed, on account of the failure of the crops, not having had rain for the last two years to amount to anything.

Fort Worth, Texas.

In this city more life and energy was displayed by members of the union than all the rest of Texas put together. Accompanied by a committee, we visited many places of business, including drug stores, groceries, cigar stands, saloons, officers of the Board of Trade, also the Fort Worth Advertising Association, a sort of "boosting club" for home industry, and we found a strong tendency in favor of home-made product, yet at the same time the town is overrun with trust-made and so-called independent manufacturers from down East. However, if the bosses would advertise extensively there might be a chance for a large factory. In nearly every case we were informed that local manufacturers did not advertise and were unknown to the trade in general. In conclusion, let me state that in every place I have been throughout this state it is a dumping ground for unfair cigars, and it will require a heap of agitation and education to overcome this condition.

El Paso, Texas.

In this city is an open shop employing about fifty workers, seventeen of which are members of the International Union. Kohlenberg Bros. are the proprietors. There is another factory employing thirteen, strictly union shop, and several "Buckeyes." As many are unable to speak the English language, agitation is simply out of the question on the part of the members of the Local Union. I found more union members at work in this city than in any other city in Texas. In the past year there has been a gradual growth in member-

ship of the Local Union, and the secretary hopes to see a greater percentage of increase this year. Yours fraternally,

Frank Celcis, Int. Organizer.

CORRESPONDENCE

Boston, January, 1912.

Fellow Craftsman:

Boston has indeed been the mother of movements, good, bad and worse. From the time our "high brows," dressed as red men, threw the tea overboard into our harbor up to a few days ago, when the red-eyed mayor-elect of Schenectady told the Bostonese that Socialism loved peace, but that trade unionism cannot be told from dynamiting, we thought we had them all. But no, there is another—one entirely different. It is the very latest to come above the horizon. It was born to the manor, though never in all the world would its name reveal its nativity, even to the literati.

Make way, ye denizens without movements! Here comes the Socialist Cigar Makers' Propaganda Club—for short, the Proper Ganders. P-r-o-p-e-r, of course, spells proper, and proper means, right you are! But G-a-n-d-e-r-s is ganders, nothing more nor less than male geese. Now geese, as these ganders know, are a sub-family of the ducks. We have now probed to the very vitals of these ducks. For the Proper-Ganders are ducks who are right, right because they say so.

For what reason has this very latest movement set on foot? The Proper Ganders organized because they wanted to. No less a patrician than Pat, himself, whispers the secret to all comers. It was not, No! It was not to control the offices of 97. No! no!! Now don't misrepresent the Proper Ganders; we do not want the offices—which we can't get.

Of course we don't want George W. Perkins in the chair. As a man we do. But as president of "our" International Union? Never. Of course, we don't want Samuel Gompers at the head of the A. F. of L. As a man we do. But from a Proper Gander point of view? No, never!

Of course we are opposed to Strasser and Tracy, to Campbell and Hopp and to all the rest of the officials who believe in sick and death benefits, in high dues, in any form of organization which refuses to take in our brothers who carry the fertilizer to the farm where tobacco is grown, and too the Kentucky night riders.

"We don't oppose them! We oppose their principles." We don't oppose the offices they hold. Oh, no. And we don't oppose the men, not individually, no. No, we don't want the offices. We want brighter men in office. Bright men who paint things red. Class-conscious men. Men who will lead on the revolt. Men who will run up the red rag of the revolutionary-revolutionists and march to the tune of emancipation over the whole wide world, stopping at Timbuctoo. Of course, none but Proper Ganders belong to the club. Its name foretells that it is a strictly male organization. And yet every Proper Gander is by his very nature a "woman's sufferer," for each and every one of them believes that unlike things are equal, though they don't know why they believe in the principle that men and women are equal. Yet to judge by the language which is reported as oozing from the inner chamber of these Proper Ganders, no lady born of woman has ever entered the outside portals of the club's deliberative business.

Only a few hours after it was protested that

the ambition of the Proper Ganders was made of sterner stuff than to desire to leap into possession of the offices that ambition got the better of impersonal aspiration. A question of right divine there was to settle. Not who should have President Perkin's place; oh, no, that is too far away. But which one of the Proper Ganders should be put into line as the vice commander-in-chief of the forces of 97. That was the live issue.

Now the very Proper Ganders, by their own story, are very im-proper. In their own opinion, fit only for treason and for spoils. We submit that the Proper Ganders are geese, fit only for hissing. David Goldstein.

This local, No. 387, Yankton, S. D., at its last regular meeting, fined L. M. Agnes' card, No. 95748, ten dollars (\$10.00), amount for board bill which he owed when he left Tripp, S. D., on Dec. 11, 1911.

Agnes came here without his card, received the tramp stake, and was told to go to Tripp, as there was a job open there, upon which he (Agnes) told us that he could not get up there on the money he had (tramp stake), so some of the boys chipped in and made up the price of a railroad ticket and sent him to Tripp.

He worked there three (3) weeks, every week promising to send for his card and deposit into this union, which he failed to do.

So we wrote to Mr. Noack, the man he was working for, to compel Agnes to send his card in to his local (No. 387), otherwise he would get no more labels for his cigars. Mr. Noack upon asking Agnes why he hadn't sent for his card, was told that he didn't have the money to get it.

The fact of the matter is, it seems that Mr. Agnes has a habit of traveling without his card, working here and there as long as he can without it and when required to send for it and deposit same in local he is working under he will quit his job and go elsewhere.

A letter from Mr. Noack states that he paid Agnes his wages 5 o'clock Saturday and that night he (Agnes) got money from business men, telling that he had not been paid off yet. This amount was \$3.50.

A letter from A. B. Freeman, the hotel man, states that L. M. Agnes left his hotel after being drunk and very ungentlemanly, without paying for his board, which was \$10.00.

We, the officers and members, earnestly request that this letter be published in the Journal, so that other Locals and members may be forewarned (through our experience) against such tokens of appreciation as we received for favors conferred on Lew M. Agnes when he comes along without his card.

Officers and Members of No. 387,
Wm. Horst, Cor. Sec.,
Pres. L. C. Rhodes.

Chicago, Jan. 9, 1912.

I wish to call your attention to an amendment in this issue of the Journal, supported by Union 14 for a five-cent assessment in my favor. I have recently left the hospital after being in over nine months; and was in bed all that time till about three weeks before I came out. No doubt there are a good many cigar makers around the country who remember my views on these five-cent assessments as expressed by myself, each time one of them was voted down. I have stated time and again in the different shops in the country where I worked at the time one of these cases came up, that I would be willing to stand a dozen of them a week and it would not be long before

we had all the old and helpless weeded out and the \$65 they draw yearly would remain in the treasury. Now the time has come when I must take a chance at it myself, and I ask all old-time friends and others to do all they can to have their local endorse this amendment, for without the endorsement it cannot come to a final vote. No one can live fifty-two weeks on 13 weeks benefit and if he has no home the only thing open to him is the poor house, and I hope we will never adopt that as a cigar makers' home, for it is a fearful place and rightly named, for it is poor in every sense of the word. I have been there and know what I am talking about.

Wm. Cosgrove.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 1, 1912.

While the year just closed has been an eventful one for labor, yet generally speaking the movement has gone forward regardless of the opposition of the associated employers, demonstrating to us that the workers are realizing the needs of closer co-operation and affiliations, and while trade conditions throughout our jurisdiction has been far from normal, we have been able to maintain our membership, as well as our scale of wages; and this is due to the continued demand for union-made cigars (the box that bears the blue union label).

To the union men and sympathizers we are indebted for the loyal support given us in all parts of our jurisdiction, and for which we thank you at this time. Yet we ask your further co-operation in more thoroughly organizing the Northwest, and if the union men will demand only the products of the union cigar factories, there will be an immense change in all parts, that will add strength not only to our union, but to all unions. Can you not interest the members who seldom, if ever, patronizes the union products of sister unions? We sincerely hope that every member of his union has resolved to not only smoke cigars that are made under union conditions and bearing the blue label on the box, but of demanding the label, shop and working card of every other union, when they are spending their union earned money, ever having in mind that if we expect our employers to employ us as union men, that whenever we spend any money, that we, too, should employ union labor by insisting on union made goods, and demanding the working cards at all times of building trades unions, etc.

If you are opposed to the trust and other employers of child labor, prison labor, as well as other interests that are opposing organizations of labor, the only means of combating them is in discouraging their sale. They, in no instance, bear the union label.

Thanking you and the members for your liberal support in the past, and appealing to all for a greater effort for the year 1912, which we hope will be a most prosperous one for your union, we are, fraternally yours,
George Murray, President.
E. G. Hall, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 28, 1911.

There exist in New York City a great number of cigar factories working under the open shop system and conditions prevailing in such factories are the worst that cigarmakers can endure.

These factories are operated as a whole by Spanish speaking cigarmakers, most of them having adverse conception of the International Union.

The great number of these cigarmakers

have come to New York in the last two or three years and have been imbued with bad propaganda and misstatements, which have turned them against the union, or, if not against, have no sympathy for it.

But I don't know of any attempt made to bring these people into the union; if any was made before, in another time, none is being made now.

The Central Union of New York City, as well as the I. A. Board and the union, must make an effort to explain to the Spanish speaking cigarmakers here what the trade unions mean and the necessity of the organization to fight these selfish manufacturers, who think cigarmakers are not human beings, but foolish ones, who can live with very little without care for the coming future.

I am sure the Spanish speaking cigar makers who are enduring the hardships imposed by the cigar manufacturers in New York would organize if a campaign for this purpose were made by the organizations existing here.

If the men who control the opinion here think about this matter they will realize there is a good bit of work to deal with that cannot be carelessly put aside.

Perhaps some good achievement may be the result, and it is worth while to try.

Juan G. Garcia.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 7, 1912.

Tobacco Workers' Union No. 12, and Cigarmakers' Union No. 22, have for many years been of the unanimous opinion that in order to have a more general demand for the Tobacco Workers' Blue Label and the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers that it was to the interest of both unions to have their (label promoters) visit the 75 different labor unions of Detroit.

Chas. P. Alder, Third Vice President, Tobacco Workers' International Union, and Vice-President of Detroit Federation of Labor, with David S. Jones, business agent of Cigarmakers' Union No. 22, both of them known among the trade unionists of Detroit as the Twin Union Orators, were on the job as Blue Label entertainers and promoters of smokers' mass meetings, and where the most commanding figures in the union labor world have been present at mass meetings in the year 1911, in the interest of the working men and working women. These men were energetic; they promoted the union label demonstration that has been made the various ways of advertising the union label by union No. 13 and union No. 22, in order to get the good-will of all brotherly trade unionists and friends in Detroit, Mich.

We hope that the trade union movement will immediately institute a series of diplomatic moves for the year 1912, and to have the ambition to stand first and all the time with the union tobacco and cigar manufacturers (who stand by you), and the fondness to help the cause of labor by always demanding tobacco and cigars bearing the union Blue Label. Live and let live.

Let every cigar dealer and union man, and all friends withdraw their patronage from the non-union cigar and tobacco trust, its agents, its cigar stores, and non-union cigar manufacturers for the year 1912.

It means more demand for union-made tobacco and cigars, more and steady work in union shops, more membership in the different unions; it will pave the way to organized labor and bring into the fold of our international unions, non-union tobacco workers and cigarmakers.

Brothers, let us give the best that is in us

to our international unions for the year 1912. Now all together, as real trade unionists.

Let us appoint committees to visit the different labor unions at least one every year; have your delegates go to the different Trades Councils, state conventions and all labor conventions, to keep hustling for the union Blue Label. Brothers, if you are a member of a fraternity, association, kindly do the best you can in promoting the interests of our union Blue Label.

Brothers, you will never be sorry for boosting all union labels and working cards that are recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

With best wishes for doing good to all.

DAVID S. JONES, Business Agent.

New York, Dec. 14, 1911.

Union No. 251, of New York, N. Y., herewith extends its sincere thanks to all local unions in behalf of I. Rosenbaum for their kind assistance, also expresses their surprise in the number of unions making no returns, and request the same to do so if possible, as our member is still in need of assistance. Following is a full list of contributions: Union No. 2, \$1; No. 3, \$1; No. 4, \$1; No. 5, \$1; No. 8, \$1; No. 9, \$1; joint unions of Chicago, \$1; No. 17, \$1; No. 24, \$1; No. 25, \$1; No. 26, \$1; No. 28, 1; No. 34, \$1; No. 38, \$1; No. 39, \$1; No. 40, \$1; No. 44, \$1; No. 45, 60 cents; No. 49, \$1; No. 51, \$1; No. 55, \$1; No. 58, \$1; No. 60, \$1; No. 61, \$1; No. 66, \$1; No. 77, \$1; No. 81, \$1; No. 89, \$1; No. 92, \$1; No. 102, \$1; No. 113, \$1; No. 114, \$1; No. 120, \$1; No. 122, \$1; No. 129, \$1; No. 130, \$1; No. 143, \$1; No. 144, \$1; No. 151, \$1; No. 154, \$1; No. 156, 50 cents; No. 160, 60 cents; No. 161, \$1; No. 179, \$1; No. 181, \$1; No. 186, \$1; No. 201, \$1; No. 208, \$1; No. 213, \$2.50; No. 225, \$1; No. 227, \$1; No. 228, \$1; No. 231, \$1; No. 242, \$1; No. 245, \$1; No. 247, \$1; No. 248, \$1; No. 253, \$1; No. 257, \$1; No. 261, 50 cents; No. 266, \$1; No. 275, \$1; No. 279, \$1; No. 281, \$1; No. 294, \$1; No. 303, 30 cents; No. 306, \$1; No. 307, 10 cents; No. 312, \$1; No. 315, \$1; No. 328, \$1; No. 329, \$2; No. 332, \$1; No. 357, \$1; No. 358, \$1; No. 375, \$1; No. 380, \$1; No. 414, \$1; No. 439, \$1; No. 440, \$1; No. 447, \$1; No. 452, 40 cents; No. 457, \$1; No. 459, \$1; No. 462, \$1; No. 466, \$1; No. 469, \$1; No. 480, 50 cents; No. 483, 40 cents; No. 484, \$1; No. 488, \$1; No. 498, \$1; No. 500, \$1; No. 251, \$99.40. Total, \$199.40.

Committee of Union 251.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago post-office. By order Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since last issue of Journal: None.

The secretaries of the following unions and others hold mail for persons as indicated below:

Union 192, Manchester, N. H.—For James F. Kelly.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo.—For Tom McDonald, Otto Parks, H. Eisenstein, H. White.

Union 340, Traverse City, Mich.—For Thomas Welch (70851) (2).

Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill.—For Geo. McClintic (97012) and H. F. Schmidt (104124).

Union 364, Nacogdoches, Tex.—For N. S. Raab.

International Office—For Lester Mounts, Henry E. Lucking, Thomas Kenney, Mart Gara and J. Joseph.

Union 394, Sycamore, Ill.—For Pat Shields.

Union 156, Suffield, Conn.—For Dan Burns.

Union 459, Saskatoon, Sask.—For A. B. Franklin.

Union 155, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—For J. Allen.

State of Trade, Jan. 1, 1912.

GOOD.		
27 Toronto	387 Yankton	194 Cayce
97 Boston	395 Waterbury	204 New Albany
	407 Norwich	205 Battle Creek
	416 Norwalk	214 Bluffton
	420 St. Thomas	215 Logansport
	421 Burlington	222 Peru
	439 Cairo	225 Los Angeles
	468 Easton	230 Millville
	473 Calgara	231 Amsterdam
	477 Manitowoc	233 Sedalia
	484 Meriden	239 Lyons
	485 Augusta	242 York
	487 Baker	246 Salamanca
	490 Fairfield	247 Blue Island
	499 Trinidad	249 Findlay
		250 Bellville
		257 Lancaster
		263 Adrian
		264 Rutland
		267 Sumhertown
		270 Ft. Dodge
		272 Lansing
		275 Aberdeen
		279 Plattsburgh
		280 Owego
		282 Bridgeport
		286 Wichita
		287 Marinette
		294 Duluth
		296 Wilmington
		297 Canton
		300 Michigan City
		303 Perkaskie
		305 Monmouth
		308 Muncie
		311 Auburn
		314 Jackson
		315 St. Cloud
		317 Wilkes-Barre
		322 Joplin
		330 Alpena
		332 San Diego
		341 Neenah
		344 Atlanta
		349 St. John
		351 Mankato
		355 Homeedale
		356 Albion
		359 Atchison
		366 Ann Arbor
		367 Ogden
		368 Pt. Huron
		371 Barre
		372 Marsfield
		373 Sherbrooke
		381 Watertown
		394 Sycamore
		397 Ionia
		400 Red Wing
		402 Quakertown
		404 Austin
		409 Kewanee
		410 Centerville
		411 Brockville
		412 Newport News
		414 Winnipeg
		415 Elkhart
		417 Dunkirk
		427 Rahway
		433 Mobile
		434 Faribault
		435 Kenton
		439 Carbondale
		442 Cape Girardeau
		443 Albuquerque
		444 Walla Walla
		447 Kenosha
		450 Oklahoma City
		454 Cedar Rapids
		457 Benton Harbor
		459 Saskatoon
		468 Albion
		476 Pontiac
		479 Wheeling
		482 Wausau
		483 Gloversville
		486 N. Westminster
		488 Middletown
		489 Iola
		491 Huron
		494 Fall River
		496 Marshalltown
		497 Kankakee

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of 462, West Tampa, Fla., as published in the November Journal, as follows:
Amend Resolution 2 by adding at the end "and Italian language." Resolution to read: "That the Constitution of Cigarmakers' International Union of America be printed in the Dutch or Flemish and Italian languages."

Received the endorsement of 150 Sioux City, 315 St. Cloud, 68 Albany, 291 San Jose, 90 New York, 174 Joliet, 179 Bangor, 129 Denver, 25 Milwaukee, 425 Astoria, 215 Logansport, 312 Livingston, 330 Alpena, 69 Three Rivers, 12 Oneida, 39 New Haven, 228 San Francisco, 114 Jacksonville, 232 Sellersville, 51 Peekskill, 500 Tampa.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 144, New York, as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Strike out of Section 81 all on line 13 after the word "sustained," up to and including the word "decided," on line 15, and insert the following:

"Unless the shop or shops involved shall have voted by secret ballot whether an application for strike shall be made, and if the vote is in the affirmative, the same shall be referred to the Joint Advisory Board, who shall have the power to make an application for strike to the International Union without submitting the same to a referendum vote of the members affiliated with the Joint Advisory Board, but no application to strike shall be made unless a committee of the J. A. B. first visits the firm to investigate the grievance." Section to read accordingly.

Received the endorsement of 33 Indianapolis, 213 New York, 381 Watertown, 38 Springfield, 49 Springfield, 392 Brooklyn, 315 St. Cloud, 165 Philadelphia, 13 New York, 440 Tampa, 329 Fond du Lac, 90 New York, 154 Lincoln, 3 Paterson, 129 Denver, 25 Milwaukee, 209 Coldwater, 141 New York, 455 Galena, 149 Brooklyn, 266 Memphis, 462 Tampa, 179 Bangor, 39 New Haven, 174 Joliet, 228 San Francisco, 330 Alpena, 335 Hammond, 245 Ashland, 323 Sheboygan, 46 Grand Rapids, 215 Logansport, 312 Livingston, 218 Binghamton, 332 San Diego, 480 Orlando, 331 Crookston, 148 Caguas, 500 Tampa, 257 Vancouver.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of 6 and 241 Syracuse, as published in the November Journal, as follows:

"That a 15-cent assessment be levied on all 15 and 30-cent members for the purpose of agitating directly against the products of Justin Seubert, Inc., strike shop of Syracuse, N. Y., the proceeds of the assessment to be under the supervision of the International President, who shall appoint a special agitator for the purpose of agitating in the territory where the above named firm market their goods."

Received the endorsement of 33 Indianapolis, 381 Watertown, 24 Muskegon, 257 Lancaster, 329 Fond du Lac, 52 Elmira, 49 Springfield, 213 New York, 3 Paterson, 154 Lincoln, 454 Cedar Rapids, 68 Albany, 13 New York, 125 Norwich, 304 Racine, 106 Ogdenburg, 2 Buffalo, 455 Galena, 415 Elkhardt, 174 Joliet, 171 E. Greenville, 129 Denver, 28 Westfield, 253 Oakland, 25 Milwaukee, 61 LaCrosse, 39 Schenectady, 212 Superior, 425 Astoria, 416 Norwalk, 99 Ottawa, 312 Livingston, 45 Springfield, 94 Pawtucket, 321 New Britain, 306 Pueblo, 12 Oneida, 231 Amsterdam, 311 Auburn, 323 Sheboygan, 39 New Haven, 114 Jacksonville, 130 Saginaw, 211 Victoria, 331 Crookston, 357 Vancouver, 81 Peekskill, 148 Caguas, 4 Cincinnati.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 144, New York, reference Section 213, as published in the November Journal, received the endorsement of 213 New York, 292 Brooklyn, 165 Philadelphia, 13 New York, 329 Fond du Lac, 90 New York, 316 McSherrytown, 25 Milwaukee, 141 New York, 69 Three Rivers, 99 Ottawa, 39 New Haven, 174 Joliet, 312 Livingston, 114 Jacksonville, 148 Caguas.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of 25 Milwaukee, Wis., reference Section 200, as published in the November Journal:

Received the endorsement of 297 Canton, 150 Sioux City, 291 San Jose, 491 Huron, 129 Denver, 312 Livingston, 462 W. Tampa, 94 Pawtucket, 81 Peekskill.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of 253 Oakland, Calif., reference Section 156, as published in the November Journal: Received the endorsement of 68 Albany, 291 San Jose, 72 Burlington, 28 Westfield, 462 Tampa, 39 New Haven, 218 Binghamton, 81 Peekskill, 129 Denver.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of 42 Hartford, Conn., reference rules governing convention, as published in the November Journal:

Received the endorsement of 297 Canton, 314 Jackson, 315 St. Cloud, 13 New York, 90 New York, 179 Bangor, 28 Westfield, 25 Milwaukee, 99 Ottawa,

312 Livingston, 114 Jacksonville, 39 New Haven, 15 Chicago, 81 Peekskill.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., as published in the December Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 44 of the International Constitution, by adding after the words "except in places where the system has been already introduced," the following:

It shall be the duty of the chairman of the executive board to immediately take charge of the member, or members, and impart explicit and comprehensive instructions in reference to the purchase of union made products. Any member of the C. M. I. U. of A. who shall employ non-union labor, or purchase non-union made products, or accept the same gratuitously shall be fined not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$5.00 for each offense. Section to read accordingly.

Received the endorsement of 72 Burlington, 129 Denver, 116 Cortland, 462 Tampa, and 16 Binghamton.

Union 247, Blue Island, offers the following amendment:

Add to Section 2, after the third line, the following:

"But when the question of a convention comes to vote, and is lost, there shall be a lapse of two years before said question can be proposed again."

Section to read:

"The session of the International Union shall be held whenever ordered by two-thirds of the members voting on the question. But when the question of a convention comes to vote, and is lost, there shall be a lapse of two years before said question can be proposed again."

Union 14, of Chicago, offers the following amendment: Amend Section 146 by adding after the words: "\$50 death benefit," on line 47, the following: "That a 5-cent assessment be levied on all 30 and 15-cent members, to be paid in the usual way, the proceeds of which is to be applied to relieve Wm. Cosgrove (34923), initiated June 13, 1905, at No. 33, Indianapolis, and who for several years has been unable to work on account of rheumatism. In the event of the adoption of this amendment Mr. Cosgrove is to receive a permanent non-beneficiary retiring card within 30 days after receiving the proceeds of such assessment."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

11 St. Albans.....	\$100.00	182 Madison	100.00
19 St. Ste. Marie	100.00	188 Seattle	100.00
23 Springfield	100.00	208 Kalamazoo	100.00
24 Muskegon	100.00	215 Logansport	100.00
25 Milwaukee	100.00	232 Sellersville	100.00
41 Aurora	100.00	243 Chgo. Heights.	100.00
49 Springfield	100.00	247 Blue Island.	100.00
50 Terre Haute.	100.00	252 Brunswick	100.00
66 Lewiston	100.00	271 Rochester	100.00
73 Alton	100.00	276 Plattsmouth	100.00
74 Poughkeepsie.	100.00	287 Marinette	100.00
79 Sandusky	100.00	300 Michigan City.	100.00
81 Peekskill	100.00	307 Reno	100.00
89 Schenectady	100.00	308 Muncie	100.00
106 Ogdenburg	100.00	310 Manistee	100.00
113 Tacoma	100.00	331 Crookston	100.00
121 Ithaca	100.00	342 Batavia	100.00
150 Sioux City	100.00	367 Ogden	100.00
160 Milford	100.00	457 Benton Harb'r	100.00
167 Owosso	100.00	463 Pontiac	100.00
179 Bangor	100.00	495 Marshalltown.	100.00

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

425 Astoria	\$0.50	204 New Albany.	1.50
61 La Crosse .....	.50	149 Brooklyn	1.00
143 Lincoln	1.75	229 Binghamton	2.50
6 Syracuse	2.00	119 San Juan	1.00
398 Stamford	1.00	142 Lockport .....	.50
33 Indianapolis	1.50	248 Jacksonville	1.00
174 Joliet .....	.50	240 Norfolk .....	.40
42 Hartford	1.50	281 St. Louis	5.00
250 Belleville	4.50	304 Racine .....	.50
27 Toronto	4.50	48 Toledo	3.00
489 Iola .....	.75	125 Norwich	1.40
50 Terre Haute.	1.00	351 Mankato	1.00
14 Chicago	5.00	199 Atlantic City. ....	.75
338 Eureka	1.80	285 Fort Worth.	2.00
440 Tampa	4.50	49 Springfield	3.50
484 Meriden .....	.50	87 Brooklyn	1.50
140 St. Catharines.	2.40	293 Ft. Smith	1.50
161 Denver	3.50	266 Memphis	1.00
271 Rochester	1.00	258 Streater	2.00
218 Binghamton	1.50	299 Coldwater .....	.60
228 San Francisco.	5.50	12 Oneida .....	.60
335 Hammond .....	.50		

STATIONERY.

426 Hibbing	\$1.75	480 Orlando	1.75
455 Galena	1.20	290 Janesville	1.75
112 Oneonta	3.50	432 Nelson	1.20
67 Champaign	1.75	75 Columbia	3.50
355 Honesdale	3.50	14 Chicago .....	.50
127 Mattoon	1.20	13 New York	2.40
365 Havana	3.50	256 Boise	3.50
86 Mansfield	3.50		

MISCELLANEOUS.

68 Albany, supplies	\$	2.85
136 Hudson, supplies		1.35
476 Pontiac, supplies .....		.65
188 Seattle, supplies		1.44
178 Olney, supplies		1.50

6 Syracuse, supplies	6.75
499 Trinidad, supplies	1.75
58 Montreal, supplies	11.48
390 Valdosta, supplies	6.15
247 Blue Island, supplies.	1.35
316 McSherrytown, supplies.	1.35
488 New Westminster, supplies. ....	.35
394 Sycamore, type	1.22
205 Battle Creek, type .....	.22
164 Fort Collins, type .....	.83
260 Plaqu, dates .....	.15
26 South Norwalk, dates .....	.55
256 Boise, dates .....	.18
188 Seattle, dates	1.00
402 Quakertown, seal	1.00
268 Escanaba, seal .....	.20
14 Chicago, label cut	1.20
38 Springfield, label cut .....	.25
177 Council Bluffs, label cut .....	.75
313 Lima, cancelling stamp .....	.90
335 Hammond, cancelling stamp .....	.75
13 New York, cancelling stamp .....	.75
251 New York, cancelling stamp	4.41
272 Lansing, supplies	3.00
443 Albuquerque, supplies	2.70
172 Davenport, supplies	5.00
Cigarmakers, Edgerton, charter	

Receipts for December.....\$4,374.06
Balance December 1.....1,604.87

Total\$5,978.93

EXPENDITURES.

Office rent	\$	90.00
Salary to International President, 5 weeks.		150.00
Salary to clerks.		525.90
Printing 5,000 postals, form 1-2-4		8.00
Printing noteheads for office		2.00
Printing stationery for local unions		13.05
Printing 6,000 typewritten forms		13.00
Printing Philadelphia strike application		4.50
Printing cards for organizers		2.00
Printing 6,000 blank cards of membership.		120.20
Printing 14,000 monthly report blanks		67.50
Printing 14,000 label report blanks		28.00
Printing 7,000 state of trade blanks		14.00
Printing 12,000 officers'-elect blanks		6.50
Printing 7,000 membership application blanks		10.50
Printing 14,000 supply order blanks		21.00
Printing 7,000 O. of W. blanks		32.50
Printing and numbering 2,880,000 labels.		345.60
Printing November Journal		357.90
Printing 1,500,000 Canadian labels		97.68
Cartoon for Journal		10.00
44 4/5 reams Journal paper		165.13
200 reams blue label paper		478.11
Postage, rent and duty to A. Gariepy (6 mos.)		27.74
A. Gariepy, lost time		14.40
Postage on letters and cards		45.08
Postage on Journal		29.54
Postage on 6 mos. supply of monthly report blanks		45.00
5,000 postals for forms 1-2-4		50.00
Expressage on labels and supplies		106.24
Phil. Wageman, salary and expense as Organizer		200.00
Frank Celcis, salary and expense as Organizer		200.00
E. S. Lopez, salary and expense as Organizer		87.66
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as Financier		195.00
A. Strasser, salary		50.00
H. A. Burk, salary and expense to Boston.		3.97
D. Harris, salary and expense in Keith claim		10.00
J. H. Smith, attorney in Pittsburg label case		50.00
Gibson Weber, postage		7.93
J. T. Smith, balance as Delegate to A. F. of L.		66.80
T. F. Tracy, balance as Delegate to A. F. of L.		9.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for October		212.50
Tax to Label Department, A. F. of L., Oct.		106.25
Label presses and seals		58.60
Storage on records and ballots from 15 years back		22.00
Advertising the label		3.96
Seals		5.00
Telephone service		8.25
Addressograph corrections		1.41
Typewriter's desk		9.00
Gas .....		.19
Electric light		1.63
Spanish translation		2.25
Carting labels to Chicago unions .....		.30
Supplies for office		2.90
Exchange on checks		1.15
Frame for A. F. of L. chart		1.80
Two telegrams not prepaid		1.19

Expense for December.....\$4,198.92
Balance December 31.....1,780.01

Total\$5,978.93

LOST CARDS

1634. Harry Haley—Initiated June 13, 1908, at Fort Wayne; last deposited at 379 Rochester.
68629. Fred Easter—Initiated Nov. 21, 1908, by Rushville; last deposited at Rushville.
6574. E. Santiago—Initiated July 7, 1900, by No. 462; likely a fraud, not on report.
Secretaries are requested to report private loans due.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY.

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher.



Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 28, 1894, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price \$1 00 per year. Single copies ten cents. Advertising rates furnished on application.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 15, 1912.

Some confusion seems to exist in the minds of many well-disposed people concerning trusts, big interests, and big corporations, and some astute writers with unlimited command of the English language are industriously adding to this confusion. Recently a writer consumed about three columns of space in a prominent Chicago daily in defense of big corporations and big interests. The burden of his article was to prove that big corporations had cheapened the cost of production, and in the article he says that the big corporation with which he was associated, in the past twenty years had materially reduced the cost of a dozen axes. This should be good news to the average workman, who doesn't know what an ax looks like and has no use for one, but who can rejoice in the fact that if he ever does need one he can get them considerably cheaper if he buys them by the dozen.

It may be true that big corporations with lesser operating expenses and improved machinery have cheapened the cost of production, but they have not materially cheapened the cost of the finished product to the actual consumer, especially in cases where these corporations become gigantic monopolies. In all such instances, yes, they have cheapened the cost of production, but have not cheapened the cost of the finished product to the consumer. They, however, on the other hand, have succeeded in enormously increasing dividends. This results in great benefit to a few of the favored stockholders, but the general public receives no material benefit. Last year the American Tobacco Company, a monopoly and so declared by the United States Supreme Court, paid a dividend to a comparatively few, a band of big financiers who never saw the inside of a tobacco or cigar factory—an enormous dividend of forty per cent.

After all it is not so much the boasted economy of the trust or big corporation that has cheapened the cost of production. This cheapening the cost of production is due more largely to improved machinery and the specialization and subdivision of all work.

In this alleged free country no one with sense will deny the right of an individual to grow as big as he pleases industrially, nor can we successfully deny the right of a firm or a big corporation to conduct business on big lines and big methods. We assert, however, that as soon as these combinations of firms, through written agreements or through "Gentlemen's" agreements, succeed in monopolizing any one single industry, it then becomes a horse of another color. It strangles competing individuals or firms and effectually stifles all natural and legitimate competition. They pile up great wealth and divide enormous dividends among the favored few, while the many, the consumer, has to pay prices, not fixed by any law of competition but by the arbitrary action

of the modern trust. Instead of improved machinery, increased skill and efficiency in the worker becoming a benefit to society at large, these elements when controlled by the big corporations become instruments of torture to the masses, and the means of bringing great wealth to the favored few.

The remedy is simple. It remains to be seen whether those who are trusted with the destinies of the people of this Great Republic will apply the proper remedy.

"Tobacco," an alleged trade paper published in New York, and which has a fit every time it hears the word "union" or "unionist," and whose

MISREPRESENTATION.

hatred of unions and unionism is of the bigotted type and notorious in its unfair application, in commenting on the McNamara case, in the course of which it denounces President Perkins and the International Union generally, says that we did not utter a single protest against De la Campa and others for their actions in the Tampa strike, and goes on to say in reference to our editorial: "These are fair-sounding words, but they would be vastly more impressive were it not for the recollection of the attitude of the Cigar Makers' International Union and its Executive in connection with the acts of arson and assassination committed on the inspiration and with the approbation of the accredited representative of the International Union, during the long, unreasonable strike of the cigarmakers in Tampa hardly more than a year ago."

The facts are that De la Campa has never made any confession of even any wrongdoing, and he was not charged with or tried for arson or assassination or murder or violence of any kind. De la Campa was tried and convicted for conspiracy with others to prevent people from going to work as strike-breakers in the strike.

Two citizens of Tampa, who while not cigarmakers were alleged to be in sympathy with them, were taken from four deputy sheriffs and deliberately lynched by a mob consisting of fifty or sixty who went to the scene of the crime in automobiles. This mob with balled shirts, high collars, diamonds and kid gloves, certainly did take the law into their own hands when they took two men, whether guilty or innocent, who were under arrest, and deliberately lynched them.

It is also true that the Citizens' Committee, composed of merchants, manufacturers, professional men, bankers, etc., armed with Winchester rifles, and riding in automobiles, charged upon the union headquarters, took the books and papers, and in one instance the whole safe, and without due process of law. Many other lawless acts were committed in the name of law and order, all of which we denounced at the time.

We did not know at the time and do not know now of any instance wherein any of the members of the International Union did anything except to exercise their inalienable rights to go on a strike, and to persuade if they could others to do so. The representatives of the International Union had instructions to and did counsel obedience to the law on any and all occasions.

We challenge "Tobacco" to show one single line, editorially or otherwise, where it ever denounced the illegal or unlawful acts of the self-appointed Citizens' Committee, and of the employers whose ever ready mouthpiece it is. Some people wonder why "Tobacco," an alleged

independent paper, had practically nothing to say against the re-creation plan of the American Tobacco Company, a plan which made the Trust stronger than ever. Others, however, were not puzzled and openly say that "Tobacco" would not say anything against its owners.

There is such a thing as fairness in the treatment of these great questions. The International Union has always been fair, and no one knows this better than "Tobacco" should know it. We say this despite the fact that such a term as fairness in the treatment of unions or unionists or anybody connected therewith seems to be unknown to "Tobacco."

The Kirby-Post trade-union busting outfit and those who sympathize with them overreached themselves when they sent out the story that President Gompers had insulted the Flag by standing upon it while delivering a speech in Oakland, Cal. The hostile newspapers came out in glaring headlines, "Gompers Insults the Flag." The real facts are that the speakers' stand was draped around the front and sides with the American Flag. The Flag, however, did not extend over the top, and consequently Mr. Gompers did not stand on the Flag when delivering his speech. This fact was proven by photographs taken at the time. The canard was so pronounced that it became a boomerang, and in reality created sympathizers and friends for Mr. Gompers from unexpected sources.

Nothing seems too mean or cowardly for the unfair opponents of trade unions and trade union officials to say and do at this time. Encouraged by the McNamara crime, they resort to the most unfair denunciations imaginable, all of which, however, will get them nothing. The great mass of the organized workers know full well and have implicit faith in the integrity and honesty of their officials.

There are several ways in which the Good Old Flag of our common country can be used.

It can be desecrated, neglected, turned to mercenary uses, and used as a convenient shield to cloak infamous actions, and it can be defended. In the War of the Rebellion many trade unionists laid down their tools, shouldered a gun and went to the front in defense of the Flag and our country. Anthony Zeitler, at that time President of the International Union, was a volunteer, and while at the front fighting for his Flag and country was shot and instantly killed. Many other trade unionists sacrificed their lives on the altar of patriotism in defense of the Flag and our country. The Federal government has never had occasion to adopt laws preventing the illegal use of our Flag by trade unionists. There is, however, a law on the statute books preventing merchants and others from using the Flag to advertise their wares. Usually those who shout the loudest in defense of the Flag are the first to stay at home in case of trouble. They wave the Flag with one hand and rob the people with the other. Trade unions and trade unionists never did anything to the Grand Old Flag but to revere and defend it with their lives, and anyone who says that Samuel Gompers or any other loyal, sane trade unionist would openly desecrate and insult the Flag resorts to cowardly and malicious falsehoods.

Ever since the McNamara confession every trade union opponent in the country has had the opportunity of a life-time to say "I told you so," to vent his spleen on the defenseless heads of the

CHARACTER ASSASSINS.

trade union officials. Everybody has taken a hand in the game. Even the mollicoddies in the labor movement itself have tried to look wise and gravely shake their heads. This is a good time not to believe everything you see in print or hear spoken concerning trade union officials. Every trade unionist has a right to and should know whether the officials are honest or not, and the offices properly administered, and if he has any evidence of dishonesty on the part of any official, no matter what position he holds, it is his duty to bring it forward. The McNamara case, however, does not give the grouch, the habitual knocker, the disappointed office-seeker, the insane idiot, a legitimate excuse to join the Kirby-Post outfit in a general denunciation of trade unions and trade union officials. Trade unionists who indulge in this pastime of the Kirby-Post outfit, and who have no real or just grounds for their accusations, are scoundrels, in the pay of Employers' Detective Agencies, or driving idiots. The latter, of course, would be harmless if their true mental state were known by those who receive their lying postal cards, or hear their insane, villainous mouthings.

While all unions and all unionists mean to and do use discretion and care in selecting officers, both local and international, still the McNamara case emphasizes the necessity of still greater discretion and care in the selection of officers both local and international.

SELECT GOOD OFFICERS.

No member should be elevated to a position of responsibility and trust in the local or international union unless he is well and favorably known and his reputation for honesty and integrity is known to be good. Entirely aside from the McNamara case, trade unions, both local and international, require earnest, loyal, cool-minded, deliberate officials, whose reputations for integrity and honesty are well established. Members with glib tongues who appeal to the hearts, to the passions, to the prejudice, and to the gallery, if placed in responsible positions, sometimes do damage that it requires years to overcome. Fortunately for the trade union movement, this class and those of the McNamara type seldom get to the front, and if perchance they do are usually quickly relegated to the rear.

In the December issue of the American Federationist, President Gompers in the course of an editorial on the McNamara case, in part says:

READY TO SHOW.

"We have nothing to hide. We are ready at any time for the agents of the law to begin investigating. Files, records of all kinds, account books—everything in documentary shape is open to them. All that has been printed, or spoken, or written to our correspondents is subject to their inquiries. Every act of every official may be freely looked into. No one is going to dodge or run away. Whatever can be done to aid the law will be done at these offices.

"This is our reply at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor to the clamor to get at 'the men higher up,' to the repeated announcements in the press of a 'nation-wide

investigation by Federal officials,' to the assertions that behind the McNamaras were men standing high in the councils of labor.

"How to make our language on this point more sweeping we do not know. We could not do it in columns or pages. We therefore consider the point disposed of, in so far as it relates to our attitude regarding the investigation for which some men are calling."

We fully endorse the foregoing and make precisely the same offer. We notice, however, that the National Erectors' Association, the Citizens' Alliance, the Manufacturers' National Association, nor any other association of capitalists or manufacturers have ever made a similar offer. We remember quite recently that the jurisprudence of the city of Chicago, the whole State of Illinois, was turned upside down and racked fore and aft by judges and others to prevent a committee of the legislature from getting hold of the books of a certain wealthy corporation. They did not get the books.

Unions with low dues and no benefits never did and never will prove successful. Those

IGNORAMUSES OR DEMAGOGUES.

in our own trade who preach cheap dues and no benefits, if they are capable of knowing or understanding anything, if they are possessed of even halfway common sense, know that that style of unions does not succeed. There are some cheap dues-paying unions, and we challenge advocates of cheap dues and no benefits in our union to show a single instance where, under like conditions, any of these unions have made as great progress as has the Cigar Makers' International Union with its high dues system and chain of benefits. Those who advocate the cheap John union and no benefits are either ignoramuses who really know better or they resort to buncombe, and if they do know better are hypocrites and demagogues of the purest ray.

With the advent of the New Year, it becomes again necessary to remind our members of the necessity to strengthen the local unions, by organizing and educating the un-

ORGANIZATION.

organized cigar makers to a comprehension of their interests and duties as wage workers. This cannot be done successfully without the co-operation and enthusiastic endeavor of the intelligent and active members of the union. Without faith in the future, or knowledge that hard work, patience and perseverance is bound to accomplish results, no material progress can be made. The obstacles now retarding organization and complete unification in the cigar trade, or in any other trade, can be overcome gradually. We need the enthusiasm of the young and the experience of the old in the effort to accomplish results. If we expect too much in a short time, we cannot escape serious disappointment, making us unfit for real hard and persistent work. But, with reasonable expectations, and a good lot of cheerfulness and display of energy and activity, a steady progress can be secured. This will have, in the course of time, a marked effect, in securing improved condition, and the curtailing of cut-throat competition.

Labor cannot be organized in a decade or even in a generation; it cannot organize as fast as capital for obvious reasons. In the first instance the long hours of labor, coupled with intensity of work, impair the activity of the brain to a serious extent. Those who work

the longest hours are usually the hardest to organize. Long hours of labor stifle the energy and ambition of the wage worker to better his condition by intelligent methods, which mean organization and unity of action. His whole mind is, after a hard day's labor, in the direction of recuperation, by food, stimulants, cheap enjoyments and sleep. There is no time left to stimulate the activities of the brain, or to create any ambition or desire beyond a bare existence. There are, of course, some exceptions to this rule.

The capitalist, on the other hand, with plenty of leisure and time to spare, is studying his interests constantly. He is always on the alert to combine for mutual protection and profit; be it in a corporation with limited liability, or in a Trust with tremendous ramifications.

To what extent the corporations have developed within the last generation can be seen at a glance from a report published in a financial paper with "Wall street" leanings. The capitalization and income is divided among the following classes of corporations:

	Number of Corporations.	Stocks and Bonds.	Annual Income.
Financial	29,822	\$ 5,128,253,791	\$94,747,699
Public service	24,252	36,374,458,805	508,960,651
Manufacturing	89,384	28,804,902,859	1,325,807,156
Mercantile	54,673	5,754,489,883	359,754,516
Miscellaneous	64,359	8,743,474,109	236,211,077
	262,490	\$84,695,579,447	\$2,825,481,099

The above shows plainly that the number of corporations exceeds one quarter million, with several million interested share and bond holders. That they wield an enormous power, both economic and political, cannot be denied; that they control the government in all branches is a fact, which cannot be disputed.

The only hope for labor is to organize on a solid financial and protective basis; to meet power with power. What we need is more organization, more discipline and more unity of action. The outlook is bright and promising; let us be active in pushing onward and upward the work of organization.

The amendment of Union 144, New York, to Section 81 of the Constitution, is precisely the same amendment that was voted on and defeated AGAINST REAL DEMOCRACY. in February, 1910.

We repeat herewith what we said editorially in opposition to the amendment at that time. What we said then applies with greater force, if anything, now than it did then. This amendment ignores the referendum in so far as the union itself is concerned and permits the members of a shop to declare a strike if the Joint Advisory Board sees fit. This relegates the power of the union or all the unions in a city where there are more than one union to a shop and to the Joint Advisory Board; it centralizes power and is against democracy, and if adopted would be destructive to the best interests of the International Union and the members thereof.

The amendment to the laws governing strikes are of a far-reaching consequence; it is a radical departure in many respects, hence we deem it our duty to make a few comments. In the first instance it proposes to strike out the following:

"Shall be made unless all the unions have acted conjointly and all organizations have ballotted, and a majority of all votes cast have so decided."

The following is to be inserted:

"Unless the SHOP or SHOPS involved shall have voted by secret ballot whether an appli-

cation for strike shall be made, and if the vote is in the affirmative, the same shall be referred to the Joint Advisory Board, who shall have the power to make an application for strike, to the International Union without submitting the same to a referendum vote of the members affiliated with the Joint Advisory Board, but no application to strike shall be made unless a committee of the J. A. B. first visits the firm to investigate the grievance." Section to read accordingly.

The amendment would apply, if adopted, to the following cities: St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Tampa, Fla.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J.; Jersey City Heights, N. J.; Union Hill, N. J.; Guttenberg, N. J.; Utuado, P. R.; San Juan, P. R.; Jacksonville, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Detroit, Mich.; New York, and nearly all of Porto Rico.

No reason has been assigned why a single shop shall be made superior to the whole union; at the same time depriving the members employed in other shops to vote on questions so vitally to their interest. A single shop strike may lead to a lock-out of a dozen or more shops, involving thousands of members, necessitating heavy local assessments, while every member, no matter where employed, is bound to pay.

This proposition destroys the vital principle of democratic government, the right of the members to vote on all questions. It is wrong in principle and bad in practice; it has been a failure in long runs wherever attempted. We could cite numerous instances in other trades.

This amendment has to be viewed from a broad statement, affecting, as it does, numerous cities outside of New York City.

It is an attempt to encourage hasty and impulsive strikes; to strike, so to speak, at "the drop of the hat," and to prevent conference and conciliation and the settlement of minor disputes.

Strikes should be the last resort, when all attempts to settle, although involving delay, have failed. This policy should be impressed upon the minds of the members.

The trouble in a certain factory, which was settled without a strike, is cited as a cause for changing an important part of the constitution. From reports received from all sources, giving the facts in the case, it is the strongest argument against the amendment. The firm substantially agreed to all disputed points, which improved shop conditions generally, and gave satisfaction, except to a few malcontents, who believed in "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt."

Trades unions built upon the principle of destruction have no stability; neither have they a chance for future success. The destruction of a union factory means loss of employment to members; it means lower wages in New York City, where scab shops and open shops are still playing an important part in the cigar industry.

Congressman Reilly of Connecticut has introduced the following bill reference the free smoker:

SMOKERS. "A bill to exempt from internal revenue tax cigars supplied employees by the manufacturers thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that on and after the passage of this act no manufacturer of cigars shall be taxed for the cigars supplied

employees of said manufacturers for personal use and actually consumed by them not to exceed twenty-one per week for each employee.

Sec. 2. That section thirty-three hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended according to the provisions of this act."

We suggest that all unions or as many members as will do so petition their Congressmen and United States Senators to vote and work for Congressman Reilly's bill. The number of the bill is H. R. 17253. Petitions should be sent urging Congressmen to vote for Congressman Reilly's bill, H. R. 17253.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The right to work for any price and starvation wages is not based upon equity, and good morals. Any act which is injurious to the next man, in the maintenance of himself and his family in decency and comfort, is detrimental to the best interests of the community. The attempt to defend such acts is based upon selfish interests and a low standard of morality.

The right to organize for protective and benevolent purposes is guaranteed, both by the constitution and statutory law. By discharging and victimizing men, for being members of a labor union, the corporations are acting in defiance of the law.

Labor cannot be organized by brute force and by methods which are repulsive to the nobler instincts of the human family. It is a waste of time and effort, and does not accomplish practical and permanent result. The collection of high dues and the payment of corresponding benefits, and the education of the working classes for the protection of their own interests, will gradually overcome the opposition arrayed against the labor movement.

The apologists and sycophants of the powerful corporations and trusts point now to the increase in the exports of manufactured articles, and the expansion of the foreign trade, which they claim is due to the centralization of capital. But they fail to mention the poor and ignorant immigrant toiling in the steel mills for 12½ cents an hour, including Sundays. An industry based upon such slavery is a curse to the nation.

The efforts of the trades unions to secure for every man working in the trade, the most skilled and the least skilled, a wage sufficient to support himself and family in decency and comfort is based upon a principle of justice and the square deal; more far-reaching in its beneficial effects than any institution of philanthropy and charity.

The trades union movement is world wide. It is social in its character, protective by necessity and benevolent in practice, helping the brother in distress. It is a protest against gross selfishness and greed; it defies the "dollar diplomacy," based on physical force and a great navy, and abhors the commercial spirit of the age, which profits and thrives on poverty and distress.

What we need is cautious and constructive trades union leadership; the organization of labor based upon a healthy and strong financial foundation; with a chain of increasing and

protective benevolent features, which will protect the worker in every stage of life, both in his youth and old age. The labor movement will then become as impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar.

The so-called open shop is nearest to the sweat shop; it means, except to a favored few, low wages and long hours. It leads to poverty, disease and the poorhouse.

The poorest weapons, in the attempt to organize, are physical force and threats of violence; the appeal to passion and prejudice, and the circulation of reports which cannot stand the light of publicity. The exposure and publication of facts, which surround the home conditions of the underpaid and overworked wage-earner in the mine, mill and factory, is the most powerful weapon and the strongest appeal to public sentiment in the struggle for better conditions.

The trades unions should concentrate their efforts and energy upon issues and measures which have a tendency to improve the moral, financial and social condition of the members in the near future; upon measures which will give the working classes better homes and surroundings; more leisure and more education; and more co-operative effort in the purchase of the necessities of life and the elimination of the middlemen's profit.

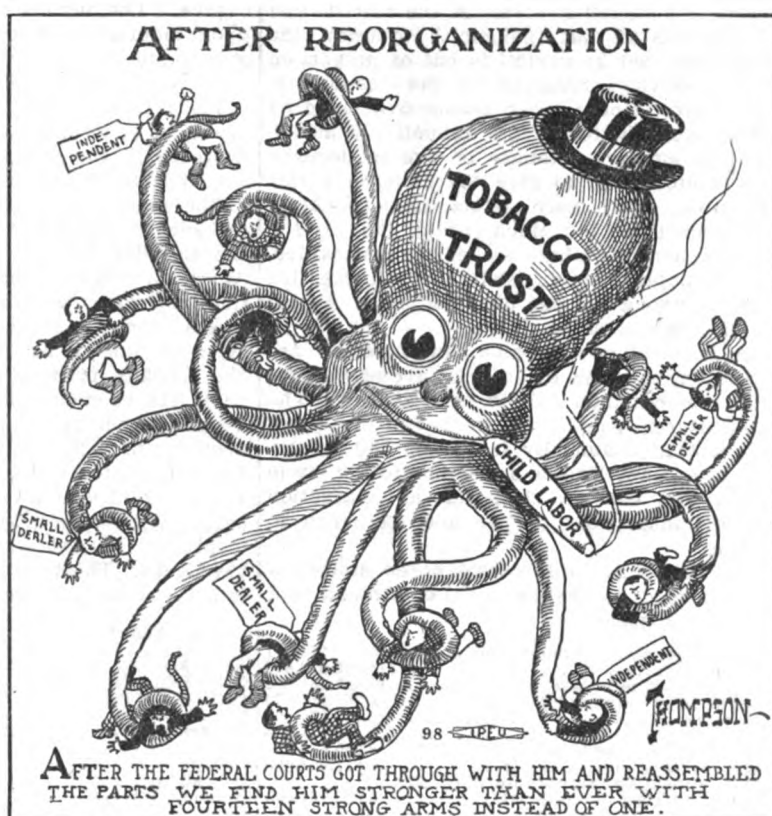
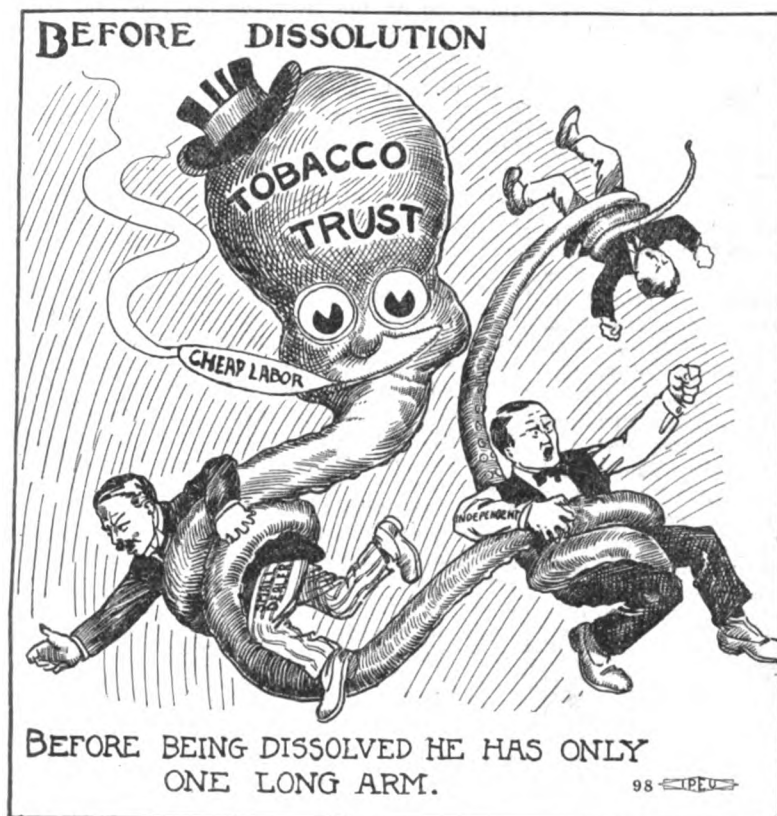
The "Coast Seamen's Journal" writes: "Compulsory arbitration in New Zealand is rapidly becoming unpopular, and practically all of the labor unions have lost confidence in the arbitration court, while several of the more important trade unions have canceled their registration under the Act."

The "Shoe Workers' Journal" writes: "The courts have stretched their authority so far, and have so extended their jurisdiction over matters which apparently were not contemplated by the founders of our government, that it is quite natural there should be given considerable attention to the devising of methods of curbing the courts in their disposition to extend themselves to cover all creation, or, to put the matter in another way, employing one of their favorite devices or terms, to 'enjoin' the courts."

In an interesting article in the "Outlook" of December 23, on the conservation of womanhood and childhood, Colonel Roosevelt writes in part:

"New York State should put a stop to manufacturing in tenement houses. This State leads in the output of such manufacturing. The labor law contains no provisions to prevent the employment of children nor to restrict the working hours of minors or women in tenements.

"The fact that the welfare of the workers is seriously menaced, that home life is broken up, and that the public health is endangered through the use of tenement-house-made articles, makes imperative some action towards a remedy. Moreover, tenement-house labor induces unskilled and unsupervised work, including that of very young children, into competition with skilled labor in the shops, thus tending to reduce the proper wages for labor, and enabling unscrupulous employers to avoid the expense of shops, and the necessity of submitting to supervision, by encouraging piece work in the tenement-houses. Organized labor



has a legitimate interest in this matter, aside from the general interest."

It is the object and mission of the American Federation of Labor to organize the toilers of the land; to weld them into local and state federations; to encourage the formation of national and international unions; to foster education upon economic and political issues affecting the interests of the working classes; to secure legislation which will repeal acts and decisions of courts detrimental to the peaceful and progressive development of organized labor; to promote legislation prohibiting the employment of child labor under a reasonable age; for the reduction of the hours of labor for females and minors employed in factories, etc., to secure and establish unity of action on all questions affecting the welfare and interests of the wage earners of our country; to act as the center of communication and publicity on current events in the labor movement, spreading correct information in reference to movements for better conditions, etc. The mission of the American Federation of Labor will not be fulfilled until all wage earners—men and women—are organized for unity of action on the whole line. Then the dawn of a better and higher civilization will be in plain view, securing to the producer his just dues.

* * * * *

Judging from the correspondence published in the "Locomotive Engineer's Journal," there is a widespread desire to adopt an eight-hour day and an old-age pension for members over 65 years. The plan discussed at the last convention of the Brotherhood at Detroit, Mich., to give a monthly pension of fifty dollars to members, was referred to an advisory board, who decided unanimously that, owing to financial reasons, the plan would not work in practice.

Our cartoonist has in this issue succeeded in strikingly portraying the Tobacco Trust as it stood before the alleged dissolution and as it is after the recreation under the kindly supervision of the federal court. After being smashed all to pieces (???) the cartoonist sees it put together in such commendable shape under the munificent guidance of the federal court that it now has fourteen strong arms instead of one as formerly, all of which are stronger and better if anything than the one original arm. As the cartoonist sees it the Tobacco Trust, while ostensibly split up into fourteen companies still has practically the same ownership and is in apparently better working order than ever.

* * *

The agitation to reduce the hours of females and minors employed in factories should not be relaxed. The leading industrial states—Pennsylvania and New York—require some energetic work in this direction. The following states provide for much shorter hours:

48 hours a week: Arizona, California and Washington.

54 hours a week: Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri and Utah.

56 hours a week: Rhode Island.

55 hours a week: Wisconsin.

58 hours a week: Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota and New Hampshire.

The U. S. Supreme Court sustained the law of the state of Arkansas, which makes coal and railroad companies responsible for damages to employees who suffer personal injury due to the neglect of "fellow servants." This decision reverses the old common law, which exempted the employer from paying damages of this nature. In another recent decision the U. S. Supreme Court sustained the federal law, which provides for an eight-hour day for

all laborers and mechanics employed on public works in the U. S., either by the government itself or by contractors under the government. Eight hours is defined as a day's work, except in cases of emergency. The case was in reference to the building of a levee in the state of Louisiana. The decision of the Circuit Court, declaring the building of a levee to be an "emergency case" was overruled by the Supreme Court of the U. S.

The Census Department of the government in Washington, D. C., issued recently a synopsis of its findings, covering

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

the immense volume and development of the industries of the country and of the foreign possessions. At the outset we have to remind our readers of the limitations of the census; it does not include small shops of all descriptions; neither is it complete. It is, nevertheless, of great value for general information; it contains the respective shares in the distribution of wealth, obtained by labor on one side and by capital on the other. It furnishes food for reflection, and corrects errors which gained currency in the past, circulated by public speakers for obvious political reasons.

The wages paid to labor include union and non-union, male and female labor, young persons and children. It includes the regular factory and the sweat shop. The average paid per annum to all workers, excepting clerks and officials, is \$500.18 and a fraction of a cent. This includes the hand and building trades, which were not mentioned in any former census issued by the government.

The net profits on every employe, including officials and clerks, were \$299.07 and a fraction of a cent, which is far more than capital

is entitled to for direction, management, etc. There is something wrong in the distribution of products in our industrial system; the share obtained by capital is out of proportion to the services rendered to the community. The share received by labor—five hundred dollars and eighteen cents annually, is insufficient to support a family of five in decency and comfort, and to give the children a fair education, which may enable them to obtain a fair start in life. Much can be done by the organization of labor, skilled and unskilled, and by appropriate legislation, to change this glaring wrong in the distribution of wealth which labor helps to create.

In Porto Rico, in which our members are interested to some extent, the average wages paid are less than half in this country. The compensation paid to the worker in the island of Porto Rico annually is \$233.52 and a fraction of a cent. This is a disgrace to our civilization and can be classified as starvation wages—"insufficient to live and too much to starve."

The following table contains the statistics, as furnished by the Census Department, and speaks for itself:

Number of establishments.....	268,491
Capital	\$18,428,270,000
Cost of materials used.....	12,141,291,000
Salaries and wages, total.....	4,365,613,000
Salaries	938,575,000
Wages	3,427,038,000
Miscellaneous expenses	1,945,676,000
Value of products.....	20,672,052,000
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials).....	8,530,761,000
Employees:	
Number of salaried officials and clerks	790,267
Average number of wage earners employed during the year.....	6,615,046
Primary horsepower	18,680,776

SUMMARY—PORTO RICO.

The preliminary totals for Porto Rico, in 1910, are not included in the foregoing table, but are given separately.

Number of establishments.....	939
Capital	\$25,544,000
Cost of materials used.....	21,479,000
Salaries and wages, total.....	4,898,000
Salaries	1,259,000
Wages	3,639,000
Miscellaneous expenses	4,762,000
Value of products.....	36,750,000
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials).....	15,271,000
Employees:	
Number of salaried officials and clerks.....	1,062
Average number of wage earners employed during the year.....	15,582
Primary horsepower	34,005

TRADE NOTES.

The Internal Revenue reports for the month of November, 1911, do not represent any special features; there is but a slight improvement in the conditions of trade, as compared with the corresponding month of 1910. There is nothing to brag about; neither is there any cause for undue complaint. The trade, with the exception of a few districts, is holding its own. This, in comparison with the general conditions in other lines of industry and the employment of labor, is a source of satisfaction. That the trend of trade, in spite of any pessimistic predictions, has an upward tendency, cannot be successfully denied. That energetic label agitation will alleviate the condition to some extent is a matter of fact, and warranted by past experience. A boom in industry is not created in a day, a month or a year; neither is a depression developed in a short space of time. The worker, whose mind is engrossed with the ordinary events in life, cannot see changes constantly taking place, in one direction or another, until the climax is reached. Hence we find the trend of the public mind is subject to extremes; either optimistic beyond

reasonable limit, or pessimistic to an alarming degree. The influence of this state of mind upon industry remains an important factor, and cannot be ignored in a general survey of conditions which surround us.

The production in the Florida district shows again an abnormal growth, which is due to a decrease in the output, caused by the strike and lockout in Tampa in 1910.

The revenue districts of the fifth Jersey and second Virginia, controlled by the Trusts—the so-called "United Manufacturers" and the American Cigar Company, are next in rotation, showing an increase in production. There is also an increase in the 23d Pennsylvania, known as the center of the Toby and Stogie production. In the other districts the change is immaterial, some gaining a small percentage and others losing. The production in all revenue districts, including Porto Rico, for which taxes were paid in November, 1911, amounted to 637,191,378, as compared with 634,564,754 for the corresponding month in 1910; showing an increase of 2,626,624 cigars. The following table contains a detailed account of all revenue districts:

State and District.	Month of Nov. 1911.	1910.	Increase or Decrease.
Alabama	406,250	435,673	*29,423
Arkansas	165,800	132,000	33,800
California, 1st.....	3,494,440	3,467,750	26,690
California, 4th.....	752,210	735,953	16,257
Colorado	1,399,220	1,879,670	*480,450
Connecticut	7,205,043	7,233,060	*28,017
Florida	35,596,520	21,793,133	13,803,387
Georgia	1,400,010	1,522,253	*122,243
Hawaii		5,650	*5,650
Illinois, 1st.....	20,967,697	22,013,880	*1,046,183
Illinois, 5th.....	1,953,580	2,416,477	*462,890
Illinois, 8th.....	4,832,980	5,214,687	*381,707
Illinois, 13th.....	1,327,810	1,453,600	*125,790
Indiana, 6th.....	6,806,733	6,919,813	*113,080
Indiana, 7th.....	5,618,950	5,458,300	160,650
Iowa, 3d.....	1,457,610	1,522,253	*64,643
Iowa, 4th.....	6,053,650	6,685,303	*631,653
Kansas	1,505,983	2,144,767	*638,784
Kentucky, 5th.....	4,221,577	4,822,010	*600,433
Kentucky, 6th.....	674,260	535,180	*139,080
Kentucky, 7th.....	204,400	304,400	*100,000
Kentucky, 8th.....	15,130	10,200	4,930
Louisiana	3,662,953	4,139,767	*466,814
Maryland	11,244,780	11,437,560	*192,780
Massachusetts.....	17,529,307	17,096,913	432,394
Michigan, 1st.....	26,084,790	23,725,013	2,359,777
Michigan, 4th.....	4,167,360	4,505,980	*338,620
Minnesota	5,399,580	6,297,450	*897,870
Missouri, 1st.....	4,123,190	4,210,860	*87,670
Missouri, 6th.....	1,494,500	1,864,640	*370,140
Montana	890,320	1,076,787	*186,467
Nebraska	2,521,170	2,539,370	*18,200
New Hampshire.....	3,944,800	3,721,100	223,700
New Jersey, 1st.....	6,902,243	6,094,640	807,603
New Jersey, 5th.....	45,412,707	38,921,260	6,491,447
New Mexico.....	223,620	150,900	72,720
New York, 1st.....	11,005,780	9,859,747	1,146,033
New York, 2d.....	17,062,360	19,760,380	*2,698,020
New York, 3d.....	49,861,690	47,795,810	2,065,880
New York, 14th.....	12,669,267	11,543,363	1,125,904
New York, 21st.....	16,269,790	17,826,360	*1,556,570
New York, 28th.....	4,930,093	5,081,753	*151,660
North Carolina.....	6,050	4,200	1,850
No. and So. Dakota.	784,577	1,109,190	*324,523
Ohio, 1st.....	18,355,093	19,558,690	*203,597
Ohio, 11th.....	10,971,480	10,674,330	297,150
Ohio, 18th.....	17,917,680	18,324,920	*407,240
Oregon	766,590	787,250	*20,660
Pennsylvania, 1st.....	67,511,440	68,700,670	*1,189,230
Pennsylvania, 9th.....	67,900,310	70,642,110	*2,741,800
Pennsylvania, 12th.....	10,098,103	8,608,472	1,489,631
Pennsylvania, 23d.....	37,047,100	34,551,260	2,495,840
Porto Rico	14,716,800	13,783,220	933,580
South Carolina.....	2,324,357	2,210,860	113,497
Tennessee	881,850	804,150	*77,700
Texas, 3d.....	382,710	882,710	*500,000
Texas, 4th.....	196,350	236,100	*39,750
Virginia, 2d.....	23,423,470	20,072,320	3,351,150
Virginia, 6th.....	1,344,475	1,309,370	35,105
Washington	1,015,327	1,165,670	*150,343
Wisconsin, 1st.....	6,829,263	6,253,030	576,233
Wisconsin, 2d.....	2,948,510	2,942,080	6,430

Mr. Samuel Untermyer, a prominent lawyer of New York City, in testifying before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, said in part:

"Legislation for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law was necessary because of the 'recent pitiful and humiliating fiasco in the tobacco case.' It has been an amazing thing; they have given the stamp of judicial approval to another trust; that the court had simply changed its (the trust's) clothes. Un-

der the decree, the tobacco business would continue under the monopoly of the four companies, each with the same shareholders. The court has created a condition which would have been regarded as glaringly unlawful before the decree was granted. It is the most colossal judicial farce ever enacted."

* * *

We quote the following from the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in reference to the cigar trade in the Philippine Islands.

"The great stimulus given to the cigar industry in 1910 by the opening of the American market was not maintained, and exports to the United States, which amounted to 83,931,000 in that year, declined to 22,974,000 in 1911. Exports to other countries also declined to a nominal extent, and the total for the year of 132,217,000, valued at \$1,700,712, resulted in a reduced trade return of \$1,272,918. Regulations that were inaugurated to improve the quality of exports to the American market and correct the unfavorable impression created by earlier shipments resulted in a materially higher average price in 1911, while improved trade was the indication toward the end of the year."

* * *

The financial balance sheet of the United Cigar Manufacturers Company, made public early in 1911, showed that the earnings of the previous year had been something over a million and a quarter dollars.

* * *

In a report on "Constancy of Employment," the Census Bureau lists the tobacco manufactures industries in a table giving industries in which the largest number of wage earners are employed. According to this report the average number of wage earners employed in the tobacco industry in 1909 was 166,810, the industry ranking tenth. The maximum month taken is December, in which 176,369 employees were engaged in the tobacco industry. The minimum month taken was January, in which 161,563 employees were engaged. This includes cigarettes, stogie makers, strippers and all workers about the factories.

* * *

The dealers and packers of leaf tobacco in Havana, Cuba, received the following amounts of tobacco from Jan. 1 to Dec. 16, 1911:

	Bales.
Vuelta Abajo	177,548
Semi Vuelta	13,681
Partido	18,798
Remedios	109,040
Mayari	1,196
	320,263

* * *

The production of cigars, etc., for which taxes were paid for five months, ended November, 1911, amounted to 3,059,372,138, as compared with 2,971,313,797 for the corresponding months in 1910. This shows an increase of 88,418,341 cigars.

* * *

The production of little cigars, weighing less than three pounds per 1,000, retailing for a package of ten from 10 to 15 cents, for five months ended November, 1911, amounted to 275,454,853; while for the corresponding period in 1910, taxes were paid for 294,104,778. This shows a decrease of 18,649,925 small cigars.

* * *

The secretary of the United Cigar Stores Company filed an affidavit in the federal circuit court at New York City, which claims

that all connections with the American Tobacco Company have been terminated in accordance with the decree of the court. A report comes from Atlanta, Ga., which says that the same concern will open five new stores in a short time.

* * *

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided to enter a friendly suit in the courts, with a view of having the "free smoker" decision settled by the federal circuit court.

We print herewith fac-simile of the union labels used in our trade.

The first label shown was issued by the Cigarmakers' Association of the Pacific Coast, and was printed on white paper. This was the first union label used by any labor organization in this country. It was first adopted and used in 1876, and came into use largely

on account of the prevalence of Chinese employees, especially in our trade at that time. The Cigarmakers' Association of the Pacific Coast was not affiliated with the International Union. It, however, has since merged into the International Union, or what there was left of it.

The second label shown was issued by Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., and was first used in 1878. The color of this label was red.

The third label is the one that was used on the Pacific Coast after the independent association became a part of the International Union. It was used in connection with the regular label issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union.

The fourth label is the one adopted by the Cigarmakers' International Union in 1880 and the one now in use, with slight changes. The color and wording are almost the same. The color is light blue.

Receivership for Non-Union Company.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati and Scranton, manufacturers of heavy mining and rolling mill machinery, has been compelled to go into the hands of a receiver, by defaulting the interest on its first mortgage five per cent bonds, on Jan. 1, 1912. In spite of the fact that this company has had a practical monopoly, for a number of years, in the special machinery it manufactures, and that it has been a favored customer of the United States Steel Corporation, the chairman of its board of directors being Judge E. H. Gary, who is also chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and in spite of the fact that it has fought the organizations of labor at every opportunity, it has failed to meet its financial obligations.

The organizations of labor have secured free text books for the schools in the cities of Birmingham, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee, and are conducting a lively agitation to the same end in Atlanta.

The plumbers of Kankakee, Ill., secured reduction from 9 hours to 8 without decrease in pay and without friction.

Carpenters and Painters at Longview, Tex., secured advance in wages to 40 cents per hour without friction.



CIGAR MAKERS' ASSOCIATION of the PACIFIC COAST, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

The Cigars herein contained are made by

WHITE MEN.

This Label is issued by authority of the

Cigar Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast,

AND ADOPTED BY LAW.

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50



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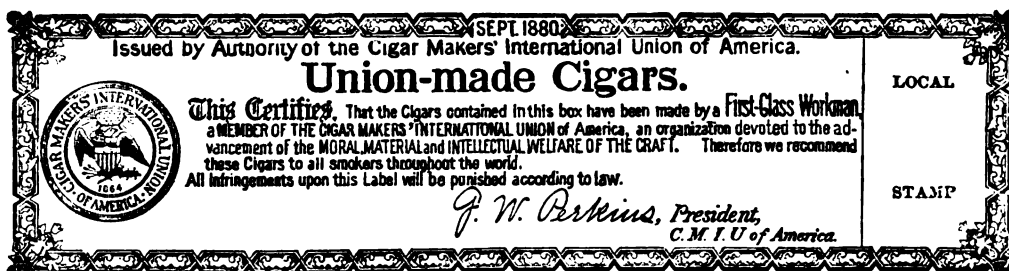
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44 Union Cigar Makers' Label 44

ST. LOUIS, MO.



(Copyright Secured.)



REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1911.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz:

28, Westfield, Mass.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition. An honest effort to do the right thing, before I arrived in Westfield, there had been \$100.00 deposited in bank, leaving in possession of officers at time of examination \$7.18. Day book, ledger, benefit cards, etc., in good order; cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1908.....\$ 3,303.96
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1911.....7,111.46
Expended over percentage in 1910.....25.54

Total\$10,440.96
Expense to Oct. 1, 1911.....9,989.77

Balance would be Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 451.19
Funds of Union—
Oct. 1, 1911, in Woronoco Sav. Bank.....\$333.77
In possession Treas. A. T. Bailey.....75.38
In possession Fin. Sec. S. J. T. Wall.....16.50

Total\$ 425.65

Deficiency of union Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 25.54
This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage in 1910, not yet replaced.

48, Toledo, Ohio.

The books and accounts here, except the ledger, are in fine condition; cash and stamp accounts O. K. Treasurer's accounts fine. The secretary's and treasurer's accounts nicely balanced; benefit cards, original bills and vouchers for expense all on file. The amount due to International Union on examination is \$40.00 illegal death benefit and \$15.71 illegal sick benefit, which is also the deficiency on Dec. 1, 1911. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 5, 1908.....\$1,705.25
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1911.....6,291.75
Expended over percentage in 1908-9-10.....313.49
Due to International Union on examination.....55.71

Total\$8,372.20
Expense to Dec. 1, 1911.....7,267.14

Balance on hand would be Dec. 1, 1911.....\$1,105.06
Funds of Union—
Dec. 1, 1911, in Nat'l Bank of Toledo.....\$175.00
Certificate of deposit.....800.00
In possession Treas. J. Freeman.....21.07
In possession Sec. A. Schetter.....53.28

Total\$1,049.35

Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1911.....\$ 55.71

64, Lebanon, Pa.

The books and accounts here in some respects are good, benefit cards, original bills and vouchers for expense on file, ledger fairly indexed and posted, stamp account nearly correct. Section 175 has been neglected; worse than that. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand March 1, 1910.....\$ 788.41
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1911.....1,166.45
Expended over percentage in 1910.....2.01

Total\$1,956.87
Expense to Nov. 1, 1911.....936.34

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1911.....\$1,020.53
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1911, in Lebanon Nat'l Bank.....\$225.00
Judgment, etc., Treas. P. W. Dengler.....415.00
Cash in possession Treas. P. W. Dengler.....3.88
Cash in possession Fin. Sec. F. L. Flocken.....19.79

Total\$ 663.67

Addition deficiency Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 356.86
Which amount includes balance from 1896 from old union.....\$ 340.45

78, Hornell, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in a much better condition than this report would indicate, commencing with the local balance for June 1, 1905. Account as follows:

Balance on hand for June 1, 1905.....\$ 272.82
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1911.....2,515.35
Expended over percentage 1906 and 1909.....9.99

Total\$2,798.16
Expense to Nov. 1, 1911.....2,357.57

Balance would be Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 440.59
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1911, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$300.00
In possession Treas. Wm. Dowling.....41.80

Total\$ 341.80

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1911.....98.79
This statement shows a correction in the cash claimed in possession of treasurer. There was a deposit made just after the first of the month, according to the bank book.

79, Sandusky, Ohio.

Except for having paid some illegal sick and O. O. W. benefits here, the accounts are really in fine condition. The treasurer and secretary balance their accounts all the time, money always right. Benefit cards, original bills filed with the vouchers,

on file for every item of expense; treasurer's book correctly balanced, also the amounts collected and turned over, with the expense in the day book every month; ledger indexed and posted correctly. This deficiency is caused by having paid illegal sick and O. O. W. benefits. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1908.....\$1,741.21
Receipts to Nov. 29, 1911.....2,727.81
Due to International Union on examination.....54.50

Total\$4,523.52
Expense to Nov. 29, 1911.....3,852.90

Balance should be Nov. 29, 1911.....\$ 670.62
Funds of Union—
Nov. 29, 1911, in Sav. Dept. Citizens Banking Co.....\$595.82
In possession Treas. Chas. Weyl.....10.90
In possession Sec. Frank Miller.....9.40

Total\$ 616.12

Deficiency of union Nov. 29, 1911.....\$ 54.50

96, Akron, Ohio.

The books and accounts here are in fine condition, cash and stamp accounts correct, ledger indexed and posted correctly, benefit cards and original bills for expense on file, accounts balanced at the end of each month in day book. Account as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 8, 1908.....\$ 870.80
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1911.....1,539.37

Total\$2,410.17
Expense to Nov. 1, 1911.....2,229.42

Balance would be Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 180.75
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1911, in Sav. Dept. 2nd Nat'l Bank.....\$173.40
In possession Sec. Chris Fruedeman.....7.35

Total\$ 180.75

112, Oneonta, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition, benefit cards, original bills and vouchers for expense all on file, ledger indexed and correctly posted, cash and stamp accounts balanced at the end of each month. The finance committee of this union make up the reports all the time. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 23, 1903.....\$ 1,683.28
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1911.....15,569.65
Expended over percentage in 1904-5-6.....40.85

Total\$17,293.78
Expense to Nov. 1, 1911.....16,460.90

Balance on hand would be Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 832.88
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1911, in certificates of deposit.....\$820.00
In possession Sec. W. Costello.....12.88

Total\$ 832.88

121, Ithaca, N. Y.

The ledger here is in worse than poor condition, other than this the accounts are fine; day book in good order and balanced at the end of the month. All benefit cards and original bills and endorsed vouchers on file for expense. An unusual surplus in stamps. I have the promise of the secretary that he will have the ledger posted to date in two or three weeks. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 5, 1907.....\$1,552.01
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1911.....6,225.72
Expended over percentage in 1907 and 1908.....39.71

Total\$7,817.44
Expense to Nov. 1, 1911.....7,667.08

Balance would be Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 150.36
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1911, in Ithaca Sav. Bank.....\$128.92
In possession Fin. Sec. E. Bupp.....21.44

Total\$ 150.36

125, Norwich, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition, fine; cash and stamp accounts correct, ledger indexed and nicely posted, benefit cards and endorsed vouchers on file for each item of expense, bank account always agrees with the report. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 20, 1903.....\$ 352.55
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1911.....5,549.62

Total\$5,902.17
Expense to Nov. 1, 1911.....5,541.72

Balance would be Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 360.45
Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1911, in Norwich Nat'l Bank.....\$350.00
In possession Sec. T. H. Mackey.....10.45

Total\$ 360.45

192, Manchester, N. H.

The books and accounts here are certainly in good order. Secretary Conway really does his work. Benefit cards, original bills and vouchers endorsed by whoever receives the money on file for every item of expense, ledger correctly indexed and posted to show benefits drawn, also balances each member's dues account with every credit given, cash and stamp accounts O. K. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 29, 1908.....\$ 2,612.88
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1911.....22,678.20

Total\$25,291.08

Expense to Oct. 1, 1911.....19,569.94

Balance on hand would be Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 5,731.17

Funds of Union—
Oct. 1, 1911, in Merrimac River Sav. Bank.....\$5,188.03
In possession Sec. J. F. Conway.....189.09

Total\$ 5,377.12

Deficiency of union Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 354.00
This deficiency is balance not replaced on account advanced to No. 6, Syracuse, on account of the \$1.00 assessment.

206, North Adams, Mass.

The books and accounts here are in splendid condition, all benefit cards and original bills for expense filed in the rotation in which they are entered in the accounts, day book and ledger neat and correct, cash and stamp accounts also correct. An oversight in granting O. O. W. benefit accounts for the \$4.50 deficiency. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1905.....\$ 756.21
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1911.....6,597.91
Due to International Union on examination.....4.50

Total\$7,358.71
Expense to Oct. 1, 1911.....6,827.71

Balance on hand would be Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 530.94

Funds of Union—
Oct. 1, 1911, in North Adams Sav. Bank.....\$456.66
In possession Sec.-Treas. W. J. Smith.....69.78

Total\$ 526.44

Deficiency of union Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 4.50

218, Binghamton, N. Y.

Since my visit here in July, quite an effort has been made to get the ledger, etc., in a reasonable condition. "Almost impossible." Most of the due books have been used to get the members' dues accounts fairly correct. Why any man would take pay for being secretary, as Mr. Haley did, and neglect the ledger accounts, as he did, "simply did not keep a ledger," is to say the least more than unfair. The keeping of a ledger is just as necessary as any other part of a secretary's work. At present the cash and stamp accounts are in good order, benefit cards and endorsed vouchers on file for all expense, and all dues, etc., paid by the members will, I hope, be entered in their ledger account each week. Gave the present secretary-treasurer what help I could, and he promised to do his best. It was said Mr. Haley claimed to have two (2) vouchers for which he had never received credit. I was told he would be at the office on the Sunday afternoon, when we were to meet. I was told he would not be there. Mr. Costello, Pres., and Mr. Wardell and myself looked for these vouchers, but could not find them. They evidently were not there. Owing to this fact and Mr. Haley not being present, could do nothing in the matter. Am of the opinion that if Mr. Haley had anything legitimate to offer he would have been there. In connection with my investigation of benefits I only desire to say this: I refuse to hold members for illegal benefits unless there is positive evidence. Owing to Mr. Haley not having kept ledger accounts this would be impossible, unless my stay would allow my making up ledger accounts for all these years. This I refuse to do unless at his expense or upon special instructions from the International Union. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 7, 1911.....\$ 922.44
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1911.....1,712.35
Due to International Union on examination.....5.00

Total\$2,639.81
Expense to Nov. 1, 1911.....\$1,735.46
Due to No. 218 on examination......50

Total\$1,735.90

Difference or balance would be Nov. 1.....\$ 903.90

Funds of Union—
Nov. 1, 1911, claim in defunct Binghamton Trust Co. Bank.....\$705.42
In Binghamton Savings Bank.....1.62
In Chenango Valley Sav. Bank.....145.00
In possession Sec.-Treas. J. Wardell.....47.31

Total\$ 899.35

Difference or deficiency Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 4.50
This deficiency is due from ex-Secretary Haley owing to my having given him credit with an expense of \$5.00 instead of fifty cents (50c) in my previous examination to July 7, 1911. This item was included in the expense on the report for June, 1911, which was partly made up from a statement given me by Mr. Haley, as some of it had not been passed upon, either by the Executive Board at a regular meeting of the union.

221, South Bend, Ind.

It seems that ex-Treasurer Bert Grant, when he retired from office, failed to turn over treasurer vouchers for October, November and December 1908, and January, February, March and April, 1909. Too bad that such a man could, at any time, hold office. There should be a penalty attached to the sort of don't-care behavior. The ledger is nearly posted to date; instructions were left that must be up to date by Jan. 1, for sure. Other than this the books and accounts are in fine condition; cash and stamp accounts correct and balanced.

the end of each month in the treasurer's book, also in the day book. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1908.....\$3,616.61
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1911.....5,874.37
Expended over percentage in 1908-9-10.....81.29

Total\$9,582.27

Expense to Dec. 1, 1911.....8,338.34

Balance would be Dec. 1, 1911.....\$1,243.93

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1911, in Am. Trust Co. Bank.....\$1,201.09

In possession Sec. John La Point.....42.84

Total\$1,243.93

246, Salamanca, N. Y.

The books and accounts, except for covering up a shortage by claiming the amount in possession of the secretary, are in good order, all benefit cards, original bills and vouchers on file, ledger nicely indexed and posted, accounts balanced at the end of each month in the day book. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 18, 1907.....\$ 258.79

Receipts to Nov. 1, 1911.....3,168.45

Expended over percentage in 1907......72

Due to International Union on examination.....16.50

Total\$3,444.46

Expense to Nov. 1, 1911.....3,200.89

Balance would be Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 243.57

Funds of Union—

Nov. 1, 1911, in Salamanca Trust Co. Bank.....\$187.48

In possession Sec. John Metzler.....19.77

Total\$ 207.25

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 36.32

This deficiency includes balance of \$23.90 of the amount embezzled by J. R. Lawrence in 1905. This must be made good immediately.

255, Lowell, Mass.

The books and accounts here are not in as bad condition as this statement would indicate. Failure to apply the Constitution in the payment of benefits is the trouble; am sure the same thing will not happen again while the present secretary is connected with this local. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 105.47

Receipts to Oct. 1, 1911.....2,269.13

Expended over percentage in 1908-9-10.....56.02

Due to International Union on examination.....57.01

Total\$2,487.63

Expense to Oct. 1, 1911.....2,367.16

Balance would be Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 120.53

Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1911, in City Institute of Sav.....\$18.66

In possession Treas. A. Wahlgreen.....30.00

In possession Fin. Sec. T. F. Garvey.....13.40

Total\$ 62.06

Deficiency of union Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 58.47

264, Rutland, Vt.

The books and accounts here are in fair order, even though O. O. W. benefit cards are missing. Sick certificates and original bills for expense mostly on file; was promised that in the future endorsed vouchers for expense would be properly filed; the ledger was indexed and correctly posted. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 24, 1908.....\$ 287.15

Receipts to Oct. 1, 1911.....899.95

Total\$1,187.10

Expense to Oct. 1, 1911.....\$939.17

Due to Union No. 264 on examination.....3.98

Total\$ 943.15

Balance would be Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 243.95

Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1911, in Rutland Sav. Bank.....\$226.59

In possession Fin. Sec. J. J. Toomey.....21.09

Total\$ 247.68

Cash surplus Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 3.73

269, Nashua, N. H.

The books and accounts here are really in better condition than this report indicates. In the future the ledger will be indexed and posted to balance each member's dues account with every credit given and vouchers for expense will be endorsed by whoever receives the money. At the time of examination there was \$50.00 on deposit in each bank, leaving \$10.00 in possession of Secretary Solomon. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1908.....\$ 140.20

Receipts to Oct. 1, 1911.....1,909.04

Expended over percentage in 1908-9-10.....36.74

Due International Union on examination.....13.93

Total\$2,099.91

Expense to Oct. 1, 1911.....1,977.89

Balance would be Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 122.02

Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1911, in Nashua Trust Co. Bank.....\$ 2.89

Oct. 1, 1911, in City Guarantee Sav. Bank.....42.88

Total\$ 45.77

In possession Sec. Geo. Solomon.....\$7.18

Total\$ 112.95

Deficiency of union Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 9.07

311, Auburn, N. Y.

At present the books and accounts are in good condition, at least for the time the present secretary has had them. The ex-secretary, Joseph Stahlburger, No. 77670, had embezzled \$191.35 up to the time he retired from office. Before I arrived the union had a meeting and made arrangements for him to refund in weekly payments. They also levied a 50c weekly assessment, to be continued until the amount was made good. For this reason I did not interfere. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1910.....\$ 285.60

Receipts to Nov. 1, 1911.....1,613.88

Expended over percentage in 1910.....58.99

Due to International Union on examination.....35.00

Total\$1,988.47

Expense to Nov. 1, 1911.....1,631.76

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 356.71

Funds of Union—

Nov. 1, 1911, in Cayuga Co. Sav. Bank.....\$86.70

In possession Sec. Frank Rigby.....43.66

Total\$ 130.36

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 226.35

Cash shortage of ex-Sec. Stahlburger.....\$191.35

Illegal sick benefit paid P. Hollman, No. 65868, while on 90-day limit.....35.00

Total deficiency accounted for to Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 226.35

370, Jamestown, N. Y.

So far as figures are concerned the accounts here are accurate, but vouchers for expense have not been used since January, 1910, neither has the ledger been indexed. Very little interest given union affairs here, for instance, the financial secretary has been reporting in his possession an amount that would cover International funds used for private loans, donations, etc. Section 175, reference funds being deposited; also Section 187, reference making false reports to the International Union and penalty attached, were fully explained to the secretary. No more donations or private loans from the International fund here. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 13, 1907.....\$ 609.32

Receipts to Nov. 1, 1911.....1,700.42

Due to International Union on examination.....1.61

Total\$2,311.35

Expense to Nov. 1, 1911.....2,309.22

Balance on hand should be Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 102.13

Funds of Union—

Nov. 1, 1911, in Chautauque Co. Nat'l Bank.....\$12.55

In possession Fin. Sec. T. C. Fox.....59.56

Total\$ 72.11

Deficiency of union Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 30.02

Which includes \$8.77 deficiency from last examination by Mr. Strasser and \$21.25 used for private loans and donations. As I said before, this must be the end of this style of doing business or Section 187 will make somebody sorry; \$25.00 has been deposited in bank since the first of the month.

371, Barre, Vt.

The books and accounts here are in very good order, benefit cards and original bills for expense on file. In the future vouchers endorsed by whoever receives the money will be on file for all expense. Ledger nicely indexed and posted; \$3.15 interest to Oct. 1, 1911, not included in this statement, as it was entered in bank book on Oct. 2 when Mr. Page deposited part of the money reported in his possession on Oct. 1, 1911. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 27, 1908.....\$ 355.68

Receipts to Oct. 1, 1911.....824.47

Expended over percentage in 1908-1909.....13.94

Total\$1,194.09

Expense to Oct. 1, 1911.....981.14

Balance on hand would be Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 212.95

Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1911, in Barre Sav. and Trust Co. Bank.....\$173.64

In possession Sec.-Treas. H. P. Page.....22.97

Total\$ 196.61

Deficiency of union Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 16.34

This amount should be replaced, as it includes amount expended over percentage, etc.

415, Elkhart, Ind.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition, cash and stamp accounts correct, benefit cards, original bills and vouchers for expense filed each month, ledger indexed, etc., cash accounts balanced each month in the day book and also in treasurer's account. Statement as follows:

Balance Oct. 1, 1908.....\$ 408.94

Receipts to Dec. 1, 1911.....1,299.60

Expended over percentage in 1909 and 1910.....12.31

Total\$1,715.85

Expense to Dec. 1, 1911.....1,452.53

Balance would be Dec. 1, 1911.....\$ 263.27

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1911, in 1st State Bank Sav. Dept.....\$137.11

In defunct 1st Nat'l Bank.....89.03

In possession Sec. John McGregor.....37.14

Total\$ 263.27

On Dec. 4, 1911, when the bank account was verified, there was \$1.37 interest entered in the bank book not included in this statement.

416, Norwalk, Ohio.

The books and accounts here are in good condition, ledger indexed and correctly posted, accounts balanced at the end of each month, benefit cards and original bills and vouchers for expense on file, cash and stamp accounts correct. The \$5.00 due to International Union on examination is illegal sick benefit paid Richard Barron while on the 90-day limit by ex-Secretary Brady. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand would be Jan. 1, 1907.....\$ 260.23

Receipts to Nov. 23, 1911.....1,474.98

Expended over percentage in 1906-7-8-9.....18.6

Due to International Union on examination.....5.00

Total\$1,858.95

Expense to Nov. 23, 1911.....1,665.98

Balance should be Nov. 23, 1911.....\$ 193.02

Funds of Union—

Nov. 23, 1911, in Huron Co. Bank.....\$174.57

In possession Sec. L. C. Colson.....13.45

Total\$ 188.02

Deficiency of union Nov. 23, 1911.....\$ 5.00

417, Dunkirk, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in good condition, an honest effort made to have them right; funds at all times promptly deposited in bank, benefit cards and vouchers on file, cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand June 8, 1907.....\$ 216.96

Receipts to Nov. 1, 1911.....2,587.89

Due to International Union on examination.....5.00

Total\$2,809.85

Expense to Nov. 1, 1911.....\$2,365.44

Due to Union No. 417 on examination.....9.99

Total\$3,875.43

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 434.43

Funds of Union—

Nov. 1, 1911, in Merchants Nat'l Bank.....\$ 450.81

Cash surplus Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 16.39

The accounts here are in much better condition than this report indicates.

429, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The books and accounts here are in fine condition, gave the secretary a little help regarding balancing his accounts and indexing the ledger. All benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file, cash and stamp accounts O. K. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 15, 1908.....\$ 209.72

Receipts to Nov. 1, 1911.....1,335.16

Expended over percentage in 1910.....6.76

Total\$1,551.64

Expense to Nov. 1, 1911.....1,454.65

Balance on hand would be Nov. 1, 1911.....\$ 97.09

Funds of Union—

Nov. 1, 1911, in Niagara Co. Sav. Bank.....\$89.61

In possession of Sec. Warren Taylor.....7.48

Total\$ 97.09

475, Fitchburg, Mass.

The books and accounts here are in good condition, cash and stamp accounts correct. Unfortunately for this local and our trade in this vicinity there is a factional fight on which only does harm; nasty remarks are made, some to me, personal strife under the guise of "union news" given the papers, which, if continued, will make more trouble for somebody than they will be able to handle. Quit it. Be men among men. Our union, our trade, your right to make a living should not be sacrificed because of any such manners; more consideration should be shown. Our membership roll contains names well and probably known in your city and vicinity; do not disgrace yourself trying to harm them. If you must fight, fight fair. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1911.....\$ 101.37

Receipts to Oct. 1, 1911.....112.50

Total\$ 213.87

Expense to Oct. 1, 1911.....105.41

Balance would be Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 108.93

Funds of Union—

Oct. 1, 1911, in Worcester North Savings Institution.....\$80.32

In possession Sec. J. J. Sweeney.....26.96

Total\$ 107.28

Deficiency of union Oct. 1, 1911.....\$ 1.65

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,

International Financier.

Report of Delegate A. F. of L. Label Dept.

To the Officers and Members of Cigarmakers' International Union.

Greeting:

We, your delegates to the Union Label Trades Department, beg leave to submit the following report:

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department was called to order in the Auditorium Building, Thursday morning, November 9, at 10:30 a. m.

President Lennon introduced Chairman Lindsay of the Label Committee of the Atlanta, Georgia, Federation of Labor, who, on behalf of the Label organization, extended a welcome to the delegates present.

Carl Karston and Jerome Jones also extended welcome to the delegates on behalf of the Atlanta Federation of Labor.

President Lennon responded to the addresses of welcome in an appropriate manner and then declared the convention open for business.

Delegates from twenty-one National and International Unions were seated by the Credential Committee report, and one Fraternal delegate from the Women's International Union Label League.

President Lennon's annual report, while short, was to the point and showed that much good was being done in the interest of the label trades by the department.

Secretary-Treasurer Tracy's report covered all of the work done by the Department in the last twelve months. There is now affiliated with the Department 37 National and International Unions, paying a per capita tax on 414,000.

In speaking of the Union Label Picture Show, Secretary-Treasurer Tracy told of the list of engagements made for moving picture show, number in attendance at each city, and in reports made to Secretary's office, the show was spoken of in the highest terms, and requests were received from many places asking for a return engagement. It was also stated that there was a greater demand for union labeled products than ever before. Eighty-three towns were visited, the attendance in quite a number of places visited reached over one thousand, and it was reported those who did attend the show to a considerable extent became active label promoters.

Considerable agitation was carried on among the farmers of Tennessee. Union label literature, as well as a large number of directories containing the names of manufacturers who use the label on their products, was distributed at each gathering of the farmers. Everyone agreed that beneficial results will follow, and that the day will soon come when the union workers of the cities and the union farmers will stand together.

Circular letters were sent out by the Department to every Central Labor Union, and all local unions of the International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, urging their members to wait upon their representative in Congress while they are at home, and urge them to vote for the Boomer Bill, H. R. No. 5601, known as the Convict Labor Bill. Immense gains have been made during the year by all of the label trades. More labels issued than ever before, which proves that the Department has done good effective work, and is in a position to do more from year to year.

The reports sent to the Secretary of the Department from the different Internationals affiliated, shows the increase in the amount of labels used during 1911 over the year 1910.

The report of the Secretary, as a whole, proved to all delegates present that the Union Label Trades Department has done much good to all organizations using labels, store cards and buttons.

A resolution was introduced and adopted, requesting all Local Label Leagues to affiliate with the Department.

The receipts for the year ending September 30, 1911, was \$13,202.80, on hand October 1, 1910, \$3,434.80, making a total receipt of \$16,637.74. Expenses for the year ending September 30, 1911, \$14,160.96, leaving a balance on hand October 1, 1911, of \$2,476.79.

The Executive Council, in making their report, said in part: "We beg leave to say that it is our firm conviction that during the last year there has been a more active label agitation carried on than during any previous years in the history of the labor movement. It is evident on all sides that there is a growing demand for an increased sale of union label goods, as well as an increase in the patronage of union establishments. We feel confident that this work is going to continue and grow in the future, and that this Department is and will be an important factor. The information and publicity that this Department is able to give our members and friends throughout the United States and Canada is of such a beneficial character and assistance, that wherever the information given is taken advantage of, and conveyed to our members and friends, as well as to sympathetic merchants, results are being obtained from day to day and we desire to express the hope that this will continue to grow more rapidly in the future."

A resolution was introduced and adopted that cloth labels be used to the exclusion of paper labels wherever possible.

A recommendation to increase the per capita tax to the Department was defeated.

The Executive Council was instructed to get a design for a uniform button for use of Label Leagues.

The Auditing Committee brought in the following report:

Your Committee has also carefully investigated the individual account of each and every affiliated union and found same to be in an excellent and correct condition. We find on examining the accounts of the bank book of moneys deposited in the name of the Department at the end of the fiscal year that the sum of \$2,462.14 is deposited with the Washington Loan and Trust Company, and that \$14.64 is in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that your Committee reports upon the excellent condition in which our Secretary-Treasurer has kept the financial records of this Department. We found the books well kept and in first class shape, and all books, papers and receipted bills, etc., furnished the Committee were given a very careful examination, and because of this excellent condition in which the accounts of this Department have been kept, your Committee is firmly of the opinion that Secretary-Treasurer Thomas F. Tracy is deserving of all credit for the careful, thorough and painstaking manner in which he has kept the records and books of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, John F. Tobin, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

1st Vice-President, John W. Hays, Typographical Union.

2nd Vice-President, Jacob Fischer, Journeymen Barbers' Union.

3rd Vice-President, Owen Miller, American Federation of Musicians.

4th Vice-President, Thomas A. Rickert, United Garment Workers.

5th Vice-President, A. McAndrew, Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas F. Tracy, Cigarmakers' International Union.

Hoping that this report will meet with your approval, we remain,

Yours fraternally,
(Signed) THOMAS F. TRACY,
JOHN T. SMITH.

A. F. of L. Convention—Delegates' Report.

To the Officers and Members of Cigarmakers' International Union.

Greeting:

We, the undersigned delegates, beg leave to submit the following report, as delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

The 31st Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in the Auditorium at Atlanta, Ga., Monday, November 14, at 10 a. m., by the President of the Atlanta Trades and Labor Assembly, who immediately turned over the gavel to President Gompers, and introduced Governor Hoke Smith, who delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the State of Georgia, and was followed by Mayor Winn on behalf of the City of Atlanta.

An enthusiastic address of welcome was made on behalf of the trade unionists of Atlanta by Jerome Jones and other representatives of Georgia, all of which were ably responded to by President Gompers on behalf of the convention.

President Gompers read his annual report, which was interesting, educational and instructive, covering sixty pages and contained every conceivable item of interest to labor. The report was listened to very attentively by all of the delegates, and at his conclusion all rose as one man and declared it the finest report they ever had the pleasure of listening to. It certainly made your delegates feel proud to know he was one of us.

Among the items touched on were the following: Organizations and growth, the different departments of the American Federation of Labor, eight-hour law extension, women and child labor investigation, child labor and children's bureau, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, locomotive boiler inspection, the Hatters' case, injunction, contempt, appeal, retrial, police oppression, the third degree, the Post suit against the A. F. of L., anti-trust and injunctions limitation bill, the people, the judiciary injunction, defense, political changes affecting labor, labor group in Congress, occupational diseases, miners' safety, United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Labor, Civil Service employees' rights, labor of convicts, uniform laws to protect human life, seamen's right, insurance laws and trade unions, R. R. track investigations, loading vessels regulations, second class postal rates, immigration, migratory laborers, the McNamara's, Otis' campaign for revenge, the Triangle Shirt Waist factory strike, Ladies' Garment Workers' strike, the Baldwin strike, Labor Day and Labor Sunday, labor press, American Federationist; each one of these subjects was handled with extreme care, and we were all of one mind that President Gompers gave much time and thought to the subjects contained in his annual report.

Secretary Morrison's report shows the total receipts for the year ending September 30, 1911, \$132,188.68. On hand September 30, 1910, \$182,914.96, making a grand total of \$365,103.64. Expenses for the twelve months ending September 30, 1911, \$175,524.08, leaving a balance on hand September 30, 1911, \$189,579.56.

An idea of the growth of the American Federation of Labor since its beginning can be formed when it is known that in 1881, the first year of the existence of the A. F. of L., the receipts were \$174.00, and the expenses were \$154.00. During the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1911, there was issued 326 charters to National and International

Unions, Central Local Trade and Federal Unions, three International Unions, 61 Central Bodies, 197 Trade Unions, and 55 Federal Labor Unions. In 1911 the affiliated organizations paid per capita tax to the A. F. of L. on 1,758,735, the largest membership in its history, and it is the belief of all that, notwithstanding the hostile forces that are working against the labor unions, that the coming year will show an increase over the membership reported upon this year.

Treasurer Lennon's report shows that there was in his possession Sept. 30, 1911, \$187,579.56, in possession of Secretary Morrison, \$2,000, making a total of \$189,579.56.

The funds of the Federation in possession of the Treasurer are deposited in banks at Bloomington, Ill. All certificates draw 3 per cent interest; the amount of interest collected during the year and forwarded to Secretary Morrison was \$4,972.10. Amount of funds handled during Treasurer Lennon's term of office of twenty-two years was \$2,390,980.35.

The Executive Council reported on their work for the past year.

The report of Delegate Duncan as Fraternal Delegate to the Secretariat, held in Buda Pest, Hungary, Aug. 10, 11 and 12. This was a convention of National Trade Union centers of the world. Brother Duncan was instructed by the Executive Council to investigate labor conditions while in Europe. His two months' stay in that country enabled him to see things as they really are, and his report to the convention on labor in general in Europe was so well received by the delegates that when he concluded his report a rising vote of thanks was tendered him, and on motion Secretary Morrison was instructed to have a sufficient number of copies printed to be distributed to the trade unionists of this country.

Delegates McFarland and Tobin reported as Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades Congress, held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and Delegate Frank Duffy reported as Fraternal Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, held at Calgary, Province of Alberta. Both of these reports showed that great harmony existed between the labor movement of Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Addresses were also made by Mrs. Raymond Robbins, President of the Women's Trade Union League; Miss Anna Fitzgerald, President of the Women's International Label League; the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, representing the Federated Churches of Christ, and the Rev. P. E. Dietz, representing the American Federation of Catholic Societies, all of which was well received by the delegates.

Three resolutions were presented to the convention by representatives of the Miners' Unions protesting against any officers or members affiliated with the American Federation of Labor being members of the Civic Federation. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions; the introducers of the resolutions appeared before the committee, and their argument seemed to be not so much against the Civic Federation as it was against certain individuals associated with the Federation. Others appeared before the committee and told it was through the good offices or men in the Federation they were enabled to settle strikes, which if allowed to go on would have disrupted their entire organizations.

The committee submitted the following report in lieu of the various resolutions introduced upon this subject matter:

Your committee in connection with the consideration of these resolutions has endeavored to secure such information relative to the National Civic Federation as could be presented by the delegates introducing them, and in addition such information as could be given by those who as trade unionists have held membership in that body, or who have in any manner noted the influence of the National Civic Federation upon the safety and progress of the trade-union movement and the principles for which it stands.

In addition your committee has examined its official records for the purpose of discovering the aims and objects of the National Civic Federation and of assuring itself as to whether there existed any variations between the principles of that organization as laid down in its organic laws and the rules it has adopted, and in its practice.

Your committee finds that the National Civic Federation was organized in part for the purpose of furthering the adjustment of disputes between employers and their employees through the methods of friendly conference, conciliation or arbitration, when mutually acceptable, and the consummation of joint contracts and agreements covering the terms of employment. In addition, to bring together representative men from all groups for the public discussion of the questions affecting the relations between employers and organized workmen. This organization, we find, at the time of its inception, set the official seal of its approval upon the recognition of trade unions by employers, and as endorsing the consummation of formal agreements covering the terms of employment between employers and organized workmen.

Your committee has had no information placed before it which would indicate that the National Civic Federation has at any time departed from its policy as above outlined, but evidence has been presented which demonstrates that it has extended its original program by creating departments whose entire work has been to give a wider-spread influence in favor of the peaceful adjustment of all questions arising between employers and organized workmen.

In evidence of this fact your committee quotes from the official announcement of the National

Civic Federation creating the department of conciliation, as follows:

"Declaration of the Purpose of the Conciliation Department."

"The scope and province of this department shall be to do what may seem best to promote industrial peace and prosperity; to be helpful in establishing relations between employers and workers; by its good offices to endeavor to obviate and prevent strikes and lockouts, and to aid in renewing industrial relations where a rupture has occurred.

"That at all times representatives of employers and workers, organized or unorganized, should confer for the adjustment of differences or disputes before an acute stage is reached, and thus avoid or minimize the number of strikes or lockouts.

"That mutual agreements as to conditions under which labor shall be performed should be encouraged, and that when agreements are made, the terms thereof should be faithfully adhered to, both in letter and spirit, by both parties.

"This department, either as a whole or through a sub-committee by it appointed, shall, when requested by both parties to a dispute, act as a forum to adjust and decide upon questions at issue between workers and their employers, provided in its opinion the subject is one of sufficient importance.

"This department will not consider abstract industrial problems.

"This department assumes no powers of arbitration unless such powers be conferred by both parties to a dispute."

We have carefully examined such records as were available, to learn whether the National Civic Federation has officially or unofficially committed itself to the assumption that the interests of capital and labor are identical and we have failed to find any evidence that this question has ever been passed upon; we have found, however, in the public statements of the officers of this organization, who were not members of trade unions, and in its official publications, expressions of the conviction that in the profits arising from production, the interests of the employer and the workman were not identical, as both endeavored to secure to themselves as large a share of the value of products as possible.

From its attitude and official expressions of opinion the National Civic Federation seems to have committed itself to the belief that the primary purpose of trade unions is to secure a larger share of the actual value arising from production, through collective action, than would be possible for their members to acquire through their efforts as individuals, and that the employers frequently associate themselves together that they might be in a better position to retain the largest possible portion of the profits.

Your committee has had no evidence presented to it which would indicate that the influence of the National Civic Federation has ever been unfavorable to organized labor or that it has been detrimental either when negotiations were in progress between employers and trade unions or when industrial controversies had led to strikes and lockouts. Officers of national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have appeared before your committee and testified that on numerous occasions interviews and conferences were secured with employers who had previously refused to meet any representatives of their organizations, through the kindly offices of the National Civic Federation, and that as a result of these interviews and conferences and the friendly influence of that body, satisfactory adjustments of controversies were effected.

Your committee is aware of criticisms which have been directed against the National Civic Federation by some members of organized labor, but none of these compare with the vindictive and vicious attacks which have been made against it by every association of employers in America which is organized for the purpose of opposing and antagonizing our trade unions and the principles they are contending for.

The bitter hostility of the anti-trade union associations has evidently been directed towards the National Civic Federation because that body has emphatically declared its conviction that trade unions are essential to the workmen's welfare, and that as indispensable organizations they should be given full recognition and encouragement.

It appears to your committee that the criticisms which have been made by members of labor organizations are directed more towards certain individuals holding membership in the National Civic Federation than against that body itself.

It is not to be expected that in an association composed of representatives of trade unions, employers and the general public that every member will be equally acceptable to all of the others because of his views and personal attitude; men differ in their view-point, and these differences become more apparent when representatives of such groups as organized workmen and employers meet upon a common footing to discuss problems affecting both directly. But are we to hold that we shall not meet and discuss the grave problems which affect the wage earners' standard of civilization with an association whose membership may include some whose vision has not yet been sufficiently broadened?

These individual members of the National Civic Federation, against whom criticism has been directed, are in many instances active members of the church, of fraternal and of other civic organizations, contributing to their support. Their attitude toward many questions may fall to meet with

the approval of their associates, but is this sufficient reason why any member should withdraw his affiliation from such organization or organizations, or that recommendations should be made by this convention that members of organized labor should withdraw from any of them?

Since the formation of the National Civic Federation there has been in its membership a number of trade-unionists, among these being men who have deservedly earned our full confidence, and who for years have been selected by organized labor in this and their own organization as among the most trusted and capable officers and members. These representative men have had the fullest opportunity of becoming familiar with the policies and influence of that body upon the welfare and progress of our trade union movement, and we are convinced that if any of them had discovered that the National Civic Federation was in any manner inimical to the welfare of our movement that they would have been the first to sound a note of warning.

Your committee therefore recommends non-concurrence with the resolutions.

The subject matter was discussed for an entire day by a number of the delegates and on a roll-call vote the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 11,851 in favor and 4,924 against.

The question of the practicability and desirability of electing the officers of the American Federation of Labor by referendum vote was referred to the Executive Council for investigation, with the understanding that they report on this subject to the next annual convention for its consideration.

Resolutions favoring the establishment of a Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor was adopted and recommended that the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its influence to secure the enactment of such a law.

Resolution introduced by the Labor Representation Committee, Messrs. Gompers, O'Connell and Morrison, endorsing the candidacy of Job Harrison and his associates for the Mayoralty and municipal legislative offices of Los Angeles, was carried by a unanimous vote.

Resolutions were endorsed favoring the amalgamation of the Woodworkers' International Union and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, thereby making one union of carpenters affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Building Trades Department was requested to re-instate the Brotherhood of Carpenters into their department.

Recommended amalgamation of United Association of Plumbers and International Association of Steam Fitters in one organization of United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, believing the best interests of all can be served in one organization.

The following was introduced by the Cigarmakers' delegation and was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States has declared the American Tobacco Company to be a trust, a monopoly operating in restraint of trade, and as now constituted is an illegal institution existing in violation of law, and therefore ordered its dissolution; and

"Whereas, The Court gave this illegal monopoly eight months in which to dissolve and to reshape its component parts on a basis that will not be in violation of law or operated in illegal restraint of trade; and

"Whereas, The President of the United States has recently said that the laws affecting monopolies, trusts and illegal organizations, such as the American Tobacco Company, will be enforced; and

"Whereas, We are of the opinion that there are no legal means that can be adopted whereby the constituent parts of the illegal Tobacco Trust can be successfully reorganized and maintained on a working basis that will not be in opposition to and antagonistic with existing laws; and

"Whereas, The policy of all trusts has been opposed to organized labor, not hesitating to adopt any means, fair or foul, with which to crush the organization of the workers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor denounces the attitude of the American Tobacco Trust toward organized labor and pledges itself to do all that it consistently can, in keeping with its own laws and the laws of our common country, to create a healthy public sentiment in opposition to any plan being sanctioned by the Southern Division of the Circuit Court of New York, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Judicial Branch of the Federal Government, or any other constituted authority, that will permit the reorganization of this declared illegal monopoly in a way that may permit it to operate in opposition to existing laws and the decision of the United States Supreme Court; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled declares its unalterable opposition to any plan which will permit the declared illegal American Tobacco Company to reorganize by subterfuge, and thus under the guise of legal sanction, pursue its illegal and sinister method under a plan that will be in violation of existing laws."

Conference Between Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers.

Kimball House,
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 19, 1911.

Cigarmakers represented by G. W. Perkins, Samuel Gompers, Thos. F. Tracy, John T. Smith and Daniel Harris, and the Tobacco Workers by A. McAndrews and E. Lewis Evans.

Conference was called to order by Samuel Gompers, First Vice-President of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Organization was effected by the election of G. W. Perkins as Chairman and E. Lewis Evans as Secretary.

Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to give consideration to the present status of the Tobacco Trust and the plan of dissolution likely to be adopted and its attitude toward organized labor, more especially toward the Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers, and to consider methods that may successfully meet that opposition which the trust has erected to our movement.

Chairman stated that he had attended a meeting held in New York at which the following interests were in attendance:

Cigarmakers' International Union.
National Cigar Manufacturers' Association.
National Leaf Tobacco Dealers.
Retail Cigar and Tobacco Dealers.
Independent Tobacco Manufacturers' Association.
Cigar Salesmen's Association.
Cigar Box Manufacturers.

A number of addresses were delivered, discussing the turn of affairs in the suit by the government against the Tobacco Trust. The consensus of opinion was that the adoption of the dissolution plan as submitted to the Circuit Court would lend strength to the Tobacco Trust's position, inasmuch as it will have a legal status which was not the case prior to this time.

Chairman then read a resolution that had been adopted giving voice to a protest against the decision of the Circuit Court in the case which had been foreshadowed. He further stated that the meeting decided to take vigorous steps against the newly legalized trust in whatever form could be devised.

Statement of the Chairman, together with the resolution, was approved.

Upon motion by Samuel Gompers, duly seconded, it was decided that the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Tobacco Workers' International Union make common cause against the trust in such ways as may seem most potent.

Moved by Gompers, seconded by Smith, that President Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union and President McAndrews of the Tobacco Workers' International Union act as a committee to get such support from their respective international unions as may be necessary. Adopted.

Motion offered by Gompers that the expense incurred by the committee appointed shall be borne by each union in proportion to its membership was concurred in.

Conference was adjourned.

In the American Federation of Labor convention your delegation served on the following important committees: Tracy, President's Report; Barnes, Labels; Smith, Resolutions.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted whereby the per capita tax was increased from one-half of 1 cent per month to two-thirds of 1 cent per month.

President Gompers and the entire Executive Council were re-elected without a dissenting voice. George L. Berry of the Printing Pressmen's Union and John H. Walker of the United Mine Workers were elected Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades Congress.

John T. Smith of the Cigarmakers' International Union was elected Fraternal Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Rochester was chosen as the next convention city.

The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor was the largest representative body of organized workers which ever assembled in the history of our country. The large number of subjects in the interests of the working people were calmly considered by the committee, reports made by them, and many of the questions fully and freely discussed before final action was taken by the convention. At the conclusion of the convention the general consensus of opinion manifested and expressed by the delegates was one of entire satisfaction with the constructive work of the convention and the splendid results which the coming year would show.

Definite instructions were given the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to insist upon favorable action upon labor's bills pending in Congress which affect the interests and the rights of the working people, and to hold responsible the President and Congress and all else who may be responsible for the failure to secure the much-needed legislation which the representatives of labor of America in convention demanded.

We strongly urge the membership of the International Unions or the local unions to procure a copy of the official printed proceedings of the Atlanta Convention of the A. F. of L., both for information as well as for future reference. Copies may be had upon application to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. Copies are 25 cents each, postage prepaid.

Returning our sincere appreciation to the membership for the honor conferred upon us and the privilege we had in participating in this great labor convention, we have the honor to remain,

Yours fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
THOMAS F. TRACY,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
JOHN T. SMITH.

Delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention.
I appreciate the compliment and honor my colleagues have paid me, but in the preparation of

that part of the above report referring to me either personally or officially, I took no part. In all other parts of the report I fully concur.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

UNION NOTES

Secretary of 247, Blue Island, Ill., will not grant loans during working hours.

E. B. Watson, No. 66964, is requested to communicate with L. P. Hoffman, Fin. Sec'y of Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., at once. Important.

Secretary of 283, Geneva, N. Y., wishes to hear from Joe Trudell at once, who will learn something to his interest.

Union 89, Schenectady, N. Y., would like to hear from John T. Durkin, No. 82069, at once.

Union 407, Norwich, would like to hear from James Shaughnessy, No. 81796, initiated by 68, Albany, as soon as possible. Important.

Union 139, Long Hill, Conn., would like to hear from Vito Calo.

Union 348, Corning, N. Y., would like to hear from Wm. Haley, No. 84506; also C. R. Oermaby, No. 104121.

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of Joseph Chigmarrk will kindly notify Union 258, Streator, Ill. The last known of him was in Duluth, Minn.

Union 156, Suffield, Conn., would like to hear from R. F. Colby, No. 38309, before February 12.

Anyone giving any information as to Mr. Charles Monch, No. 2935, late of Salina, Calif., will be appreciated by 291, San Jose, Calif.

To the secretaries of the Local Unions of the C. M. I. U.: With this date we have mailed to every secretary a copy of our last strike financial report. If any one fails to receive it please notify us at once.—R. M. Cabarrony, Secretary Joint Adv. Board.

Notes by Union 97, Boston.—1912 will be a busy year, but 1913 will be busier.—The great problem of the future will be the railroads.—Here in New England we are all interested in the school question: Sex, hygiene, industrial education, deportment, manners, manual training.—We write to our Congressmen and Senators on free smokers; hope all unions have.—Convict labor must not compete with free labor.—Label committee inserted Christmas ads in all the dailies, also in January issue of the Chamber of Commerce News.—97 and New England Conference will give away a new card sign: It's a beaut.—Raise the school age; educate the masses.—After all the wage you receive determines where and how you shall live, how long your children shall attend school, and how they will be clad.—We need more leisure to care for our children; all responsibility should not be thrown on the mothers.—We have 400 more at work this year than we had at the same time last year.—New England Conference has the best calendar in the country.—We need a convention.—We should have an old-age pension.—We ought to have the stogie makers in the C. M. I. U.—If independent manufacturers were shrewd business men they would unionize their shops and it would be all of us against the trust.—We are moving upward and onward; this is the transient period.—Why is there not a local union in Mississippi?—With new docks Boston is destined to be one of the great ports of entry in America, and this is going to change Boston from a commercial to a great commercial and manufacturing city, and our label committee, aware of this, are building for the future.—Our chain of benefits is the prime factor in holding our membership.—What are our sister unions doing for the label?—Label section of Boston Central Labor Union is doing good work; of course we are represented there.—All the daily papers are friendly to us.—We used 1,900,000 labels the year of 1911.—The common people of today are the most intelligent in the world's history. Each century has done its work for democracy and this century will be no exception to the rule.—Educate, Organize and Organize.

Union 461, Edmonton, Alta., reports ten jobs open in Edmonton and jurisdiction.

Union 491, Huron, S. D., would like to hear from Louis M. Agness and O. E. Whitmarsh (40777). Matter of importance.

Secretary of Union 63, Corry, Pa., will grant loans between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

PRIVATE LOANS

Members owing private loans to 431, Litchfield, Ill., please pay up before next Journal. There are travelers coming through and no money in private loan fund.

Union 212, Superior, Wis., requests all members owing private loans to pay up at once or their names will be published in the next issue of the Journal.

Secretary holding the card of J. A. Welsh is requested to enter private loan of \$5.00 granted him by 367, Ogden, Utah.

Members owing 266, Memphis, Tenn., are requested to pay up private loans due that union before the next issue of the Journal.

Members owing private loans to 291, San Jose, Calif., are requested to pay, as the money is needed.

All members owing private loans to 445, Billings, Mont., that were drawn prior to October 1, 1911, please pay up, or their names and amounts owed will be published in the February Journal.

Secretary holding card of A. Dominick, No.

54676, please collect \$3.25 balance on private loan and forward same to 445, Billings, Mont.

Following members owing private loans to 357, Vancouver, will be acted upon in our January meeting: (77957) E. Wilson, \$4.00; (113633) C. O. Foster, \$4.00; (49383) O. Mayrlich, \$4.00; (119065) M. W. Balfour, \$4.00; (29021) A. H. Meyer, \$7.25; E. O'Brien (97889), \$2.00; F. Timler (1047), \$2.00; A. Oellers (112329), \$2.00; C. E. Lantz (96411), \$2.00; W. Merrick (99607), \$2.00; W. Nelson (106281), \$2.00.

Secretary holding cards of the following members will please collect private loans and return same to Union 277, Oskaloosa, Ia.: F. W. Smith, 75c; Bloom, 75c; C. A. Diehl, 75c; Fred Helfinger, 46000, 75c; Chas. F. Haelmart, 80403, 75c; F. E. Horner, 75c; Phil. C. Meyers, 27013, 75c; O. N. Cram, 61407, 75c; Geo. Weber, 31645, 75c; W. L. McCallister, 118459, \$3.30.

LOCAL FINES

Note.—Fines below \$5 are not published in the Journal. See Sec. 196.

Sec. 197. Members having been fined by local unions shall pay such fines on the following basis: \$10 or less, 10 per cent of weekly wages and benefits paid by the union, or amounts more than \$10, 15 per cent, aside from payments on loans, as provided by the constitution.

Union 278, London, fined George Brenner, No. 28117, \$10.00 for taking a striker's place at the Grand Trunk R. R. strike.

Union 58, Montreal, Can., fined Miss Rose Littner, No. 28026, \$5.00 for dropping her membership and acting as instructress on machines, etc.

Mr. John E. Carey, No. 62818, was fined \$10.00 by 39, New Haven, Conn., for representing himself to the Press as a member of the strike committee in this city and causing to be published in said Press that the members of this union had been ordered on strike while there was no strike ordered nor a strike committee in existence.

Union 387, Yankton, S. D., fined L. M. Agnes, No. 95748, \$10.00, amount of board bill which he owed when he left Triff, S. D., on Dec. 11, 1911.

Union 3, Paterson, N. J., fined J. Quinn, No. 54951, and W. Conner, No. 34743, \$5.00 each, which are the amounts of unpaid board bills and \$2.50 additional, making a total of \$7.50 fine on each member.

Herbert C. Allen, No. 93253, was fined \$4.00 by 120, Muscatine, same being for unpaid board bill. Union collecting this fine please forward to Union 120 so that board bill may be paid.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Fred Theisse is requested to communicate with James Reilly, City Hotel, Athol, Mass. By 547, Fitchburg.

Bertha Falkenstein wishes to know the whereabouts of her brother, Isidor Lobel. By 90, New York.

Miss Lena Rose, 377 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., care of Wm. Weinberger, appeals to the generosity and chivalry of the union cigarmakers in general to help her locate George O. Winegarden, cigarmaker. He is about 24 years old, medium height, very light and has light curly hair; is well built and of good manners.

Wm. Steadman (7-20-4) of Manchester, N. H., would like to hear from Tommy Tolman. Care of Union 192.

Phil Fishler would like to hear from Jack Thal. Address 24 Eagle Blk., Salt Lake City.

R. Jacobs would like to hear from I. Olliver. Address 432 E. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

Al Swanson of St. Paul, Minn., would like to hear from John M. Sykes (81979).

Wm. Lahey, 1254 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill., would like to hear from Herbert Beans before the next issue of the Journal.

Joseph L. Dickheiser, of Union 144, New York, would like to hear from Ben Blumenberg, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

J. J. Luzier would like to hear from Gus Richards. Address Edgerton, Wis., care of Edgerton Cigar Co.

Any member or officer knowing the address of George Castaybert, age 27, who was in New York City in the summer of 1905, will confer a great favor on him by sending his address to Mrs. Jennie Travis, Clark Lane, Waterford, Conn.

Anton Schnafka would like to hear from George Harrison, care of Union 17, Cleveland.

D. M. Hunter would like to hear from John Wambold. Address 30 Wells Ave., East Hartford, Conn.

G. L. Forrest, 917 Spruce street, Texardana, Tex., would like to hear from Ed Miller, cigarmaker, whose home is in Indianapolis, Ind.

W. L. Caldwell, of Withrow, Douglas County, Wash., would like to hear from Oliver Cateman, who worked in North Yakima, Wash., about four years ago. Important.

Important Notice.—The friends and relatives of Dennis D. Cunningham (54211) request that anyone knowing him inform him at once that his uncle at Brantford, Can., is very sick and little hope is entertained of his recovery. "Go there at once, Dennis." Signed—D. Cunningham (20759).

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Peter Emig, initiated by Union 343, please inform Union 102, Kansas City, Mo. An estate in Germany cannot be settled without him.

The sister of Wilbur East, cigarmaker, is very anxious to hear from him, or from anybody knowing of his whereabouts. Address care of Union 432, Nelson, B. C.

O. M. Crane would like to hear from Martin Schoenborn, whom he met last at Milwaukee, Wis. Address care of Union 39, New Haven, Conn.

P. J. Roten, your friend from London would like you to write him. Care of Union 65, Hamilton, Ont. Geo. Butterfield would like to hear from James Lewis. Address Skaneateles, N. Y.

W. H. Summerfield would like to know the whereabouts of Fred Summerfield. Address Box 654, Salt Lake City, Utah.

R. J. Coleman would like to know the whereabouts of Walter Porel (97138). Matter of importance which he would like to hear of.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths, kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of members. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card state when and where from, and in addition send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of respect and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 253, Oakland, Calif.—John Horstman, who died on Dec. 4, 1911. Committee attended the services. The body was cremated.

Union 431, Litchfield, Ill.—Henry J. Eschenbaum, a beloved member, who died Dec. 14, 1911, of typhoid fever. Union attended funeral in a body.

Union 71, Elgin, Ill.—August Wismer, a charter member, who died Dec. 18, 1911.

WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER

(Edited by the Officers of the American Federation of Labor.)

Button Workers Still Fighting.

Magnificent battle for living wage and right to organize still raging in Iowa.

Congressman Henry of Texas has introduced H. R. 14063, amending the Sherman anti-trust law. The bill seeks to amend the present law to correct its defects, and also to exclude certain organizations. Section 10 of the bill provides "that nothing in said act is intended, nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced, so as to apply to members of organizations or associations not for profit and without capital, or to agricultural products or live stock in the hands of the producers or raisers."

The garments workers of Galesburg, Ill., have received an increase in pay of 20 per cent. The organization only having been established about a month ago.

The Cantrell bill, authorizing an annual census of the supply of tobacco manufactures in the United States, has passed the house. The measure is designed to benefit the growers, who claim that under the present conditions manufacturers are at all times familiar with conditions in the field, whereas there is no corresponding knowledge available for the planter as to the exact supplies of manufactures on hand, thus giving an opportunity to the manufacturers to juggle prices to the disadvantage of the growers. Congressman Cantrell is a member of the Farmers' Union.

The local Typographical Union in Springfield, Mass., has just executed a new agreement with the newspapers in that city for the term of three years. The new schedule calls for an advance of \$1.00 for admen, make-ups and proofreaders, with corresponding increase for night work, with 4 hours constituting a week.

Federated shop employees at Van Buren, Ark. after a short strike, reached an amicable settlement and returned to work.

The plumbers of San Diego, Calif., have just secured an increase from \$4.50 to \$5.00, without strike.

Government 8-Hour Bill—National House of Representatives Unanimously Passes Labor's Shorter Work-Day Measure.

Washington, Dec. 23.—On Dec. 14 Chairman Wilson (coal miner) of the Labor Committee called up on the floor of the house H. R. 9061, the Hughes 8-hour bill. After a short discussion and the adding of a few minor amendments the bill passed unanimously.

Frank J. Hayes, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, in a statement before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Atlanta, positively and emphatically denied the rumor that the miners were considering withdrawing from the A. F. of L.

Compliments Union Labor.

Congressman LaFerty of Oregon makes eulogistic reference to unions on floor of house.

Printers of Norwich, N. Y., secured increase of \$2.00 per week.

Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association Making Progress That is a Glowing Tribute to its Executive Officers.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association, during the past year, has made most remarkable progress. General Sec.-Treas. James F. McHugh, in speaking of the wonderful advance made, has this to say of the general membership: "They brought it about without the slightest friction between themselves and their employers. Intelligent committees were appointed who discussed the proposition with the bosses, man fashion, and gave and took as the case deserved. They did not demand the keys to the safe or turning over the employer's business to them, but went about it just like good, square union men, making their wants known, showing why they deserved what they asked for."

At Rome, Ga., the plasterers have secured a raise of 50 cents a day and the 8-hour day.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 23.—A special investigator before the state factory investigation commission, in session here recently, told of appalling conditions she had found in the local meat packing plant. "About 1,000 people are employed," she said. "There is no distinction made between men and women. One of the buildings is old and ramshackle and has been condemned. In three of the rooms that I examined the men and women were forced to work in water standing half an inch deep on the floor."

Louis D. Brandeis, in testifying before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, in dealing with the trust question, gave expression to the following: "The successful trusts have created conditions absolutely inconsistent with America's industrial and social needs."

The Washington Central Labor Union, at its last meeting, adopted a statement and resolutions in the McNamara case. The attempt of individuals and newspapers to cast odium on the leaders of labor was severely condemned.

By a vote of 60 nays to 37 ayes, the Tennessee Legislature turned down an Employers' Liability Bill patterned after the Federal Act, in spite of the fact that before election the regular Democrats, the Independent Democrats and the Republicans all solemnly pledged their parties to pass an employers' liability law, as good, if not better, than the Federal Act.

A conference in the interest of trade training and vocational education was held in Washington on Dec. 14, at which representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the National Educational Association, the National Association of Colleges and Stations, the National Association of Normal Schools, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the Agricultural Association of Colleges and Stations, and officials of the Grange took part. The Wilson bill, H. R. 12156, and the identical measure, S. 3, by Senator Page, were unanimously endorsed and steps taken to vigorously press the principles of these measures for early passage through Congress.

On Dec. 18 the United States Supreme Court sustained the "full crew" law of Indiana, in which a definite number of men on trains of a certain length is required. The test case was brought before the Indiana courts by the "Big Four" railroad.

Federal Contempt Bill.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Hearings on the Clayton bill, H. R. 13578, were held by the House Committee on Judiciary Dec. 7 to 11. The committee showed a lively interest in all the statements made by friends and supporters of the measure, and closely questioned attorneys of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Anti-Boycott Association while they were making their opposing arguments. The hearings are in print and can be obtained on application to Hon. Henry Clayton, chairman of the committee. A favorable report upon this measure is anticipated from the committee at an early date.

The Eight-Hour Bill, H. R. 9601, which passed the House of Representatives on Dec. 14, has been referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. This committee is composed of the following senators: Borah, Idaho; Penrose, Pa.; du Pont, Del.; Page, Vt.; McLean, Conn.; Kenyon, Ia.; Rayner, Md.; Bankhead, Ala.; Shively, Ind.; Swanson, Va.; and Martine, N. J. President Gompers has urged the committee to take action upon the bill at an early date. It would be well if his example were followed by all the organizations, and if individual members would address their own senators urging them to give immediate and active support to this measure.

Boston, Dec. 30.—The Bureau of Statistics has just issued Labor Bulletin No. 85, and treats of unemployment in the organized industries and the labor supply and demand of the state free employment offices. For the quarter ending Sept. 30 complete returns were received from 78 per cent of the organizations representing approximately 70 per cent of the aggregate trade union membership, and 5.6 per cent were reported as unemployed. This percentage is lower by one point than the corre-

sponding percentage (6.6) for the close of the preceding quarter. The condition of the labor market for the quarter showed a decided improvement over the same quarter last year. There was an increased demand for building tradesmen and metal workers, while the demand for general unskilled workers remained about the same as last year.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, under the Department of Commerce and Labor, has just issued its bulletin giving the number of immigrants entering the ports of the United States during the month of August. During the month mentioned 50,110 immigrants were admitted by nationalities as follows: Hebrews, 7,996; Southern Italians, 5,503; Germans, 4,198; English, 4,087; Polish, 3,677; Mexican, 2,803, and the remainder divided among 33 other nationalities. The total immigration for the year ended June 30, 1911, was 878,587.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—Engineers' and Firemen's Unions have reduced the hours of about 150 men from 12 hours to eight per day. Milk teamsters have obtained better conditions and increased wages as result of short strike. All city firemen work the 8-hour day under a new city ordinance.

Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 30.—Cement Workers gained agreement with increased wages.

San Diego, Dec. 30.—Plumbers secured increase from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per day without strike.

Bindery Women's Union of Raleigh, N. C., has gained 10 per cent increase without strike.

Rome, Ga., Dec. 30.—Plasterers advanced wages 50 cents per day and won the 8-hour day.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Women employes (ticket agents) of the electric railroad companies have received back pay of from \$10 to \$35 each, and an increase in wages.

Galesburg, Ill., Dec. 30.—Garment workers obtained increase in pay approximately 20 per cent as a result of organization.

The Famous Danbury Hatters' Case Again Before the United States Supreme Court.

On Jan. 2 Messrs. Davenport and Merritt, attorneys for Dietrich E. Loewe et al., filed a petition for a writ of certiorari to be addressed to the judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit and brief in support thereof. They submit the following reasons why the United States Supreme Court should exercise its extraordinary power to take a case of this character up by certiorari. First, the case was started over eight years ago and the plaintiffs were selected without redress. Second, the parties were engaged in active trial for twelve weeks, to the great expense of themselves and to the inconvenience of their attorneys and litigants. Third, the final judgment in this action will ultimately have to be reviewed by the Supreme Court, either at this stage of the proceedings or after the necessary appeal from a judgment rendered on a second trial. Fourth, the question of the liability of the members of a labor union for the torts of the officers and agents committed within the scope of their authority is one of public importance and it would be highly beneficial for the country at large if it could be settled at this time, without waiting for further and protracted proceedings in this case. On Monday, the eighth of January, 1912, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the petition for the writ of certiorari will be submitted to the Supreme Court for its consideration and action. It is a matter of considerable interest among students of this notable case to learn what arguments will be made by the attorneys for the plaintiffs.

Trade Union Investments.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The United States Bureau of Labor reports that in ten years, from 1897 to 1907, wages of Bricklayers increased 41½ per cent; Carpenters, 50½; Cornice Makers, 47; Gas Fitters, 53½; Hodcarriers, 36; Building Laborers, 28½; Painters, 41½; Paperhangers, 41½; Outside Electric Wire Men, 50½; Lathers, 34½; Plasterers, 39½; Steam Fitters, 45½; Roofers, 33½; Plumbers, 47; Stone Masons, 39; Structural Iron Workers, 36½. This is an official report; it amply verifies statistics issued by organizations of the trades mentioned, and emphasizes most clearly what excellent dividends are secured through investment in a well managed trade union.

Muscatine Button Workers.

Muscatine, Ia., Jan. 6.—Organizer Flood of the A. F. of L., who has charge of the Button Workers' strike at Muscatine, has been indicted by the County Grand Jury for conspiracy. He surrendered himself to the sheriff and gave bond for his appearance. Notwithstanding all efforts made by the employers, the strikers remain firm.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Request.

That if you travel on a train or sail on a ship,
Have a union label in your trunk and grip;
And we earnestly pray and hope
That you carry one in your telescope.
You will always have a smile on your face
If you carry one in your dress suit case.
We will now end this little verse

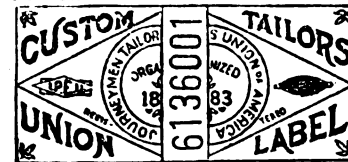
By saying, have a union label in your purse.
Any information as to where these goods may be



obtained will be gladly furnished by Murt Malone, 191 Boyd St., Oshkosh, Wis., Secretary-Treasurer.

Journeyman Tailors' International Union.

One good turn deserves another. Demand of any and all merchant tailors that this label be placed in your clothes.



This label is granted to merchant tailors where working conditions and wages are satisfactory to our members and who have an agreement with the Journeyman Tailors' Union of America. Demand it. Journeyman Tailors' Union of America, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.

International Photo-Engravers' Union.

The Trade Mark of
Perfection in Plate Making



This is the LABEL of the International Photo-Engravers' Union. Demand and insist on getting it on your PHOTO-ENGRAVINGS. It costs no more.

A list of photo-engraving houses in the United States and in Canada using the union label of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A. may be secured by request made upon Louis A. Schwarz, Sec'y-Treas. I. P. E. U., 228 Apsley St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Un trust, fût-il des moins nuisibles, n'est somme toute qu'une organisation destinée à monopoliser la production et accaparer la distribution des produits matériels. L'association volontaire des travailleurs pour leur bénéfice mutuel et une mutuelle assistance, est essentiellement d'un caractère différent. Même s'ils cherchent à régler la disposition de leur puissance de travail, on peut dire que la puissance de travail n'est pas une fourniture matérielle. Elle n'est pas un produit. Elle est la puissance personnelle d'un être humain.

La nécessité d'apprendre aux travailleurs de ce pays à acheter des marchandises estampillées par des unions, ne le cède en importance qu'au travail d'organisation, et la somme d'énergie, temps et intelligence dépensée dans l'effort donné dans le but de faire apparaître ce fait plus clairement encore aux yeux du public acheteur, mérite l'examen approfondi de chaque membre de l'organisation du travail.

Le "British Columbia Federationist" dit ce qui suit:

"Le temps présent est une bonne époque pour y vivre et mener le bon combat de la liberté industrielle. Des progrès incomparables sont en train de se faire, un jour nouveau pointe déjà et le travail gagnera sa juste cause, malgré l'opposition de la horde des plutocrates et de leurs corrompus champions."

Le droit de travailler pour n'importe quel prix et à des salaires de famine, n'est point basé sur l'équité ni sur un bon principe moral. Tout acte qui fait du tort au prochain dans le maintien de sa famille et de lui-même sur un pied de décence et de confort, nuit aux intérêts bien compris de la communauté. Défendre une action semblable, c'est baser son juge-

ment sur des intérêts égoïstes et sur un code très bas de morale.

Les efforts des union ouvrières dans le but d'obtenir pour chaque homme et chaque femme qui travaillent de leurs mains, au plus habile comme au plus malhabile, un salaire suffisant pour vivre avec sa famille d'une manière décente et confortable, sont basés sur un principe de justice et d'équité bien plus méritoire que n'importe quelle institution philanthropique ou charitable.

Le mouvement des unions ouvrières couvre le monde entier. Il est social dans son caractère; "protectif" par nécessité et charitable en pratique, par le fait même qu'il aide les frères en détresse. C'est une protestation contre l'égoïsme et la cupidité; il défie la diplomatie du "dollar" basée sur la force physique et une forte marine et il abhorre l'esprit commercial de l'âge qui s'engraisse et s'accroît de la pauvreté et de la détresse du plus grand nombre.

La croissance de la Fédération Américaine du Travail est un signe avant-coureur d'un avenir plus brillant pour les classes ouvrières des Etats-Unis et du Canada.

L'augmentation du nombre des membres qui, avec les 51,300 qui lui ont été ajoutés de par le fait d'affiliation de la Western Federation of Miners, a porté le nombre des membres payants et enregistrés pour l'année fiscale 1911, à 1,756,735, soit une augmentation de 194,623 sur l'année précédente et de 80,535 sur le chiffre considéré jusqu'ici comme le "record," de l'année 1904. Le fait que le nombre des membres des unions affiliées s'accroît sans cesse, est indiqué par le fait que les nombre des membres payants et enregistrés pour le mois de septembre, 1911, est de 1,763,614, ce qui indique que, malgré les forces hostiles qui luttent contre le développement des unions, l'année prochaine montrera une augmentation nouvelle du nombre de ses membres.

Le travail ne peut s'organiser par force brute et par des méthodes qui répugnent aux plus nobles instincts de la race humaine. C'est là une perte de temps et d'efforts, sans que des résultats permanents et pratiques en puissent résulter. Le recouvrement de cotisations élevées et le paiement de bénéfices d'une importance correspondance, de même que l'éducation des classes ouvrières pour la protection de leurs intérêts communs, surmonteront graduellement l'opposition apportée au mouvement ouvrier.

Pendant les six derniers mois, on a compté 981,807 pauvres dans l'Angleterre et le pays de Galles, soit une diminution de 43,931 sur l'année antérieure. Cette diminution considérable est due à la mise en vigueur de la loi des retraites ouvrières (Old Age Pension Act).

Un rapport publié par le département du travail du Board of Trade, montre que dans le mois d'août il y avait en grève 148,000 travailleurs de chemins de fer, 78,000 manoeuvres de docks, conducteurs de tramways et autres; 35,000 déchargeurs de navires, matelots et autres, à Liverpool et Birkenhead; 3,000 camionneurs à Manchester et 2,500 et 1,000 employés de tramways à Glasgow et Leeds, respectivement.

Il s'éleva 100 nouvelles disputes pendant le mois, affectant 365,256 personnes de plus que dans le mois d'août de l'année précédente.

L'union ouvrière en tant que force construc-

tive cherche toujours à édifier, et non à détruire. Essentiellement justes en principe, ses forces sont toujours dirigées dans le but de réaliser la perfection dans l'organisation. Son idéal et son but sont pratiques, son travail est progressif. Elle a aidé l'industrie à atteindre les résultats obtenus au cours de plus d'un siècle d'efforts bien dirigés.

Ce dont nous avons besoin, c'est de chefs précautionneux et constructeurs pour le mouvement ouvrier; l'organisation du travail appuyée sur une base financière solide et saine, avec une chaîne de systèmes protectifs de bienfaisance allant toujours en augmentant pour protéger l'ouvrier dans toutes les périodes de sa vie, aussi bien dans son enfance que dans sa vieillesse. Le mouvement ouvrier deviendra alors aussi imprenable que le rocher de Gibraltar.

Ce qu'on est convenu d'appeler "open shop" ou atelier ouvert, est ce qui ressemble le plus à la "sweat shop"; ce système implique, excepté pour quelques rares favorisés, des salaires réduits et des heures de travail longues. Il conduit droit à la pauvreté, à la maladie et à l'hospice.

C'est la mission et le but même de la Fédération Américaine du Travail d'organiser les ouvriers du pays; de les grouper en fédérations locales et fédérales; d'encourager la formation d'unions nationales et internationales; de répandre l'éducation sur les sujets économiques et politiques affectant les intérêts des classes ouvrières; d'obtenir des lois pour repousser les actes et les décisions des cours nuisibles au développement pacifique et progressif du travail organise; de provoquer une législation prohibant l'emploi d'enfants au-dessous d'un âge raisonnable, diminuant le nombre des heures de travail des femmes et des mineurs d'âge employés dans les fabriques, etc., d'obtenir et d'établir l'unité d'action dans toutes questions affectant le bien-être et les intérêts des salariés du pays; d'agir comme un centre de communication et de publicité sur les événements courants du mouvement ouvrier, répandant des informations véridiques sur les mouvements en faveur des meilleures conditions de travail, etc. La mission de la Fédération Américaine du Travail ne sera pas remplie jusqu'à ce que tous les salariés, hommes et femmes, soient organisés pour l'unité d'action sur toute la ligne. C'est alors que l'aurore d'une civilisation meilleure et plus élevée commencera à paraître et le jour se fera, ou le producteur recevra la part de la production qui lui est due.

El hecho de poseer una tarjeta de unión obrera se supone indica que el que la tiene es miembro de una unión. Esto es verdadero, pero solo en teoría, porque el hombre que compra mercancías que no han sido fabricadas por obreros unidos cuando se pueden obtener los que lo han sido—y esto se hace con frecuencia—no es un unionista. El verdadero unionista de gremios exige la etiqueta y si todos los lo hicieran así mismo nunca dejarían de recibirla.

Los embarques de cigarros de La Habana, Cuba, a todos los puertos del mundo, desde el 1ro de enero hasta el 31 de octubre de 1911, se elevó a 151,048,812 cigarros mientras que en el período correspondiente de 1910, la exportación había sido de 132,563,650, sea una aumentación de 18,485,162 cigarros, lo que indica un notable mejoramiento de las condiciones del mercado.

Los uniones de gremios han de concentrar sus esfuerzos y energías sobre asuntos y medidas que tienen la tendencia de mejorar la condición moral, pecunaria y social de los miembros en un porvenir cercano; sobre medidas que darán a las clases trabajadoras mejores alojamientos y vecindades; más horas de descanso y más educación; y un esfuerzo más enérgico en la compra de lo necesario para vivir y la eliminación de las ganancias de los intermediarios.

Lo que necesitamos es una dirección circunspecta y constructiva de las uniones de gremios; la organización de la labor sobre una base saludable y pecunariamente sólida; con un sistema siempre desarrollado de instituciones de benevolentes que protegerán al trabajador en cada período de su vida, desde la niñez hasta la vejez. El movimiento obrero se hará entonces tan inexpugnable como el morro de Gibraltar.

Las peores armas cuando se trata de organizar son la fuerza física y las amenazas de violencia; las apelaciones a la pasión y a las prevenciones y la propagación de rumores que no pueden sostener la luz de la publicidad. La revelación y publicación de hechos relativos a las condiciones de alojamiento de los salarios mal pagados y recargados con trabajo, en las minas, talleres y fábricas, es el arma más poderosa y la apelación más elocuente al sentimiento del público en la lucha por condiciones de vida mejores.

Lo que llaman "open shop" (taller abierto) es lo que más se aproxima a la "sweat shop"; significa, salvo para pocos favorecidos, salarios reducidos y largas horas de trabajo. Conduce directamente a la indigencia, las enfermedades y el hospicio.

La labor no se puede organizar por fuerza bruta ni por métodos que causan repulsión a los más nobles instintos humanos. Es mera pérdida de tiempo y de esfuerzo y no logra ningún resultado práctico ni permanente. El cobro de cotizaciones elevadas y el pago de beneficios correspondientes en importancia, así como la educación de la clase salariada para que aprendan a proteger sus propios intereses, acabarán un día por vencer a todos los obstáculos que se oponen al movimiento de las uniones de gremios.

El movimiento de las uniones de gremios ampara al mundo entero. Es él social en su carácter, protector por necesidad y benévolo también, pues se ocupa de ayudar a los hermanos necesitados. Es una protesta contra el monstruoso egoísmo y la codicia; un desafío a la "diplomacia del dólar"; una manifestación elocuente contra el espíritu comercial de la época que aprovecha y se sustenta de la indigencia y del sufrimiento del mayor número.

Los esfuerzos de las uniones de gremios para obtener para cada hombre que pertenezca al gremio, al más hábil como al que menos lo es, un salario suficiente para poder vivir él y su familia de una manera decente y confortable, tiene como base un principio de justicia y equidad, mucho más extendido que cualquier institución filantrópica y de caridad.

Los defensores y aduladores de las potentes corporaciones y trusts, señalan ahora la aumentación de las exportaciones y la expansión del comercio extranjero, lo que, según pretienden ellos, se debe a la concentración del capital

Pero dejan de mencionar al pobre é ignorante inmigrante que tan penosamente trabajan en las acierías por 12 1-2 centavos por hora, incluyendo los domingos. Una industria que tiene semejante base es una maldición para el país.

El "Coast Seaman's Journal" dice lo que sigue:

"El arbitraje obligatorio en Nueva Zelanda está rápidamente volviéndose impopular y casi todas las uniones de gremios han perdido confianza en las cortes de arbitraje, mientras que varias entre las más importantes uniones han cancelado su registro bajo la Acta."

El derecho de organizarse con propósitos protectivos y benevolentes está garantizado por ambas la Constitución y las leyes estatutorias. Al despedir y hacer víctimas a hombres por ser ellos miembros de una unión de gremios, las corporaciones obran deliberadamente en violación de la ley.

El derecho de trabajar por cualquier precio y con salarios de indigencia no reposa sobre la base de la equidad y de la sana moralidad. Cualquier acto que es nocivo para el prójimo en lo relativo al mantenimiento de sí mismo y de su familia de manera decente y confortable, es perjudicial a los intereses bien entendidos de la comunidad. Al tratar de defender actos semejantes, se coloca uno sobre la base de intereses egoístas y de un sentido moral muy bajo.

El capitalismo obtuvo la dominación política por medio de su ascendente económico—porque tiene en su poder los medios de producción. Esta fuerza ha venido de sí misma—naturalmente—con la decadencia de la fuerza poseedora de terrenos en los Estados del Sur después de la Guerra Civil ó de Secesión; así mismo, los obreros adquirían prestigio y habilidad políticos para luchar contra el "control" del gobierno tan pronto como desarrollen su fuerza económica.

Este es nuestro puto de partida. Esto lo debe aceptar como verdadero cada unionista inteligente, y tan pronto como los obreros se den cuenta que depende de ellos mismos, tan pronto dejarán de correr tras fantasmas para prepararse a ayudar a resolver el verdadero movimiento obrero, juntándose al único movimiento que hiere al capitalismo donde le duele.

Fortalezcan sus uniones. Aprendan a dictar el precio de su capacidad de trabajo como una medida preparatoria a la de poseer su propia colocación. Desarrollen su fuerza económica y arrojen a un lado los tramoyistas y los ambiciosos que muy bien destruirían su organización en sus deshonestos deseos de miserables triunfos personales.—Toledo Union Leader.

"The Trades Unionist," publicado en Washington, D. C., dice lo que sigue:

"La conformidad de los Socialistas es una prenda rara los buscadoras de Utopía de América parecen determinados a gastar una suma considerable de sus energías en un esfuerzo destinado, en su mente, a disminuir la eficacia de las uniones de gremios, y sin embargo, por otro lado, pretienden al mismo tiempo ser los amigos y partidarios de las uniones de gremios.

"En cada oportunidad posible, los Socialistas critican todo unionista de gremios que ocupa una función cualquiera, con tal que no sea un trepador de nubes. Esto ha sido especialmente perceptible en esta ciudad en lo relativo a los

catorce miembros del Congreso que lo son al mismo tiempo de uniones, pero elegidos por otros que por los Socialistas."

Más consideración para las mujeres y los niños empleados en los talleres y las fábricas, es la recomendación que hizo el Sr. John Mitchell, vice presidente de la Federación Americana de Labor en un discurso dirigido en la Exposición de Lechería de los Stock Yards de Chicago. Dicho caballero declaró que las influencias moralizadoras de las uniones de gremios eran olvidadas y que solo se juzgaban las uniones por las faltas ó errores que cometían.

"Nosotros juzgamos todas las otras instituciones humanas por sus mejores obras," dijo él, "pero las uniones de gremios invariablemente son juzgadas por sus errores. La violencia en las disputas de labor, que las cometen unionistas, obreros que no lo son ó patronos, han de ser severamente condenadas por la opinión pública. Olvidamos, sin embargo, que un mayor número de personas mueren en una sola celebración del 4 de Julio en los Estados Unidos que las que han sido malogradas en todas las disputas industriales desde que se ha firmado la Declaración de Independencia."

Es el objeto y la misión de la Federación Americana de Labor, organizar los trabajadores del país; agruparlos en federaciones locales y de estado; favorecer la formación de uniones nacionales é internacionales; proteger la educación de los obreros sobre cuestiones económicas y políticas que afectan a los intereses de su clase; obtener leyes que rechazan los mandamientos y los actos de las cortes que son nocivos al desarrollo pacífico y progresivo de la labor organizada; obtener leyes que prohíben el empleo de niños bajo un límite de edad equitativo; para la reducción de las horas de labor de las mujeres y de los menores de edad empleados en las fábricas, etc.; para asegurar y establecer la unidad de acción en todas las cuestiones que afectan el bien estar y los intereses de los salariables de nuestro país; obrar como centro de comunicación de publicidad en el movimiento de que se trata, propagando informaciones correctas sobre los sucesos del día en lo relativo a los intereses de los obreros, etc. La misión de la Federación Americana de Labor no será alcanzada por ella, hasta que todos los salariables—hombres y mujeres—sean organizados sobre toda la línea. Entonces aparecerá la maduración de un nuevo día, en que el productor recibirá su justa cuota de las ganancias.

Pro fiscalía rok, končící 30. září 1911, bylo vydáno Americkou federací práce 326 certifikátů spolkových, jak následuje:

Mezinárodní unie	3
Městská ústřední tělesa	61
Místní řemeslnické unie	207
Spolkové pracovní unie	55

Čelkem	326
K tomu přináležejí též ty, které byly přijmuty k naší federaci:	
Mezinárodní unie	115
Státní federace	38
Městská ústřední tělesa	631
Místní řemeslnické unie	493
Spolkové pracovní unie	187
Čelkem	1,464

Americká federace práce podporuje osnovu následující ústavy v zájmu organizované práce v přítomném zasedání kongresu takto:

H. R. 11033—Změna protitruštového zákona. H. R. 11032—Odstranění zákazu v pracovním sporu. H. R. 9061—Rozšíření 8hodinové pracovní doby na kontraktory a subkontraktory. H. R.

5601—Zákaz konkurenční smlouvy mezi prací dovolenou a zakázanou. S. 468 a H. R. 11372—Změna bezdělného otroctví ve službě námořní. H. R. 8155 a H. R. 1343—Oprava zákona přistěhovaleckého, který by žádal znalost čtení a psaní. S. 1162 a H. R. 5970—Řádné doporučení k občanství. H. R. 13—Zřízení oddělení pro federaci práce. S. 3 a H. R. 12156—Opatření náležitého vzdělání pro zanedbané.

Značka H. R. označuje název spisu pro dům zástupců, písmeno S. pro senát.

Jako část návrhu reorganizace Americké tabákové společnosti, byly články vyplněny tajemníkem státu New Jersey 24. listopadu pro inkorporaci P. Lorillard Co. s kapitálem \$26,463,200, a pro Liggett a Myers Tobacco Co. s kapitálem \$36,800,200.

U P. Lorillard Co. s kapitálem \$11,307,000 jsou výsadní akcie, zúrokováné 7procentovými dividendami po 1. následujícím roku.

Liggett a Myers Co. s kapitálem \$15,383,800 s dividendami 7procentními po 1. lednu a zbytek ve společných akciích.

Rozumí se, že American Tobacco Co., která je inkorporována pod zákony státu New Jersey, bude nepřetržitě existovat, avšak se zmenšenými hlavními akciemi.

Právo pracovat za libovolnou cenu nezakládá se na zdravé morálce, ani je to rozumné. Tam, kde každý čin posuzován je svým bližním ve smyslu sebezachování a ku prospěchu rodiny jednotlivce, jest rozhodně lepší v zájmu celé společnosti, než hájiti nějaký čin z úmyslu a zájmů sobeckých.

Právo organizační na ochranu a lepší účely je zajištěno, avšak jen stanovami a zákonem práva. Proto při propuštění anebo vykořisťování lidí, kteří jsou členy některé unie s pravou známkou, úmyslně se tato práva porušují.

Snahou řemeslnické unie jest, zajistiti každému dělníku práci, at' už je zručný nebo méně zručný, s dostatečným platem ke slušnému živobytí pro něho i jeho rodinu, kterýžto princip zakládá se na právu a spravedlnosti. Proto také daleko více může dosáhnouti, než leckterá instituce philanthropická a dobročinná.

Obranci a pochlebníci velikých společností a trustů spojili se nyní v rostoucím vývozu kupeckého zboží, při čemž rozpínávoť cizozemského obchodu označuje se jako požadavek, přislušný k centralisaci kapitálu. K tomu přispívají značnou částí dělníci, pracující v železárnách za 12½ centů za hodinu i v neděli, což je velkou chybou, ba krutou nevědomostí. Takový průmysl, jenž zakládá se na takovém otroctví, bývá provázen kletbou každého národa.

Práce nemůže býti organizována surovým násilím na ten způsob, jenž odporuje slušnému ponětí lidstivosti o rodině. Je to mrhání času i práce, a nemůže nikdy docíliti praktických a stálých výsledků. Vybírání vysokých poplatků a brátí plat za společný prospěch, jakož i vzdělání pracující třídy a ochrana její zájmů, přijde znechla přes odpor k pořádku opět v dělnickém hnutí.

Hnutí řemeslných umí je rozšířeno po celém světě. Společenský život to přináší sám s sebou. Ochrana v nouzi a snaha, bratru v neštěstí postavenému, pomoci, stává se protestem proti velké společnosti, která nezná než hrabivost a politiku dolarovou, která poškozují obchodního ducha v každé době, a má za následek chudobu a bídu.

Nám je třeba opatrnosti při budování řemeslnických umí. Organizovaná práce musí spočívat na zdravém finančním základě, s nároky na stálý vzrůst a vzájemnou ochranu, která by podporovala dělnictvo v každém případě života, jak v mládí, tak v stáří. Dělnické hnutí musí nésti známku nedobytnosti, jako Gibraltar.

Tak zvaná otevřená díla (neuniqué) má nejblíže k vyděračství, vyjímaje několik jednotlivých případů, všude tam, kde panuje nízká mzda a dlouhá doba pracovní. Tam musí to vésti k chudobě, k nemoci a do chorobince.

Dělnické hnutí nebrání zaměstnavatelům, aby zaměstnávali osoby ženského pohlaví, kde nehrozí jim škoda fyzická i morální. Ono bojuje hlavně proti tomu, aby práce žen byla stejně odměňována, jako kterákoliv práce jiná.

V zajímavém článku v časopise "Outlook" ze dne 23. prosince stojí, jak si zachovati ženství a dětství. Roosevelt tam píše:

"Méto New York mělo by zastaviti továrnickou výrobu v tenementních domech. Tento stát těží z této výroby, avšak dělnická práva neobsahuji opatření, která by zamezovala najímání dětí a mohla zkrátiti pracovní dobu pro ženy.

"Skutečnost, že zlepšení poměrů dělné třídy toho vážně vyžaduje, že život rodinný tím trpí a veřejné zdravotnictví stává se stokou pro nemocí tenementních domů, povzbuzuje k akci, která by našla prostředek ke zlepšení. Práce v tenementních domech zhusta stává se prací ledabylou, kterou nelze kontrolovati, zahrnuje v sobě práci dětí, která vyžaduje zrůdnosti dospělých. Upraviti tuto práci v určitých mezích, která existuje jen proto, že je spojena s menšími výlohami, odstraniti práci od kusu, o to vše zajímá a zasazuje se organizovaná práce."

Pozoruhodně také píše časopis "Locomotive Engineers Journal", kde důrazně se žádá zhořdná pracovní doba a ve státi píše pro členy přes 65 roků. O tomto plánu bylo rokováno na poslední konvenci Bratrstva a ustanoveno, aby měsíční pense obnášela \$50,00 pro člana. Ve smyslu tom byl ustanoven výbor, který by pracoval k tomu, aby myšlenka ta uvedena byla v praxi.

Agitace za účelem snížení pracovní doby pro ženy v továrnách zaměstnané neochabuje. Vůdci průmyslové státy — Pennsylvania a New York — žádají energické zakročení v tomto směru. Tyto státy žádají takovouto pracovní dobu: 48 hodin v týdnu: Arizona, Californie a Washington.

54 hodiny v týdnu: Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri a Utah.

55 hodin v týdnu: Wisconsin.

58 hodin v týdnu: Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota a New Hampshire.

Aus Deutschland.

Die folgenden Berichte über "Streiks und Lock-outs" sind dem "Tabak-Arbeiter" entnommen:

Bünde in Westfalen. Der bei der Firma Aug. Schürter ausgebrochene Streik ist zugunsten der Zigarrensortierer beendet.

Bünde in Westfalen. Die Aussperrung bei der Firma Krüger & Blumenau in Bünde, Eilschausen und Giddenhausen dauert ununterbrochen fort. Vor Zugzug nach diesen Betrieben wird dringend gewarnt. Im besonderen geht an alle Kollegen und Freunde unserer Sache die ergebenste Bitte, diese Firma allen Zigarrenhändlern usw. und Konsumenten besonders bekannt zu machen, weil sie, obwohl nicht organisiert, zu den schlimmsten Scharfmachern gehört.

Werke in Westfalen. Der Streik bei der Firma Großschupp & Schröder (Sitz Bremen) dauert ununterbrochen fort.

Leipzig (Lippe). Der Streik bei der Firma G. Schröder dauert fort, da sie es immer noch ablehnt, bessere Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse zu gewähren.

Frankfurt a. M. Wir berichten gern, daß die Firmen Lippstadt & Comp. und H. Glanitz (Zigarettenfabriken) den für Frankfurt a. M. festgesetzten tarifmäßigen Lohn zahlen. Ein Tarifvertrag besteht jedoch für diese Betriebe nicht.

Berlin und Vororte. Die von unserm Verbands und dem Verband der Zigarrensortierer und Ristenbelleber Deutschlands eingeleitete Lohnbewegung nahm bis heute einen guten Verlauf. Insgesamt sind es 183 Firmen, welche die Forderungen

der Arbeiter anerkennen. Die Bewegung wird fortgesetzt. Mit Sicherheit steht zu erwarten, daß auch der Rest der Berliner Zigarrenfabrikanten dem Beispiele ihrer Kollegen folgen wird und die Forderungen der Arbeiter anerkennt.

Dranienbaum (Nah.). Außer den Firmen C. E. Würtner und Louis Schmidt Nachf. hat nun auch die Firma Guft. Delzig Lohnzulagen gewährt. Die gewährten Lohnzulagen betragen, entsprechend der Forderung der Arbeiter, 25 und 50 Pfg. pro Mille.

Templin. Der Streik bei den Firmen R. Dammmer und M. Stemmbeidem dauert ununterbrochen fort.

Jossen. Der bei den Firmen Fr. Goebert und E. Nürenbacher ausgebrochene Streik dauert weiter. Driefen. Die Differenzen (nicht Streik) bei der Firma P. Lindemann sind noch nicht erledigt.

Sinterwalde. Außer den Firmen Jos. Bräuer, Fris Krüger, Rich. Meek, Paul Ritzel, Schloffen nun auch die Firmen Reinhold Voennich, J. Gartinig und Max Büschel mit unserem Verbands einen Tarifvertrag ab. Die bewilligten Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse entsprechen den Bestimmungen des Landesminimaltarifs.

Trebbin. Die Lohnbewegung brachte uns weitere Fortschritte. Außer den Firmen W. Gerbst (Sitz Berlin), F. Lohmann (Löwendorf), C. Schurig und Fr. Weimert hat nun auch die Firma Fris Wächter Wwe. bewilligt. Die Lohnzulagen betragen 25 bis 75 Pfg. pro Mille. Die Firma Guft. Paul hat noch nicht bewilligt.

Die American Federation of Labor.

Wieder einmal liegt ein Jahresbericht des Sekretärs der American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, vor uns, den dieser bei in Atlanta, Ga., abgehaltenen 81. Jahreskonvention des Centralbundes der amerikanischen Gewerkschaften unterbreitet hat. Wir entnehmen demselben, daß das vergangene Jahr ein sehr ersprießliches war, denn die Gesamtzahl der Mitglieder, für welche Beiträge an die A. F. of L. entrichtet wurden, ist von 1,562,112 auf 1,756,735, also um nahezu Zweihunderttausend gestiegen. Hierin sind allerdings die Grubenarbeiter des Nordwestens (Western Federation of Miners) mit einbezogen, die 51,300 Mann stark der Federation beigetreten sind. Fast alle Gewerkschaften haben an Mitgliederzahl gewonnen; am meisten die Damen-Schneiderinnen (Ladies' Garment Workers), die von 18,700 auf 68,800 gestiegen sind. Die Kohlengraber gewannen 17,000 Mitglieder, die Maschinisten und Rüstler je 10,000, die Hotel- und Restaurant-Angestellten 6000, die Brauer und Eisenbahn-Telegraphisten je 5000, die Anstreicher 4000, die Schriftsetzer 2900 etc. An Mitgliederzahl verloren haben nur die Kleidermacher 1700 und die Plasterer 500.

Der besseren Uebersicht halber bringen wir nachstehend eine Tabelle über alle zur A. F. of L. gehörenden internationalen Gewerkschaften, die im verflossenen Jahre für 10,000 oder mehr Mitglieder Kopfsteuer bezahlten:

1. Mine Workers of America	250,400
2. Carpenters & Joiners, Brotherhood	194,600
3. Painters of America	67,600
4. Machinists Union of America	67,100
5. Ladies' Garment Workers	68,800
6. Garment Workers of America	52,500
7. Western Federation of Miners	51,300
8. Typographical Int. Union	51,800
9. Iron Molders Union of N. A.	50,000
10. Musicians, American Federation of	50,000
11. Brewery Workers, National Union	45,000
12. Cigar-makers' Int. Union	43,600
13. Hotel & Restaurant Employees	43,000
14. Street Railro. Employees Association	39,300
15. Teamsters, Int. Brotherhood	38,200
16. Boot and Shoe Workers Union	32,700
17. Barbers' National Union	28,500
18. Railway Carmen of America	26,900
19. Longshoremen's Aff. of the U. S.	5,000
20. Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	25,000
21. Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters	20,000
22. Boiler-makers & Iron Shipbuilders	19,900
23. Printing Pressmen's Int. Union	19,000
24. Elec. Workers, Int. Brotherhood	18,900
25. Metal Workers Int. Union	17,200
26. Steam Engineers Nat. Union	16,000

27. Seamen's Union of America	16,000
28. Clerks, Int. Protective Association	15,000
29. Plasterers Int. Association	14,700
30. Bakers & Confectioners Int. Union	13,800
31. Granite Cutters' National Union	13,500
32. Job Carriers & Building Laborers	12,700
33. Journeymen Tailors Union of Am.	12,000
34. Blacksmiths, Int. Brotherhood of	10,000
35. Bridge & Structural Iron Workers	10,000
36. Metal Polisher Int. Unions	10,000
37. Reg'd Workers of America	10,000
38. Bottle Blowers Association	10,000

Zusammen 1,508,000

Die Gesamt-Einnahmen stellten sich in dem am 30. September d. J. beendeten Fiskaljahr auf \$182,188 und die Gesamt-Ausgaben auf \$175,524; es wurde somit ein Ueberschuß von \$6664 erzielt, der das Vermögen der Federation auf \$189,579 bringt. Von dieser Summe bilden aber \$133,782 den Verteidigungs-Fonds der direkt zur A. F. of L. gehörenden Lokal-Vereine, so daß der Federation nur \$55,797 zur Verfügung stehen, die sich auf verschiedene Fonds verteilen.

An ausbezahlten Benefits werden die folgenden gemeldet: 71 Organisationen bezahlten \$1,471,381 Begräbnisgelder für ihre Mitglieder und 11 Organisationen \$49,925 Begräbnisgelder für die Frauen von Mitgliedern. 29 Unions bezahlten \$818,585 Krankengeld und 16 Unions \$218,742 Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung.

74 Internationale Unions melden 1359 Strikes, an denen 170,526 Personen beteiligt waren; von diesen errangen 104,655 Vorteile und 16,179 erlitten Schaden. Die Gesamtkosten der Strikes waren mit \$4,709,550 angegeben, wogzu noch \$173,302 freiwillige Beiträge an im Kampfe befindliche Schwester-Organisationen kommen.

(Buchdrucker-Zeitung).

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles desired.)

Charter	.....\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	.....
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	.....6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	.....1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	.....1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five	.....
Ink pads for label canceler, duplicate	.....
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid	.....
1,200-page label register, prepaid	.....
1,100-page label register, prepaid	.....
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 in.	.....
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.	.....
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1912, five years, prepaid	.....
*One cancelling stamp, complete, for due stamps	.....
Duplicate set year dates, due stamps canceler, good for five years	.....
*Union seal (state when organized)	.....1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	.....2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	.....1.50
300-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.....1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.....1.50
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	.....1.50
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	.....1.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	.....
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	.....1.00
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	.....1.00
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	.....1.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	.....1.00
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	.....1.50
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	.....1.00

The above articles will ONLY be supplied when the order for same is accompanied with the required amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 2c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps membership appl. blank; numbered due books blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; n cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; pers with'l cards; 15-yr. with'l cards; loan receipt books postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; death nation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. and loan receipt blanks constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blank strike report blanks; financial secs. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- ‡ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10TH OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

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- 219 Albert Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
- *405 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
- *433 Chas. Peterson, 359 So. Scott st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 293 H. Wood, 818 Garrison ave., Fort Smith.
- 441 P. F. Dorsey, 311 W. Capitol ave., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 Matt Lewis, Room 103, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- †228 Chas. Drabek, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
- Henry Ibanes, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
- †228 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- †253 J. Aronson, 361 Albany Blk., 1512 Broadway, Oakland.
- 291 F. J. Hepp, Box 835, San Jose.
- *332 C. H. Harkens, 957 4th st., San Diego.
- 338 Chas. Stebbins, Box 264, Eureka.
- 453 Geo. J. Dunster, Box 242 Nevada City.
- 469 J. R. Reed, 1810 L st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- †27 John Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
- *55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
- †58 A. Garlepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- *59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Brantford, Ont.
- 140 Leo T. Coyle, 3 Court st., St. Catharines, Ont.
- *211 J. Lovell Smith, 2515 Rose st., Victoria, B. C.
- 278 Wm. Heslop, 93 Albion st., London, Ont.
- R. A. Schreiber, 134 Fullerton st., London, Ont.
- 349 J. J. Donovan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
- 357 John C. Peuser, Mainland Cigar Co., Vancouver.
- *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 378 Jos. Narbutt, Reno Hotel, Rosser ave., Brandon, Man.
- 411 J. H. A. Fortier, 12 Bethune st., Brockville, Ont.
- 414 S. Bateman, 312 Dufferin ave., Winnipeg.
- *420 J. Pearce, Box 154, 20 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- 422 S. Welheuser, Troy st., Berlin, Ont.
- *424 James Hagarty, 179 St. David st., Stratford, Ont.
- *432 H. S. Pike, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
- 459 A. Rice, Box 25, Saskatoon, Sask.
- 461 John M. Marshall, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
- 465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
- 473 E. J. Wendland, 322 E. 17th ave., Calgary, Alta.
- 486 Herman Knudsen, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 301 Railroad bldg., Denver.
- 164 S. H. Manning, 140 N. College ave., Ft. Collins.
- *306 J. J. Listerman, 628 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
- 492 C. W. Platner, 515 W. Huerfano st., Colorado Springs.
- 499 James Daly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 18½ Union st., S. Norwalk.
- †39 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
- *42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central Row, Box 340, Hartford.
- 103 J. Zeigler, 18 Clifton ave., Ansonia.
- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.
- 156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Suffield.
- *180 John H. Riley, 18 James st., Danbury.
- *282 Geo. Engelhard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 737, Middletown.
- *321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
- 395 Val. Hahn, 27 Irion st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
- *398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
- *407 R. A. Krohn, 1 Tyler ave., Norwich.
- *484 Herman Mayer, Box 325, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aramburn 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Peter C. Dupont, 22 E. 22d st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 Ralph Allmunt, 814 D st. N. E., Washington.
- W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 Joe L. Howard, 322 Cleveland st., Jacksonville.
- 243 A. R. Cruz, 821 E. Beaver st., Jacksonville.
- 289 R. F. Corey, Miami.
- Wm. S. Hill, Box 405, Miami.
- †336 Fred Crutenden, Box 434, Ybor City (Tampa).
- 337 Wallace Pinder, 301 Ellz. st., Key West.
- 354 Nemesio Palacios, Box 438, Key West.
- Fernando Chill, 728 United st., Key West.
- 356 Miles P. Hunter, Box 176, Palatka.
- *384 Walter Segin, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
- Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
- 440 Leonidas Arango, Box 256, Ybor City (Tampa).
- R. M. Cabarron, Box 256, Ybor City, Tampa.
- 462 R. Torres, Francis and Main sts., Box 135, W. Tampa.

- 464 Stephen Zaragosa, Box 333, Pensacola.
- L. A. Parody, Box 333, Pensacola.
- 480 D. L. Hawley, 402 Starkey st., Orlando.
- 500 Geronimo Garcia, Box 102 (Ybor City), Tampa.
- Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102 (Ybor City), Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *252 W. L. Harvey, 1915 Albany st., Brunswick.
- 344 Andrew L. Lee, 420 Kissler Bldg., Atlanta.
- 390 T. H. Wilcox, Box 135, Valdosta.
- 471 W. H. Ingram, Box 215, Americus (Macon).
- 478 R. R. Cone, 336 Broad st., La Grange.
- 485 Wm. Fix, Box 638, Augusta.

IDAHO.

- 256 Geo. S. Anderson, Box 596, Boise.
- 380 John L. O'Meara, care Wallace Cigar Co., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lentz, 211 W. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
- †15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
- 20 Chas. Wright, 630 E. Decatur st., Decatur.
- *38 H. Bogaske, 416 W. Monroe st., Springfield.
- 41 M. Rausch, 490 N. Lincoln ave., Aurora.
- *Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
- 47 Charles L. Aldag, 1230 N. 11th st., Quincy.
- *Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
- *57 Jno. Dempsey, 501 E. Green st., Urbana (Champaign).
- 71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas av., Elgin.
- *73 F. Kremer, 217 E. 2d st., Alton.
- *330 A. C. Zimmerman, 831 Johnston st., Danville.
- 99 Frank D. May, 1419 Columbus st., Ottawa.
- *Phil Seiffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
- *114 L. P. Hoffman, 535 Reid st., Jacksonville.
- *118 Louis Stroebble, 1406 N. Perry st., Peoria.
- *127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western av., Mattoon.
- 154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
- *157 M. McGurk, 507 Rockton ave., Rockford.
- *174 Earl Harper, 506 Western ave., Joliet.
- 178 Wm. Wetzelau, Box 144, Olney.
- *183 H. D. Kindig, 805 Gules ave., Mendota.
- 191 Otto Ludwig, 112 E. Washington st., Box 192, Morris.
- *200 Gus C. Rausch, 285 E. Simmons st., Galesburg.
- 201 H. J. Hulsbrink, 331 4th av., Rock Island.
- 207 W. E. Troute, Box 202, 228 Adams st., Carthage.
- 217 Benjamin Cohen, 3110 92d st., South Chicago.
- 222 Ed. Zacher, 1516 2d st., Peru.
- *227 Nic. Medinger, 2931 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
- 243 Chas. Mazur, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 Frank Seidel, 624 E. York st., Blue Island.
- *250 Henry Wilhelm, 13 N. Alry st., Belleville.
- 258 P. C. Haley, 416 E. Main st., Streator.
- *259 W. J. Livings, 207 W. Mill st., Bloomington.
- *274 G. E. Ricketts, 409 Court st., Pekin.
- *297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. avenue A, Canton.
- *305 F. A. Peterson, 1315 S. 6th st., Monmouth.
- 319 H. F. Flitts, 135 N. Genesee st. (upstairs), Waukegan.
- 365 T. B. Drisko, Havana.
- 389 R. C. Rives, 226½ W. Court st., Paris.
- 394 J. A. McGibbon, 114 N. Locust st., Sycamore.
- *409 Chris. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
- 410 Ammie Schultz, 110 N. Locust st., Centralia.
- 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
- 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
- *437 Eugene Shiffert, 902 Poplar st., Cairo.
- 438 E. H. Gehring, 505 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
- *451 John W. Hunt, Box 87, Bushnell.
- 455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 Chas. Baler, 106 Schuyler ave., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 A. Leister, 108½ W. Court st., Connersville.
- Chas. Gartlein, 1701 Vermont av., Connersville.
- 33 Carl Ott, 1009 Broadway, Indianapolis.
- *Fred J. Keefer, 949 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
- 37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
- 50 C. E. Speer, 1231 N. 6th st., Terre Haute.
- *Philip K. Reinbold, 659 Chestnut st., Terre Haute.
- *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
- *62 Chas. Heckman, 609 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 Jos. Gaekle, 138 Madison st., La Porte.
- 158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., La Fayette.
- 159 Bert Williams, 439 N. Boots st., Marion.
- 165 Frank Sims, 654 Catterlin st., Frankfort.
- 197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
- 204 Louis Husson, 401 E. Main st., New Albany.
- *214 Emery B. Goff, 419 E. Cherry st., Bluffton.
- *215 C. P. Horn, 88 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
- *221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., So. Bend.
- *235 Ed. Bender, 20 E. 1st ave., Peru.
- 237 C. W. E. Marks, 943 First st., Huntington.
- *300 C. B. Wakefield, 121 Franklin st., Michigan City.
- 308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
- *335 Aug. Ebert, 743 Sohl st., Hammond.
- 339 D. O. Deane, 717 N. Courtland ave., Kokomo.
- 352 Thos. Feltz, Brookville.
- *379 C. V. Leonard, Rochester.
- *382 Omer Collier, 409 Sexton st., Box 4, Rushville.
- 399 Julius Yungbans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
- 406 Wm. Woodworth, 215 N. Oak st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 Al Hunter, 18½ Palean st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 324 S. Garfield av., Burlington.
- *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 Fred Barkalow, 1409 Carpenter av., Des Moines.
- *120 Jno. C. Nietzel, 609 Linn st., Muscatine.
- 150 Henry Moe, 412 4th st., Sioux City.
- 155 Henry Bickenboch, Mt. Pleasant.
- *172 Emil Joens, 1125 W. 13th st., Davenport.

- *177 P. H. Heuermann, 412 N. 22d st., Council Bluffs.
- *181 Geo. Rieffenach, 1116 Second st., Fort Madison.
- 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
- *239 Ed. Kamer, 1012 S. 7th st., Box 683, Lyons.
- *270 Nell Murphy, Hower blk., Ft. Dodge.
- 277 T. W. Ware, 710 A Ave., E. Oskaloosa.
- 328 L. C. Wareham, 121 Adams st., Creston.
- *454 G. F. Russell, 846 Camber ave., Cedar Rapids.
- Robt. Drevikosky, 1309 S. 2d st., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 W. E. Bennett, Senate Chamber Cigar Co., Albia.

- *490 Robt. Bauman, Fairfield.
- 495 C. Murray, 109 N. 5th st., Marshalltown.
- T. Buchwald, 105 E. Main st., Marshalltown.
- 496 John Nelling, 169 Harrison st., Waterloo.
- A. M. Grassley, Cottage st., Waterloo.

KANSAS.

- 36 John Curry, 732 Kansas ave., 2d floor, Topeka.
- *56 J. C. Corkery, 518 N. 7th st., Leavenworth.
- 163 John Luther, Marysville.
- 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
- 345 C. G. Warrington, 907 N. 6th st., Kansas City.
- 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.
- 419 Amos Barth, 136 S. 11th st., Salina.
- 489 R. H. Bushgens, 13 W. Madison st., Iola.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 John Gimbel, 312 Centre st., Louisville.
- *105 M. F. Kehoe, 504 W. 2d st., Maysville.
- 185 C. G. Young, 1019 Jackson st., Paducah.
- 187 Jos. Samer, 314 Western ave., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Katie Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
- †220 S. L. Armstrong, 1642 N. Claiborne st., New Orleans.
- *Geo. Toledano, 2014 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 40 H. A. Berube, 30 Pool st., Biddeford.
- *66 C. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn (Lewiston).
- 179 Thos. A. McCann, Box 125, 34 Sanford st., Bangor.
- 273 Wm. J. Healy, 26 Park st., Rockland.
- 470 C. E. Downs, 51 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- †1 Gustav Mechau, 6 S. Paca st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 21 Edgar Crannell, 165 E. Main st., Marlboro.
- *28 S. J. T. Wall, 112 Elm st., C. L. U. Hall, Westfield.
- 49 Wm. J. Murphy, 38 Homer st., Springfield.
- *Paul H. Sheehan, 45 Hawthorne st., Springfield.
- *51 Frank J. Hickey, 84 Shammont st., Holyoke.
- 65 Henry R. Burke, 148 Fayette st., Lynn.
- *92 Geo. Apolito, 419 Main st., Box 339, Worcester.
- †97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *160 W. Wall, Box 162, Milford.
- 206 E. R. Stein, No. Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 138 Essex st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 66 Lilly ave., Lowell.
- 324 Louis Urquhart, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
- C. D. Saunders, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
- 326 J. M. Dennis, 54 Weir st., Taunton.
- 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Walter st., Fitchburg.
- 494 Geo. B. Pollard, 105 Locust st., Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Fred DePlanty, 257 Ridge st., Sault Ste. Marie.
- †22 Fred Wolf, 232 Gratiot ave., Detroit.
- 24 Menno DeWitt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 Jos. Van Tongeren, 135 Michigan ave., Grand Rapids.
- 67 Clarence Over, 118 Washington st., Grand Haven.
- 69 Chas. T. Mallo, Jr., 119 Hoffman st., Three Rivers.
- *130 A. Zuehlke, 224 S. 5th st., Saginaw.
- *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
- *169 Wm. F. Geyer, 203 B st. S., Cheboygan.
- *184 A. W. Lefler, 110 W. Thomas st., Sta. A. Bay City.
- 186 T. J. Broderick, 214 Armstrong st., Flint.
- *205 Louis Prince, 39 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
- †208 H. J. Stohrer, Box 594, Kalamazoo.
- 209 Chas. Stokes, care C. W. Chapman, Coldwater.
- *263 John G. Terbill, 19 Tecumseh st., Adrian.
- *268 Wm. Haglund, 528 S. Mary st., Escanaba.
- *272 N. J. Moers, 1023 Walnut st., N. Lansing.
- 302 A. G. Heidenreich, Box 498, Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 354 River st., Manistee.
- *314 Frank Barthel, 324 N. Grinnell st., Jackson.
- *330 A. Rosenfeld, 412 State st., Alpena.
- 340 Carl O. Erickson, 226 E. 10th st., Traverse City.
- 366 Leo J. Martin, 327 S. 4th av., Ann Arbor.
- *368 Adam Lesmer, 1108 Miller st., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 302 Howard st., Cadillac.
- 397 Clark Adams, care of B. & S., Ionia.
- 403 Henry Phillips, 816 N. First st., Ishpeming.
- *408 Thos. McGuire, 122 Albion st., Houghton.
- *413 J. P. Meehan, 141 Iroquois st., Laurium (Calumet).
- 452 Ervin S. Hernley, 618 Rush st., Petoskey.
- *457 Chas. Archut, 904 Harrison ave., St. Joseph (Benton Harbor).
- *463 C. H. Shipley, 23 Chandler ave., Pontiac.
- 468 A. W. Kamp, 115 W. Walnut st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Nic Schlueter, 156 E. 4th st., Winona.
- †77 Ernest Rode, 1301 N. Washington ave., Minneapolis.
- *98 Frank Rapp, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul.
- 271 J. W. Hogan, 302 S. Broadway, Rochester.
- 294 John Oakes, 514 E. 8th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. M. Scharenbroich, 233 14th ave., S. St. Cloud.

- 331 Fred Schuler, 129 Lincoln ave., Crookston.
 *351 Wm. Erd, 325 N. Front st., Mankato.
 400 Frank Hasler, 214 Plum st., Red Wing, Minn.
 426 Wm. Harlow, Box 433, Hibbing.
 434 Frank Berg, 107 Division st., Faribault.
 448 Fred T. Lux, 522 Norwood st., Brainerd.

MISSOURI.

- 23 Frank Engelking, 1611 Boomville st., Springfield.
 C. O. Stahl, 824 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 A. F. Eichenberger, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed H. Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 *95 M. Anthony, 42½ Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Jas. E. Butler, Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave., Kansas City.
 193 Jos. W. Kuehn, 807 S. Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 Clyde M. Brown, 110 E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 *1281 Sam Baldwin, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 322 Chas. A. Patterson, 111 E. 8th st., Joplin.
 353 Fred Gervig, 400 Kentucky st., Louisiana.
 442 B. J. Messmer, 626 Good Hope, Cape Girardeau.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 1044, Livingston.
 *361 F. C. Kuhn, 1130 Missouri ave., Butte.
 362 R. Schmutz, 721 2d ave. S., Great Falls.
 375 Jos. Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 905, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 F. W. Hulett, 2412 Cumming st., Omaha.
 143 T. W. Evans, Box 740, 128 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
 *196 Theo. Niess, 307 So. Wheeler ave., Grand Island.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Henry Reimers, 140 E. 3d st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- 307 Emil Lorke, Sierra st. and Commercial row, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 192 J. F. Conway, 724 Elm st., Manchester.
 269 Geo. Solomon, 6 Vernon st., Box 269, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 E. P. Romary, 208 Kearney st., Paterson.
 *Ernest Bender, 33 Hamilton ave., Paterson.
 8 Fred Poggenberg, 270 Webster ave., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *Max Schuencke, 111 Park ave., Hoboken.
 *131 Thos. E. Bartley, 67 Van Cleef st., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange ave., Newark.
 *146 Jno. J. Keller, 42 Baldwin st., New Brunswick.
 Adam F. Paulus, 431 George st., New Brunswick.
 147 John Wittmann, 205 Bergenline ave., Union Hill.
 Chas. Kohl, 146 Hudson blvd., Town of Union (Union Hill).
 199 Andrew P. McCrosson, 21 Bowlers Terrace, Atlantic City, N. J.
 230 Frank Beakley, R. F. D. No. 2, Millville.
 *Frank Headley, 47 W. Howard st., Millville.
 234 R. Neubert, Box 299, Grantwood (Guttenburg).
 *427 Chas. Mintel, 63 Lewis st., Rahway.
 *428 Alois Klaiher, 16 Dresden ave., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 A. E. Pickett, 615 So. High st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- *12 Fred Weigel, 271 Genesee st., Buffalo.
 15 Hugh Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 6 Adolph Henry, 127 Josephine ave., Syracuse.
 Chas. Reiff, 404 Bastable Block, Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, Box 167, Utica.
 *L. T. Hughes, 17 Breeze st., Utica.
 19 Thos. A. Richards, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 *Wm. D. Wilson, Room 17, Hall bldg., Troy.
 12 H. L. Williams, Box 261, Oneida.
 *E. C. Hunter, 30 E. Elm st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 486 W. 5th st., Elmira.
 168 J. M. Hayford, 336 Livingston av., Albany.
 Jas. L. McHale, Room 23, Beaver blk., Albany.
 74 Frank Daubert, 67 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 Chas. H. Hahn, 33 S. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 E. J. Cox, 31 W. Genesee st., Box 1243, Hornell.
 81 A. F. Simmonds, 112 Nassau pl., Peekskill.
 84 Geo. Gordon, 43 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 350 Gates ave., Brooklyn.
 *89 P. M. Blesser, 862 Emmet st., Schenectady.
 *90 Adolph Groellinger, 241 E. 84th st., New York City.
 106 John Glennan, 52 Morris st., Ogdensburg.
 *112 W. Costello, 8 Cozy ave., Box 132, Oneonta.
 116 F. H. Tucker, Box 286, Cherry st., Homer (Cortland).
 121 Wm. J. C. Wismar, 219 So. Plain st., Ithaca.
 E. Bupp, 321 E. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Grey, 725 Mill st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, 41 Rexford st., Box 158, Norwich.
 *132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 136 Thos. McGraw, 213 State st., Hudson.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Jul. Umschlag, 30 Main st., Lockport.
 *144 M. Brown, 190 Bowery, R. 306, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 181 Stockton st., Brooklyn.
 P. E. Kunz, 181 Woodbine st., Brooklyn.
 175 Jas. Jarman, 53½ Hoffman st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 A. Schoenwirth, 426 E. 77th st., New York.
 Jno. C. Hilsdorf, 246 First ave., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 11½ Pearne st., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 117 Front st., Binghamton.

- 231 Wm. Kelly, Jr., 1 Elk st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 John Metzler, 160 W. State st., Salamanca.
 *251 C. L. Lindlau, 1551 2d ave., New York.
 *265 H. S. Linusay, 79 Pine st., Waverly.
 279 Fred Prunier, 34 Robinson Terrace, Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 *283 W. A. Meredith, 504 Exchange st., Geneva.
 *292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick ave., Brooklyn.
 298 R. McElligott, 8 Dix ave., Glens Falls.
 *311 Frank Rigby, 28 Chestnut st., Auburn.
 327 J. E. Brown, Jr., Box 2, Coxsackie.
 334 W. A. Philip, 2 Clark st., Saratoga.
 342 Thos. Jordan, Box 460, Batavia.
 343 Jos. Walsh, Malone.
 *348 Fred Volgraff, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 370 T. C. Fox, 111 W. 2d st., Jamestown.
 *417 Jos. Walter, 17 N. Gazette st., Dunkirk.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 23d and Pine ave., Niagara Falls.
 *430 F. L. Henner, 566 W. 5th st., Fulton.
 483 Chauncy Thayer, 31 Forest st., Gloversville.
 488 W. J. Hess, 132 Prospect ave., Middletown, N. Y.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- 347 O. H. Hoffman, 524 Broadway, Fargo.

OHIO.

- *14 Jos. Rapp, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 117 W. J. Cannon, 2273 Ontario st., Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 5th & St. Clair sts., Dayton.
 *43 Jno. Roth, 237 E. Market st., Urbana.
 46 M. L. Brown, 48 E. College ave., Springfield.
 *48 Arthur Craver, 323½ W. Main st., Springfield.
 75 Frank Harold, 360 Siebert st., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1125 Osborn st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. E. Dorman, 80 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudeman, 64 E. Exchange st., Akron.
 115 Chas. Newcomer, 741 Union st., Canton.
 *123 A. F. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Jos. Kettl, 22 E. Main st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 118 E. Boardman st., Youngstown.
 166 C. C. Branning, 709 Hopkins st., Defiance.
 173 Jos. A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 E. D. Everts, 33½ W. Main st., Newark.
 249 Philip Setzler, 122 George st., Findlay.
 *254 David Brown, 610 W. Pearl st., Wapakoneta.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 H. Dauerheim, 56 Union st., Delaware.
 *416 L. C. Colson, 21½ Maple st., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 221 S. Main st., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 M. E. Forsyth, 13 National Bldg., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

- *202 E. J. Stack, 270½ Alder st., Portland.
 425 Jos. L. Moore, 474 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 J. F. Penrod, Box 164, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Frank L. Flocken, R.F.D. 2, Box 15, Lebanon.
 82 Wm. Schults, Box 137, Penn st., Meadville.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. F. Glover, 606 Sanderson st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matlehner, 2628 Cochran st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 525 E. Bald Eagle st., Lock Haven.
 *122 E. J. Tribout, 20 Eddy st., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, Box 30, Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 148 Washington ave., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *165 M. C. Kreck, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 Geo. H. Ullrich, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, Box 144, E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington ave., Sellersville.
 236 Geo. Levy, 317 Court st., Reading.
 *A. P. Bower, 111 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 Chas. E. Rohler, 17 Sigsbee ave., York.
 John B. Aumen, 717 Jessop pl., York.
 244 A. E. Cook, 1021 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 *J. P. Keenen, 431 High st., Lancaster.
 267 Irvin D. Endy, R. D. No. 2, Green Lane (Sumneytown).
 288 U. S. G. Witmyer, Manheim.
 *Chas. F. Fisher, Manheim.
 295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 419 Birch st., Scranton.
 *Daniel Harris, 1114 W. Locust st., Scranton.
 301 LeRoy Mohn, Box 46, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 *303 Edgar Styer, 129 7th st., Perkasie.
 309 Wilson Enck, Box 103, Rothsville.
 J. A. Shaar, Rothsville.
 *316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 20, McSherrystown.
 *317 John H. Schmidt, 21 McCaragher st., Wilkes Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetchlus, 123 Herrick st., Athens.
 *355 Wm. Klinginger, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 Edw. H. Nace, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 *Chas. Moyer, Box 82, Richland Center (Quakertown).
 436 Frank Kelly, Delaware st., Olyphant.
 *439 W. T. Held, 66 Pearl st., Carbondale.
 *446 Sam C. Miller, 217 E. Oak st., Norristown.
 *466 H. Ellenberger, general delivery, Easton.

PUERTO RICO.

- 119 Enrique Vazquez, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 Esteban Colon, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 P. Vega Santos, Box 131, Caguas.
 A. Ferrer, Box 131, Caguas.
 190 Candelario Mangual, Gurabo.
 Pedro Montanez, Gurabo.
 194 Bernardo Vega, P. O. Box 8, Cayey.

- Asclepiades Lopez, Box 8, Cayey.
 333 Rafael R. Ramirez, Luna st., No. 37, San Lorenzo.
 Jose G. Garciaz, Luna st., No. 37, San Lorenzo.
 350 Felipe Beltran, Union de Talaqueroe, Manati.
 Julio Bayron, Union de Talaqueroe, Manati.
 374 Francisco Dobal, Mayaguez.
 Luis Guilbot, Mayaguez.
 376 Antonio Roman, Utuado.
 Salvador Lune, Utuado.
 386 Angel Figuerra, Ciales, P. R.
 Juan Robles Olmo, Ciales, P. R.
 *388 Juan Vasquez, Washington st., Box 163, Utuado.
 Enrique Jordan, Box 163, Grue Storie st., Utuado.
 418 Marcos Sevillano, Maceo st. 18, Bayamon.
 Juan Ibern, Santa Cruz st., Bayamon.
 449 Eladio Ayala Moura, Flores, 32d st., Ponce.
 Enrique Ramirez, St. Castillo 38, Ponce.
 458 Manuel Diaz Calle Nrieva, Cidra, P. R.
 Juan R. Manjanarel, Calle "La Concha," Cidra, P. R.
 460 Santiago Carreras, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 Pedro Garcia Andigar, P. O. Box 807, San Juan.
 467 Braulio Cortes, Box 337, Arecibo.
 Francisco Caban Acaba, Box 337, Arecibo.
 472 George Rivera, Box 127, Juncos.
 Augustin Miranda, Balderioti st., Juncos.
 474 Roman Pena, Caguas.
 Acisclo Gimenez, Caguas.
 481 Jose Vellon Fuentes, Vega st., Box 163, Bayamon.
 Cirilo Aviles, New Town, Box 163, Bayamon.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 J. J. Bachmann, 150 Carpenter st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 128 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- *153 Robt. M. Jackman, Box 446, Sioux Falls.
 275 Fred A. Riedel, 217 5th ave. S. W., Aberdeen.
 *387 Wm. Horst, 412 Mulberry st., Yankton.
 491 Geo. McMurray, Box 149, Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- 83 L. Burton, 212 Public sq., Nashville.
 *261 J. E. Levy, 129 Gay st., Knoxville.
 266 A. H. Johnson, 86 So. 3d st., Memphis.
 318 G. E. Trowbridge, 11 Market sq., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 M. Sanchez, Box 673, El Paso.
 Trinidad Ortiz, 416 San Francisco st., El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2413 Main st., Dallas.
 *285 W. C. Fleet, 209½ W. 11th st., Ft. Worth.
 *346 C. M. Gabbart, 213 S. Center st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 *369 Ed. C. Sevier, 123½ E. Lamar st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1500 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.
 367 Jos. Oliver, Box 416, Ogden.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, 64 Main st., Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, Box 736, Brattleboro.
 264 John J. Toomey, 40 Wales st., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, Box 286, Barre.
 *421 Walter L. Boynton, 76 King st., Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 J. S. Owen, 3628 E. Broad st., Richmond.
 N. J. Smith, 914 N. 28th st., Richmond.
 *198 J. L. Satterwhite, 101½ Salem av., Roanoke.
 240 C. L. Halbleib, care Old Dominion Cigar Fact., Norfolk.
 Geo. W. Keefe, 605 W. Highland ave., Norfolk.
 *412 John G. Ross, 1222 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 E. A. Milette, 916 W. Market st., Aberdeen.
 *113 Elmer Lewis, Box 881, Tacoma.
 188 J. Kokesch, 524 First ave., So. Seattle.
 325 W. A. Mitchell, Box 1844, 222 2d ave., Spokane.
 *331 J. G. Duppenthaler, 723 12th st., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 A. J. Lieberschal, Box 48, Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 John M. Schenk, 102 Alley 14, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Fred M. Templin, 2502 Lloyd st., Milwaukee.
 John Reichert, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 *34 W. C. Halbleib, 815 Mansfield st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Jos. J. Wagner, 946 Hood st., La Crosse.
 *85 Jos. Meyers, 234 Balcom st., Eau Claire.
 100 C. A. Reynolds, Box 109, Edgerton.
 *135 C. Meydman, 659 Appleton st., Appleton.
 *162 Wm. Umberhaun, 1273 Stuart st., Green Bay.
 168 J. Gallatin, 221 Grove st., Oshkosh.
 182 F. E. Lorch, 135 Murray st., Madison.
 *Chas. Link, 825 W. Johnson st., Madison.
 *212 H. McDonald, 1211 14th st., Superior.
 Fred. Toepfer, 1912 21st st., Superior.
 245 Chas. E. Auster, 701 2d ave. E., Ashland.
 *287 Arthur Dittman, 2020 Louis st., Marinette.
 290 H. G. Chatfield, 618 Caroline st., Janesville.
 304 C. E. Jones, 1314 N. Chatham st., Racine.
 *323 Fred Knevers, 1025 Ontario av., Sheboygan.
 *329 Frank Konz, 178 E. 13th st., Fond du Lac.
 *341 Chas. Kreblin, 134 2nd ave., Neenah.
 *363 John F. Wurms, 216 Arcadian ave., Waukegan.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 507 S. Cedar st., Marshfield.
 *381 Frank E. Kopp, 901 Market st., Watertown.
 447 Chas. F. Schmidt, 615 Lindeman st., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 So. 13th st., Manitowoc.
 *482 V. J. Splaine, 715 Washington st., Wausau.

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